"THE AUTOCAR" ROAD BOOK

VOL. I.
SOUTH OF THE THAMES

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"THE AUTOCAR" ROAD BOOK

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"THE AUTOCAR" ROAD BOOK

BY

CHARLES G. HARPER

VOL. I

ENGLAND SOUTH OF THE THAMES

METHUEN & CO.
36 ESSEX STREET, LONDON W.C.
ILIFFE & SONS, LTD.
20 TUDOR STREET, LONDON E.C.

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PREFACE

THE AUTOCAR ROAD BOOK has been designed to fill a niche conspicuously empty. Many road-books, on the basis of mileages and hotel information, have been produced of late years, but these have had no mention of those things—scenery and the villages, castles, cathedrals, ancient manor-houses, and rural churches of the country—for a sight of which, it may be presumed, most travellers in these days use the roads. The present work, while giving practical details as to routes, distances, and the character of the roads traversed, is also largely concerned in providing condensed information for the cultured tourist, to whom the scenery and the historical and literary associations of places make a strong appeal. While it must be evident that not every by-way could advantageously be included here in a work intended chiefly for motorists and others on wheels, whose convenience is largely limited by quality of the roads, it is believed that in these pages will be found not only all most outstanding places with which it behoves those who love their country to be acquainted, but also a very large proportion of those less-known hamlets and rural districts which, not yet *exploités*, should give the traveller who comes, delighted, to their unspoiled beauties, something of the thrilful experience of an explorer.

The plan of the book is simple. Taking London as a centre, the roads from it are treated from east to west in succession; from the Dover Road and its offshoots to Margate, in the East; to the Exeter Road and its tributaries, to Penzance and the Land's End, in the West. The whole of the South of England, with the Isle of Wight, is thus treated: the Northern limits of the present volume being determined partly by the river Thames and in part by the Bath Road.

The great historic coaching-roads: the Dover Road and the Hastings, Portsmouth, Bath and Exeter roads, are especially treated of; by-roads branching from them being described, *seriatim*, at the end of each direct route. Although we have not in England any system of coast-roads, a special feature of these pages is the series of coast-routes planned (as far as possible to be done). The ruggedness of the West Country, however, forbids anything like a series of such routes being planned for the coasts of Cornwall and Devon, as a whole.

CHARLES G. HARPER.

PETERSHAM,
SURREY, *May*, 1909.

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The "Autocar Road Book" Map, from a drawing by Mr. E. R. Ingram *At end*

THE AUTOCAR ROAD BOOK

I. THE DOVER ROAD

The road to Dover, of exceptional historic interest and of considerable and varied scenic beauty, is also extremely hilly. The exit from London is the worst of any of the great high-roads out of the metropolis, largely paved with granite setts, and generally choked with heavy traffic of the most ill-regulated type, in addition to tramway-lines to Blackheath. Nor are the traveller's trials ended with the fringe of London at this point; for the rest of the way, lying as it does entirely through chalk districts, is in the touring season generally thick with dust. The ideal season of the year to see Dover Road is undoubtedly spring. Chaucer's "Canterbury Pilgrims" set out in April, "when the shaws be shene"; and if that be, indeed, a thought too early, May, when the cherry-orchards below Chatham and on to Canterbury are in blossom, cannot be bettered. At a later period the hop-gardens afford a beautiful sight. (*See pp.* 40-41, *London to Folkestone, for somewhat better route as far as New Cross.*)

Miles from Dover		Miles from London	
70¾	**LONDON.** (*London Bridge*).		
70¼	Borough (*St. George's Church*).	½	Chaucer's "Canterbury Pilgrims" set out from the "Tabard" in the Borough, *c.* 1383.
67½	New Cross. (*Kent*).	3¼	Great Dover Street, Old Kent Road, New Cross Road.
66½	Deptford.	4¼	Now a London suburb, with merely the memories of its old dockyard and Evelyn and the Czar, Peter the Great, left.
65¾	**Blackheath Hill,**	5	Blackheath, historic meeting-place of rebels, emperors and kings: Wat Tyler, leader of 100,000 insurgents, in 1381; Lord Mayor of London and citizens to welcome Henry V. returning from Agincourt, 1415; Jack Cade and insurgents 1450; Charles II. on his Restoration acclaimed by Londoners, 1660.

Miles from Dover		Miles from London	
62½	Shooter's Hill,	8¼	Famous in olden times for highwaymen; scene of encounter in Byron's *Don Juan*. View of London, St. Paul's prominent:—
			"A huge dun cupola, like a foolscap crown *On a fool's head—and there is London town".*—Byron.
61½	Shoulder of Mutton Green.	9¼	
61¼	Belle Grove.	9½	
60½	Welling.	10¼	Originally "Well End," says Hasted, in his *History of Kent*, 1778, full of the like picturesque absurdities, "from the safe arrival of the traveller at it, after having escaped the danger of robbers through the hazardous road from Shooter's Hill".
60	Crook Log.	10¾	
59½	Bexley Heath.	11¼	A heath no longer. Enclosed by Act of Parliament, 1817, it is now a town (Bexley New Town) of sorts; capital, so to say, of surrounding market-gardening district. The original Bexley village is one mile right.
	Erith, 2 m.		
57½	Crayford. Cross the	13¼	Shabby village on river Cray, which gives a name to group of villages known as "The Crays": St. Mary Cray, St. Paul's Cray, Foot's Cray, etc. Site of Battle of Crayford, A.D. 457, between Saxons under Hengist and Britons under Vortigern, in which Britons were defeated. Quaint rhymed epitaph in churchyard on Peter Isnell, thirty years clerk of parish; died 1811:—
	Cray.		*"The life of this clerk was just three score and ten,* *Nearly half of which time he chaunted Amen.* *In his youth he was married, like other young men;* *But his wife died one day, so he chaunted Amen,"* etc.
	Erith, 2 m.		
	West Hill,		

Miles from Dover		Miles from London	
55¾	Dartford. Cross the Darent. East Hill,	15	Electric tramways now occupy the road into and through Dartford, on to and through Gravesend, some nine miles, with but one short interval. At the approach to and exit from Dartford, by steep hills, the tram lines, especially in wet weather, are here exceedingly dangerous.

Dartford: Pop. 18,643. Paper-making town, and is the traditional home of this industry, John Spielman (knighted by James I.) having introduced the manufacture from Germany. His tomb, with effigies of self and wife, in church, with his crest, the "fool's cap"; also used as water-mark on his paper; hence "foolscap" paper.

Many other manufactures now at Dartford, notably drugs and chemicals. Ancient church in main street, by the river. Tower of it ascribed to Bp. Gundulf, bishop of Rochester and architect of Keep of Rochester Castle, White Tower of the Tower of London, etc. It was a defensible tower, originally guarding the ford of Darent. Wat Tyler's armed resistance to the Poll Tax began at Dartford, opposite where the old "Bull" inn now stands. Hotel: Bull. Garage, motor repairs: Beadle Bros., Lowfield Street.

Ascent of east hill leads to Dartford Brent, elevated common where protestant martyrs were burnt 19th July, 1555. Here the ancient Roman road, the Watling Street, which the Dover Road has hitherto followed, goes off in a right-hand fork, and keeps an independent course as far as Strood, by way of Shinglewell and the fence of Cobham Park.

Many large and ugly public institutions now disfigure Dartford Brent and surroundings, notably the City of London Lunatic Asylum at Stone.

54½	John's Hole.	16¼	Here the impressive panorama of the busy lower reaches of the Thames comes in view and continues on to Gravesend. The road here, and at Greenhithe and Northfleet, bears many evidences of the chalky nature of the subsoil in a most striking and remarkable series of giant chalk-pits on either side. It is the seat of an old-established export trade in flint, chalk and lime. Whitening is also largely made.
53¾	Horn's Cross.	17	
	Stone.		

Close by these busy scenes stands the beautiful church of Stone, *c.* 1250-80, considered to have been designed by the

architect who built Westminster Abbey. The style is of the period we call "Early English," but with the distinct French influence noticeable at Westminster. It is Early English at its full development, and of a greater elaboration than found in mere parish churches. It was built largely from the offerings made at the shrine of St. William of Perth at Rochester, but not completed on the same scale, for the fame of St. Thomas of Canterbury in later years attracted more alms and adversely affected St. William's returns.

Interesting brass to John Lumbarde, rector, in shape of long, floriated cross, 5 feet 10 inches, 1408, encircled with the Credo.

Miles from Dover		Miles from London	
52¾	Greenhithe.	18	Chalk-pits and tall factory chimneys herald approach to Greenhithe, which, as the second part of its name indicates, is a "harbour," or ancient haven, on the Thames. Near by, on banks of river, is the mansion styled Ingress Abbey, built *c.* 1834 from stones of old London Bridge by Alderman Harmer.
50½	Northfleet.	20¼	Northfleet church tower was originally built as a stronghold against incursions of the piratical Saxons and Danes, who, long ages ago, harried the Thames estuary; but it was largely rebuilt in fourteenth century, and again in 1628. Brass to ecclesiastic, Peter de Lacy, 1775. The singular group of Gothic buildings, dominated by a spire, on the right hand of the road, in beautiful grounds enclosed by a high wall, is Huggens' College, built and endowed 1847 by a city merchant of that name as an almshouse for gentlemen reduced to poor circumstances.
50¼	Rosherville.	20½	This modern district owes its name entirely to the once-famous Rosherville Gardens, the place above all others, according to the advertisements, "where to spend

Miles from Dover		Miles from London	
	Springhead, 1½ m.		a happy day". Jeremiah Rosher, 1830-35, conceived the idea of building a new residential town on the banks of the Thames between Northfleet and Gravesend on an estate he owned, and, at the same time, originated the gardens. The town was from the first a failure, but the gardens, formed in one of the largest and deepest of the local chalk-pits, were at once successful. They were emphatically *the* Cockney place of resort for tea and shrimps, dancing and general jollity in early Victorian times. Although not bulking so largely nowadays in popular estimation, the Gardens are still open, and are singularly beautiful. Springhead is notable as the home of watercress-growing, originated by Wm. Bradbery *c.* 1810. The place was a favourite mid-Victorian holiday haunt. Watercress is still largely grown.
48¾	GRAVESEND (*Jubilee Tower*). UP†	22	Pop. 27,175. Still old-fashioned in parts, Gravesend was once a prominent port and seat of Admiralty business. In early days of steamboat excursions it was a favourite half-holiday making place with Londoners. The parish church of St. George, burnt 1727 and rebuilt in characteristic early Georgian style, contains inscription to Indian Princess Pocahontas, died 1610, and plain tablet to General Gordon, whose cottage is still pointed out. Hotels: Clarendon (garage); Mitre (garage). Immediately adjoining road, in grounds of Denton Court, is Denton
	Denton.		

Miles from Dover		Miles from London	
			Chapel, long in ruins, but restored in 1901 by G. M. Arnold of Denton Court. Ancient ecclesiastical parish of Denton abolished 1879. The ruined chapel was brought into prominence 1787 by new road out of Gravesend cut through its graveyard. The Rev. R. H. Barham, "Tom Ingoldsby," then often travelling to London by coach, noticed it, and made it the "Ingoldsby Abbey" of the famous *Ingoldsby Legends*:— "*Ingoldsby Abbey is fair to see,* *It hath names a dozen, and royalties three,*" etc.
47¾	Milton-next-Gravesend, 	23	Village, now merged into town of Gravesend. The church is picturesquely time-worn. On bowling green of adjoining inn is curious monument to "Mr. Alderman Nynn, An honeft Man, and an excellent Bowler":— "*Full forty long years was the Alderman feen,* *The delight of each Bowler, and King of this Greene,*" etc.
47¼	Chalk. *Shorne*, ½ m.	23½	Steeply up-hill to Chalk, scattered village, with church in lonely situation one mile along road. Charles Dickens spent honeymoon at Chalk, 1836, in house at corner of Thong Lane. Recent Dickens' commentators, however, declare for a house on opposite side of road, at fork of old and new roads to Gravesend. The subject is still in controversy. Chalk church chiefly remarkable for curious ancient carving over south porch representing a jester partaking of the "church ale". Fine view across upland fields down on to Thames. We are here

Miles from Dover		Miles from London	
			fairly in the "Dickens country," *i.e.*, that district of Kent most intimately associated with the novelist from early years at Chatham, residence at Gad's Hill Place, and scenes of later novels.
	Cobham, 2 m.		Cobham church is Early English and Decorated, work of latter period by Sir John Cobham, who also founded old College adjoining, 1387, for seven priests. He was, furthermore, builder of Rochester Bridge (demolished 1856). The stalls for Sir John Cobham's collegiate establishment remain in church. The brasses in church, 24 in all, form the finest assemblage in any one church or cathedral in England. Chiefly of knights and dames of Cobham family, they range from 1320 to 1529.
			Altar-tomb, with effigies, Sir George Brooke, Lord Cobham and wife, 1558.
			New College adjoining churchyard founded by Lord Cobham, *temp.* Queen Elizabeth, is a picturesque almshouse.
44½	**Gad's Hill,**	26¼	The road to Gad's Hill, and so down into Rochester, is generally full of dust and grit, and, as it is high and exposed to all winds, is rarely comfortable for travelling. It is infested too with tramps, and, in common with most Kentish roads, is in September crowded with hop-pickers.

Gad's Hill looms romantically in literature and in actual history as a haunt of highwaymen. So much so, that it was regarded as pre-eminently the place to be robbed ; *e.g.*,

> "*Gad's Hill, and those*
> *Red tops of mountains, where good people lose*
> *Their ill-kept purses*".
>
> —JOHN CLAVEL, *Recantation of an Ill-led Life*, 1628.

Extracts from Gravesend registers :—

"1586, Sept. 29th daye, was a thiefe yt was slayne, buryed."

"1590, Marche, the 17th daie, was a theefe yt was at Gad'shill wounded to deathe, called Robert Writs, buried."

"Murder here, Oct. 15, 1661, of Prince of Transylvania, by his coachman."

It was thus with full warranty that Shakespeare made Gad's Hill the scene of Falstaff, Prince Hal and Poins' adventures ("Henry the Fourth," First Part, Act II. Sc. 2). The "Falstaff" inn here alludes to this association.

Gad's Hill Place on right, with garden and fine cedar on left, was home of Charles Dickens, 1856-70. He died suddenly here, 9th June, 1870.

Miles from Dover		Miles from London	
	Coach and Horses Hill, DOWN		The southern side of Gad's Hill is "Coach and Horses" Hill, descending long and steeply to valley of Medway and Strood. Fine view down to Rochester.
42½	STROOD.	28¼	Strood, *i.e.*, *Strata*, from its situation on the old Roman *via*, the Watling Street, which was constructed as a military way from the primeval British trackways, *c.* A.D. 45-120, and led in three branches from *Rutupiae* = Richborough, *Portus dubris* = Dover, *Portus Lemanis* = Lympne, to *Durovernum* = Canterbury, where they converged, and so proceeded to London along what is now the Dover Road.
			Strood is one long, narrow street, and noisy with engineering shops and other industries. A curious old weather-boarded inn, the "Crispin and Crispianus," faces the street, and takes its name from two shoemaker martyrs who suffered at Soissons, A.D. 287.
	☜ *Frindsbury.*		
	Cooling or *Cowling*, ☜ 4½ m.		Cooling Castle, built by Lord Cobham *c.* 1390 to defend district against incursions of French, as declared by inscription over entrance :—

Miles from Dover		Miles from London	
			"Knoweth that beth and schul be *That i am mad in help of the cuntrie* *In knowyng of whyche thyng* *Thys is chartre and witnessyng".* Cooling stands in the Medway and Thames marshes. It is the scene of many incidents in *Great Expectations*, and appears as "A most beastly place. Mudbank, mist, swamp, and work; work, swamp, mist, and mudbank." But that is all in the key of the novel; Cooling on a summer's day is really delightful. Church, churchyard and village interesting as Dickens' landmarks.
	Cross the Medway.		
$41\frac{3}{4}$	ROCHESTER.	29	Pop. 30,622. Approach to Rochester over long iron and masonry bridge (built 1863, cost £250,000) across Medway, a by no means typical introduction to a Cathedral city. River Medway is scene of many busy industries, and Strood, Rochester and Chatham are densely populated conjoined towns with large military and naval elements. Shouldered as the road bridge is by iron lattice railway bridge on left, the scene is singularly like the Thames at Blackfriars.

Dickens is even more the presiding genius of Rochester than the Cathedral is; but, strange to say, though he knew it well and loved it much, he consistently failed in all his many attempted descriptions to draw a recognisable portrait of the city. The proof of this is found in the astonishment of foreign visitors familiar with Dickens at the unexpected appearance of the place. A striking exception to this is the very happy description of the projecting clock of the Corn Exchange as the "moon-faced clock," and as "a queer old clock that projects over the pavement out of a grave, red building, as if Time carried on business there and hung out his sign".

Rochester takes its name from the Saxon "Hrofe's-ceaster". It was the Roman *Durobrivae*. The Cathedral of St. Andrew was founded A.D. 600; rebuilt by Gundulf, second Norman bishop, 1077-1108; completed, 1130. Dickens' description of it—"Earthy smell—pilgrims' feet worn away the old steps—little Saxon doors . . . all sorts of old fellows with great red faces and broken noses turning up every day"—is a remarkably lifelike impression.

Cathedral Close entered from High Street by Chertsey's Gate, better known, since publication of *The Mystery of Edwin Drood*, as Jasper's Gateway. Adjoining Cathedral is the Late Perpendicular parish church of St. Nicholas. Exterior of cathedral, which is one of the smallest in England, 306 feet in length, exhibits Norman west front, with exquisite west door of five receding arches richly carved in conventional foliage and characteristic Norman chimerae. On either side are (restored) effigies of Henry I. and Queen Matilda. West front was largely restored, and the ruined flanking pinnacles rebuilt, 1899. Central tower recently (1904) rebuilt, with dwarf spire, replacing a like spire taken down by Cottington, 1826, when he recased tower.

Interior: nave, late Norman, with massive cylindrical pillars —"Like looking down the throat of old Father Time" (*Edwin Drood*). Choir chiefly Early English and work of Wm. de Hoo, Bishop of Rochester, otherwise "William the Englishman," who also rebuilt the choir at Canterbury, following William of Sens, the Norman. The earlier choir, and much also of Cathedral, had been burnt down, 1170. The Norman crypt underneath remains, with Early English additions. The peculiarity of choir being raised considerably above level of nave is shared by Canterbury Cathedral. North and south transepts, Early English, with clustered Purbeck marble shafts. Chapter-house doorway, Dec., one of finest sculptured doorways in existence.

Monuments in north-east transept. Chapel of St. William of Perth, a charitable Scots baker, who vowed to make pilgrimage to Holy Land, murdered by his servant on way between Rochester to Canterbury, 1201. Monastery was at that time in straits for money. The relics of Paulinus, that had once brought offerings of pilgrims, were neglected for those of St. Thomas of Canterbury, the new martyr. William the baker was, therefore, fully exploited at Rochester; miracles were reported to have been wrought at his grave; and, being canonised 1266, he brought a new accession of prosperity. Monument of Walter de Merton, with effigy, very carefully kept in repair by Merton College, Oxford, founded by him. He was drowned crossing Medway, 1277. In presbytery, plain slab where Gundulf lies; monumental effigy of Bishop John de Sheppey, died 1360, lost for centuries; discovered built up during restoration of 1825; Bishop de Glanville, 1214; Lawrence de St. Martin, 1274; Thomas de Inglesthorpe, 1352, etc. South-east transept, mural monument to Richard Watts, founder of almshouses, with coloured and very lifelike portrait-bust "starting out of it like a ship's figure-head". Beneath is brass to memory of Charles Dickens, who desired to be buried at Rochester, but lies at Westminster.

Rochester Castle Keep stands prominently in all views of city in grounds now open as public park. Designed by Gundulf, it is a typical Norman keep, greatly resembling that at Castle Hedingham, Essex. It rises to height of 125 feet, with walls from twelve to ten feet thick, but has long been a roofless ruin. Of recent years the angle turrets have been rebuilt. The most stirring incidents in history of castle were sieges of 1215 and 1264, when it was beleaguered for three months and a week respectively by William II. Mayors of Rochester are *ex-officio* Constables of Rochester Castle, and, on State occasions, wear a sword as a sign of that warlike dignity.

Restoration House, ancient mansion in the Vineyard, where Charles II. was entertained, 1660, on way to London and his newly-recovered throne. Satis House, where Master Richard Watts played host to Queen Elizabeth. "His poor cottage," he styled it, to which Her Majesty replied "Satis". In High Street is Watts' Charity for the lodging and entertaining of "Six Poor Travellers," not being "Rogues or Proctors".

But Mr. Pickwick and his fellow-travellers are the most living of personalities at Rochester, and the "Bull" inn, where they stayed, still boldly proclaims the fact. Guildhall, seventeenth century building, with great weather-vane of gilded copper in form of ship in full sail. Eastgate House, the "Nuns' House" of *Edwin Drood*.

Hotels : Bull, Royal Crown. Motor repairs : Robins & Day, 228 High Street (garage) ; City Garage, Star Hill.

Miles from Dover | Miles from London

40¾ CHATHAM. (*Town Pier.*) — 30

☞ *New Brompton.*

☞ *Gillingham.*

Pop. 40,753. The boundary-line between Rochester and Chatham is only to be determined by local experts. To strangers it seems all one town. But a difference is presently seen in character of pedestrians and traffic. At Rochester there is a subtle, wharfinger tone ; at Chatham the martial and naval note is struck, rather than the commercial. Dockyard here since time of Queen Elizabeth. Shameful episode in national history, 1667, when Dutch fleet ascended Medway and burnt English ships here. Modern extension of dockyard, etc., to three miles of river front. Staff of 4000 workmen at busy times. "Chatham Lines," *i.e.*, military defences, Fort Pitt, etc., on hill at back. Royal Engineer barracks, New Brompton, etc. The Saxon days of "Caetta's-ham," = Chatham, utterly obscured by

all these naval, military and commercial expansions. Much of Chatham is of Georgian date, the great days of England's naval glory. In typical street, Ordnance Terrace (No. 11), Charles Dickens lived with parents as a boy, 1817-21. His father was then clerk in Navy Pay Department. In 1821-22 the family resided at 18 St. Mary's Place, in the thoroughfare called "The Brook," a decidedly slummy district. Parish church of St. Mary adjoins, greatly altered, and new tower built, 1903.

Hotels: Sun, High Street; Mitre, High Street. Motor repairs: Medway Motor Co., 77 High Street.

Miles from Dover		Miles from London	
40	**Chatham Hill,**	30¾	Long and extremely steep ascent. The singular freak building, like a castle, which crowns summit is "Jezreel's Temple," unfinished conventicle of Jezreelites, sect founded *c.* 1876 by private soldier named White, who posed as prophet and took name of James Jershom Jezreel. Sect believed themselves to be part of the 144,000 believers to receive Christ on His second advent. Temple intended to hold 20,000, but when £100,000 had been spent "Jezreel" died 1885, and operations ceased.
36¾	Rainham.	34	Village on elevated table-land overlooking Medway and marshes of Upchurch, where relics of extensive Roman potteries are dredged from mud. Rainham church, Perpendicular, beside road. Monuments and vault of extinct family of Tufton, Earls of Thanet. The last holder of title died 1863. Road now gradually descends, and, although always dusty, passes delightful rural scenery of cherry-orchards and hop-gardens.
34	Newington.	36¾	Newington church, off road to left. Fine Decorated building. Curious will of Simon Tomlin, 1689, displayed in vestry included bequest of "my best beaver hatt and sum

Miles from Dover		Miles from London	
			of £15, lawful money of England," to his brother-in-law. Brasses; fourteenth century frescoes. One mile south is "Nunpit," chalk-pit where legend says nuns of adjacent priory who had murdered Prioress were buried alive. Notice, approaching church, "Devil's stone" on right of road next a pillar-box, with mark of boot-sole in relief. Legend of devil, endeavouring to push church tower down, associated with it.
32¾	Key Street. *Debtling*, 7 m. ☞ *Maidstone*, 10 m. ☞	38	Key "Street," a wayside settlement of a few houses, taking name partly from adjacent Keycol Hill and from "Key" inn, which hangs a giant key from its sign.
	Milton, ☜ ½ m.		Ancient small town on Milton Creek busily engaged in oyster fishery. Church Norman and Early English, with Roman tiles. Tombstone of "Abraham Washiton late Hvsband of Alise Washinton now living at Milton, whome had in all six Hvsbands". 1601.
30¾	Sittingbourne.	40	Pop. 8944. *I.e.*, "Saedingbourn," the bubbling stream, which once crossed road (until 1830) by parish church, rebuilt 1762. Sittingbourne is centre of Kentish brickmaking industry, and greatly modernised. Hotels: Bull (garage); Shakespeare. Motor repairs: Read, 13 East Street; Cleaver, 53 West Street.
	Murston, ☜ 1 m.		Curious inscription, in wall of Rectory, alluding to affray in which rebels burnt Rectory barn, 1659.
29½	Bapchild.	41¾	Small, scattered village, with Norman church. Half mile left is mound where Tong Castle once stood. There the fair Rowena "drank hael" to King Vortigern

Miles from Dover		Miles from London	
			c. A.D. 448 and bewitched him with love for her. Traditional scene of massacre of 300 British nobles by Hengist.
28¼	Green Street. Beacon Hill,	42½	Hop-gardens here become most noticeable features, and line the wayside for long distances, forming interesting and beautiful sights in July and August.
25¼	Ospringe.	45½	Village with very ancient history, chiefly concerned with early travelling. Here stood a "Maison Dieu," or God's house for succour and entertainment of wayfarers in those dangerous times. It was administered by religious fraternity of Brethren of the Holy Ghost. King John had a room especially reserved for him here to rest on his journeys. Scanty remains in basement of inn. Very finely restored church along lane to right.
24¼	Preston. FAVERSHAM, 1 m.	46½	Suburb of Faversham. Pop. 11,570. Prosperous and growing town on Faversham Creek; largely interested in brick and tile making and oyster growing; situated two miles from the sea. Extensive gunpowder manufactories. Distant views of church, strangely dedicated to "Our Lady of Charity"; very striking, with tall tower and spire (built, 1797; height, 147 feet), supported on corona of flying buttresses. Church Early English, but strangely converted into a kind of Corinthian style: Dance, architect, 1756. Frescoes, twelfth century, representing Nativity. Brasses: Wm. Thornbury, rector and anchorite, died 1481, etc. Picturesque market house. James II. brought to Queen's Arms' inn,

Miles from Dover		Miles from London	
			now "Ship Hotel," Faversham, Dec., 1688, by fishermen who had captured him at Shellness, Sheppey. Hotels: Railway (garage); Ship (garage). Motor repairs: Semark & Hudson, West Street (garage); Tett & Son, The Mall (garage).
21¾	Boughton.	49	Passing Preston, the long rise of Boughton Hill comes in view straight ahead. Full name of village is Boughton-under-Blean, *i.e.*, ancient Blean Forest, which occupied ridge. District still very wooded. "Boughton-under-the-Blee" figures in Chaucer's "Canterbury Pilgrims". Rustic church. Brasses.
	Boughton Hill, 		
19½	Dunkirk.	51¼	Scattered parish on ridge, formed as ecclesiastical parish *c.* 1845, after astonishing events of "Courtenay's Rebellion" of 1838. John Nicholls Thom, son of innkeeper at Truro, appeared at Canterbury, 1832, in fantastic Oriental dress, and claimed to be "Sir Wm. Courtenay". Stood as Parliamentary candidate, but defeated. Champion of oppressed and ignorant peasantry. Imprisoned by Revenue authorities in connection with his support of local smugglers. Transferred to lunatic asylum. Released, 1838. Religious mania. Now claimed to be Messiah. Obtained many believers, and on 31st May came into armed conflict in neighbouring Bossenden woods with police and military. Thirteen people killed, including "Courtenay". Dunkirk church and school built to educate neglected district.
	Wingate Hill, 		
	Coach and Horses Hill, 		
16¾	Harbledown.	54	*I.e.*, "Herbal-down," from sweet smell of herbs. Scattered parish.

The "Bob-up-and-down" of Chaucer, from "switchback" character of hilly road :—

> "*Wist ye not where standeth a little town,*
> *Which that ycleped is Bob-up-and-Down,*
> *Under the Blee, in Canterbury way*".

Here the grand view of Canterbury, in vale of Stour, opens out, and at this point pilgrims made last halt before entering city. All fun and frivolity of journey ceased and gave place to tears and religious ecstasy, like that of "revivalist" meetings.

Church of St. Michael. Hospital of St. Nicholas, founded by Archbishop Lanfranc for lepers, 1084, beside reputed medicinal well, now styled "Black Prince's Well". Many pilgrims enriched the hospital. It possessed one of the shoes of St. Thomas à Becket, which wayfarers were invited to kiss. Decay of relic-worship when Dean Colet and Erasmus passed by in 1512. Colet refers to old shoe with disgust : "Do these asses expect us to kiss the shoes of all good men that have ever lived ?" Hospital rebuilt, 1670, and now an almshouse. Ancient box for pilgrims' offerings, and curiously engraved mazer-bowl.

Miles from Dover		Miles from London	
	St. Dunstan's Level Crossing.		Suburb of Canterbury.
15½	CANTER-BURY. Cross the Stour.	55¼	Pop. 24,868. Passing suburb of St. Dunstan's, city of Canterbury ("Kaintware-byrig," town of the Kentish men) entered under noble West Gate, rebuilt *c.* 1370 by Archbishop Simon of Sudbury ; only one of seven gates now left. Formerly debtors' prison ; now police-station. Canterbury is a bustling, lively city, by reason of cavalry depôt, which leavens ecclesiastical quiet. Also busy produce market, etc.

Castle keep in ruins and degraded to use as coal-bunker of gas company :—

> "*In short, so great a change has come to pass,*
> *'Tis now a manufactory of gas*".
>
> —*Ingoldsby Legends.*

Dane John public park. Here, on pedestal, is "Invicta," locomotive engine of Canterbury and Whitstable Railway, 1830. Ancient city walls. Picturesque remains of Greyfriars' monastery, spanning branch of Stour. Quaint St. John's Hospital, Northgate Street. Birthplace of Rev. R. H. Barham, author of *Ingoldsby Legends*, 61 Burgate Street. Numerous churches. St. Augustine's monastery, founded A.D. 978. Ancient gateway,

etc. Ruins purchased by Beresford Hope, 1844, and restored and occupied by modern missionary College of St. Augustine. St. Martin's church on hill to eastward, the most ancient place of Christian worship in England, now typical rural Kentish church in appearance. Built on site of Roman temple. Saxon font. Walls of church largely composed of Roman brick and tile.

But Canterbury is pre-eminently famed for its Cathedral, for this is the metropolitan city of the Church of England, and owes that pre-eminence above London, the secular metropolis, to the re-introduction of Christianity into Britain A.D. 596 by St. Augustine, who founded the first Christian church at Canterbury. The ancient church of St. Martin stands to-day on that site. Augustine died A.D. 605, first Archbishop of Canterbury. A Saxon cathedral had meanwhile been built on site of present edifice, and lasted until after Norman conquest, 1066. Lanfranc, first Norman Archbishop, rebuilt it; but it was again rebuilt, 1130, on larger scale, approaching present dimensions. Consecrated with great magnificence in presence of Henry I. Choir destroyed by conflagration of 1134, but rebuilt in even grander style by William of Sens, Norman architect, and completed, 1184, by William the Englishman, *i.e.*, William de Hoo, afterwards Bishop of Rochester. This choir is still existing and is the most striking and beautiful example of Transitional Norman and Early English in England, with very marked French feeling and even strong classic characteristics, especially in carved acanthus-leaves of capitals. The lofty proportions in relation to breadth should be noticed as evidence of French influence. Noble effect of choir being raised above level of nave, which also gives importance to elaborate crypt, with its Early Norman and even some Saxon pillars. Trinity chapel contains monument of Edward, the Black Prince, died 1376, with recumbent brass effigy. His helmet and gauntlets still suspended above :—

> "*They saw at Canterbury the Cathedral,*
> *Black Edward's helm, and Becket's bloody stone*
> *Were pointed out as usual by the beadle,*
> *In the same quiet, uninterested tone :—*
> *There's glory for you, gentle reader! All*
> *Ends in a rusty casque and dubious bone.*"
>
> —Byron, *Don Juan.*

Tomb of Henry IV. and Queen Joan, 1413-37; opened in 1832 to solve historic doubts, when body of King discovered in perfect preservation, with face recognisable. Tomb of Archbishop Simon of Sudbury, murdered, 1381, by rebels under Wat

Tyler on Tower Hill. Head struck off with sword. The head is in a recess of St. Gregory's Church, Sudbury, Suffolk, the Archbishop's native place, the headless body buried here with leaden ball in place of it. Monuments of Archbishop Walter, died 1205; Archbishop Courtenay, died 1396; Dean Wotton; Cardinal Pole, died 1558. Eastern extension of choir, "Becket's Crown," constructed for reception of Becket's relics on their removal from original place of interment in crypt.

Total length of Cathedral 522 feet. Plan is of extreme elaboration, consisting of nave with north and south aisles and west towers, western and eastern transepts, north and south choir with aisles, retro-choir, Trinity Chapel and Corona or "Becket's Crown". Numerous chapels are clustered around transepts and choir, and on north side are cloisters, chapter-house and library. Norman nave, rebuilt 1378-1410 by Prior Chillenden in Perpendicular style. It is least interesting part of building.

North-west transept, site of murder of Archbishop Thomas à Becket, 29th December, 1170, by four knights—Tracy, Brito, de Morville and Fitzurse—was greatly altered by Chillenden, and only the actual pavement is said to be identical with that where Becket fell. But the spot, hallowed by that great sacrifice for principle, is still visited by thousands, and looked upon with absorbing interest. Recent monuments in nave to Bishops Benson (1896) and Temple (1902).

To some observers, Cathedral Close of Canterbury is finer than that of any other English cathedral. It is entered from High Street by Mercery Lane and by Christchurch Gateway, fine Perpendicular work, *c.* 1520. Through this gateway fine view of Cathedral and of noble central "Bell Harry" tower, completed 1495. Round by east end are ruins of monks' dormitory and remains of "Dark Entry," leading to Green Close. "Dark Entry," scene of Ingoldsby Legend of "Nell Cook". In Green Close is picturesque Norman staircase adjoining King's School.

Hotels: Fleur-de-Lis (garage); County (garage); Rose (garage). Motor repairs: Canterbury Motor Co., The Pavilion; Barrett's, St. Peter Street.

Miles from Dover		Miles from London	
13	Gutteridge Gate,	57	Site of old turnpike gate on ridge.
	DOWN		
	Patrixbourne, ½ m.		Beautiful situation in valley and in Bifrons Park. Lovely little

Miles from Dover		Miles from London	
			Norman church, with fine and well-preserved sculpture of Saviour on tympanum of south door. Monument to Marq. Conyngham, 1832. Quaint epitaph in churchyard on person "who was prematurely drowned".
12½	Bridge.	58¼	Pretty village in deep hollow of Stour. Church Norman and Early English. Curious monument, with effigy, in chancel, late fourteenth century.
	Cross the Stour.		Long, steep climb. Notice half way up, on right, clump of trees growing in ramparts of ancient mound in Bourne Park. This is known as "Old England's Hole," and is traditionally spot where Britons made last stand in battle against Julius Caesar, B.C. 56.
	Bridge Hill,		"Being repulsed, they withdrew themselves into the woods and reached a place which they had prepared before, having closed all approaches to it by felled timber." —CAESAR, *Commentaries.*
			Roman legionaries drove out defenders at the sword's point.
	Barham Downs.		Scene of Caesar's first great military operations in Britain.
	Bishopsbourne, ½ m. ☞		Road goes for five miles across this bleak upland of short turf, unfenced and without enclosing hedges for great part of way.
	Kingston, ½ m. ☞		Beautiful views down on road into valley of Stour and vale of Barham. The downs have been the scene of many historical gatherings. King John's army encamped here, 1213, to resist French invasion; Simon de Montfort and disaffected Barons, 1263. Great army encamped here, 1800, to resist threatened descent of Bonaparte.

Miles from Dover		Miles from London	
	Barham, ½ m. ☞		Large and beautifully situated village: large church, with tall, shingled spire; north and south transepts, Early English, Decorated and Perpendicular. Monuments of Derings and Oxendens.
	Fork of roads, keep left.	63	Keep left at fork of roads (right-hand road goes to Folkestone, nine miles, see pp. 25-26).
	Sibertswould, ☞ 2 m.		Locally, and by railway nomenclature, "Shepherd's Well".
	Barfreston, ☞ 4½ m.		"Barson". Peculiarly beautiful and remarkably well-preserved Norman church; one of the finest rural Norman churches in England, and absolutely unspoiled. Exterior richly panelled and decorated with odd corbel heads. Circular east window, flanked by grotesque sculptures. Highly enriched south door, with tympanum of Saviour in glory.
	Lydden Hill,		
5	Lydden.	65¾	Pretty, scattered village at foot of chalk downs, which rise on all sides.
3¼	Temple Ewell.	67½	"Ewell," from numerous springs here issuing from chalk. The prefix "Temple," long disused, but now coming again into favour, partly to distinguish place from Ewell in Surrey; derives from preceptory of Knights Templars here in ancient times. Church Norman.
	Kearsney Abbey, ¼ m. ☞		Kearsney, or "St. Radigund's" Abbey. Now farmhouse, with ivy-clad gateway. Ancient religious house, founded 1191.
	River, ¼ m. ☞		Village of River takes its name from river Dour, which here flows
1¾	Buckland.	69	beside road to Buckland.
	DOVER.	70¾	Pop. 41,782. Chief town of ancient Cinque Ports; now, after

many centuries of comparatively quiet existence, becoming most important place, chiefly by reason of new National Harbour.

The *Portus Dubris* of Roman Britain, and a fortress ever since late Saxon era. Roman pharos, or lighthouse, still remains, adjoining Castle and next ancient church of St. Mary. Situation of Dover, on English Channel, opposite Calais, has always given it supreme strategic importance, and thus it was picturesquely described by old writers as "the very front door of England," and by another as "*clavis Angliae et repagulum*," *i.e.*, "the lock and key of England". The fear of invasion at this point early led to building of the great Castle on cliff-top, on eastern side of river valley in which Dover town is situated. It was left to later ages to fortify corresponding cliffs on west—the "western heights," as they are called. A castle evidently stood here in time of Edward the Confessor, for William of Normandy claimed Harold had sworn to yield "*castellum Dofris*" to him, and the strength of it probably led William to land at unprotected Pevensey. Oldest part of existing Castle is the Keep, *c.* 1153, with Norman chapel. Coast of France plainly visible, twenty-one miles across channel; to Calais twenty-six miles. Defensible towers guard outer curtain-walls of fortress —Constable's Tower, Peverell's, Avranches, Colton's, etc. Stirring history. King Stephen died here 1154. Desperate siege, 1216, by Dauphin of France, and successful defence by Hubert de Burgh. Again, 1265, when Barons held it against Prince Edward, but forced to surrender. Thirdly, taken with ease by Cromwellians from sleeping Royalist garrison.

Dover Castle is in all respects an up-to-date fortress, and now includes many galleries and casemates excavated in chalk cliffs. Curious old brass cannon on cliff, cast 1544, and given by Emperor Charles V. to Henry VIII., better known as "Queen Elizabeth's Pocket Pistol," twenty-three feet long. The (inaccurate) popular tradition runs that it is inscribed :—

> "*Load me well and keep me clean,*
> *And I'll carry a ball to Calais green*".

But the Dutch inscription is translated :—

> "*O'er hill and dale I throw my ball,*
> *'Breaker,' my name, of mound and wall*".

In the town the chief features of interest are St. Mary's church and church of St. James. St. Mary's striking Saxon and Norman tower is prominent in streets. In churchyard of demolished St. Martin's is tombstone of poet Churchill, died 1764—"Life to the last enjoyed, here Churchill lies". Gatehouse, refectory, etc., of old Priory of St. Martin, now Dover College, near Priory

railway station. Old Maison Dieu and New Town Hall, Burges, architect, 1883. Maison Dieu was ancient guest-house for travellers and pilgrims, founded by Hubert de Burgh *c.* 1208. Famous projecting chalk headland ("Shakespeare's Cliff") on west, 350 feet high, supposed to be the place mentioned by Shakespeare in "King Lear," Act IV. Sc. 6.

On west side of cliff is boring for abandoned Channel Tunnel of 1884, vetoed by Government after being driven over 2000 yards. But company still existing. "The Channel Tunnel must abide its time and opportunity" (Chairman at annual meeting, April, 1908). Similar distance bored from French side. Here is boring of coal-pit.

Great harbour works—begun 1893, now completing—will enclose 610 acres of sea, and thus form, at cost of £6,000,000, largest artificial harbour in world.

Hotels: Grand; Lord Warden; Burlington (garage); Metropole. Motor repairs: Pine, Priory Street (garage).

II. DARTFORD TO SEVENOAKS.

Miles from Sevenoaks		Miles from Dartford	
14	DARTFORD. *Kent.* (*Bull Hotel.*)		Turn out of High Street along Lowfield Street.
12½	Hawley. *Darenth,* ½ m. Cross the Darent,	1½	"Darne," in local speech. Remarkable church, Transitional Norman and Early English, largely built of Roman bricks from Romano-British villas adjoining. Singular chancel, vaulted and in two storeys. Elaborately-carved Norman font, and interesting "Table of Commandments". Neighbourhood rich in Roman remains and in Saxon sepulchral relics.
11¼	Sutton-at-Hone.	2¾	*I.e.*, "Southtown-in-the-Valley". Interesting Decorated church, and monument to Sir Thomas Smith, died 1625, Governor of East India Company, Elizabethan navigator, Ambassador to Muscovy. Curious carvings of face with protruding

Miles from Sevenoaks		Miles from Dartford	
			tongue, buckled, badge of extinct Puckletongue family.
	South Darenth, ☜ ½ m.		Sharply rising and falling road. Left turn into Farningham (see p. 42) and then right for Eynesford.
8¾	Farningham.	5½	
7	Eynesford.	6½	Beautiful village. Old Gothic bridge over Darent. Church with tall, shingled spire and fine west doorway, with Norman chevron moulding; rest of church Early English and Perpendicular. Few fragments of Castle left in orchard.
	Lullingstone, ¼ m. ☞		Early English church of St. Botolph in lovely Lullingstone Park is rich in memorials of Pecke and Hart and Hart-Dyke families, successive lords of manor — Sir John Pecke, 1540; Sir William, 1487; Sir G. Hart and lady, 1587; Sir Percival, 1580, etc. Lullingstone Castle, seat of Hart-Dykes.
4¾	Shoreham.	9¼	One of loveliest parts of valley of Darent.
3	Otford.	11	Pretty village, anciently manor of Archbishops of Canterbury, with ruins of palace; rebuilt by Archbishop Warham *c.* 1540. Tower and cloistered walk of brick alone remain in meadows. "Becket's," or St. Thomas', Well. Decorated church, with monuments of Polhill family.
	St. John's Hill, UP†		
	SEVENOAKS.	14	(See p. 50.)

III. ROCHESTER TO MAIDSTONE.

Miles from M'stone		Miles from Rochester	
8¾	ROCHESTER. *Kent.* (*Guildhall Clock.*) UP†		Facing towards Chatham, take turning to right out of Rochester High Street—"Maidstone Road". In half a mile begins long ascent of this very steep road.

Miles from M'stone		Miles from Rochester	
5	Bridgewood Gate	3¾	Here road from Chatham joins, and hill becomes much steeper. Widespreading view on road down to river Medway and the smoky cement factories of Wouldham. Look out for "Kit's Coty House" in large field on right. It is prehistoric cromlech, formed by three huge upright stones supporting a table-stone, and is traditionally spot where Katigern was buried after Battle of Aylesford. It is now surrounded by protecting railings, under provisions of Ancient Monuments Protection Act, 1882.
	Blue Bell Hill.		
	"Upper Bell" inn,		Crest of hill (500 feet). Descent of one mile begins. Awkward twists near foot. Then after quarter mile slight rise, renewed easy descent of one and a half miles, with short ascent at Sandling.
1½	Sandling.	7¼	
	MAIDSTONE. (*Town Hall.*)	8¾	(Described, p. 43.)

IV. CANTERBURY TO WHITSTABLE.

Miles from W'stable		Miles from Canterbury	
6	CANTER-BURY. *Kent.* (*West Gate.*) Keep left.		Approaching West Gate, as from London, road turns sharply left, and goes, sharply rising and falling, through wooded scenery to Whitstable.
3¾	Blean.	2¼	
1½	Borstal Hill,	4½ 6	
	WHIT-STABLE.		Pop. 7086. A place of narrow, untidy streets running along sea-

Miles from W'stable	Miles from Canterbury	
		shore, which is here entirely spoiled by railway and coal-sidings. Whitstable has been famed for its oysters since days of Roman Empire; and "Whitstable natives," together with those of Colchester, still hold foremost place in estimation of epicures, 200,000 oysters being despatched daily, in season. Oyster fleet, of some eighty vessels, is remarkable sight in somewhat muddy sea off the town. Whitstable is not an attractive place, but is now developing a "residential" district at Tankerville.
		Hotels: Bear and Key (garage); Duke of Cumberland (garage); Tankerton. Motor repairs: Ford, Harbour Street (garage).

V. CANTERBURY TO FOLKESTONE.

Miles from Folkestone		Miles from Canterbury	
17	CANTERBURY. *Kent.*		(Canterbury to Barham Downs, see p. 19.)
9	(*West Gate.*) Barham Downs. Fork of roads. Keep right.	8	Turn right at fork after passing "Eagle Gates" of Broome Park, the real original of "Tappington Hall". (Left hand road goes to Dover, seven and three quarter miles, see p. 20.)
7½	Denton.	9½	Pretty village, in heart of Ingoldsby Country, made famous in literary way by Rev. R. H. Barham. Denton chapel, small Early English building in grounds of Denton Court. On right, in beautiful valley, backed by hills, is Tappington farm, once Manor House, ancient seat of Barham family and of Marshs of Marston. This was ancestral property of Rev. R. H. Barham, died 1845, glorified in his *Ingoldsby Legends* as the Hall of Tappington Everard. No longer in the

family. Interior (shown by favour only) includes beautiful old oak staircase, with bloodstain, relic of seventeenth century fratricide. Note also carved "merchant's mark" of Thomas Marsh of Marston (see *Ingoldsby Legends*, "The Leech of Folkestone".

Miles from Folkestone		Miles from Canterbury	
	Denton Hill,		Long rise, then beautiful road to Hawkinge.
2½	Hawkinge.	14½	
	White Hill,		
	Windgate Hill,		Long, steep, and rough descent to Folkestone. (See p. 47.)
	FOLKESTONE	17	

VI. CANTERBURY TO HERNE BAY AND MARGATE.

Miles from Margate		Miles from Canterbury	
	CANTER-BURY. *Kent.*		Proceeding along High Street, past "County Hotel," take next turn to left, by Guildhall Hotel.
13¾	(*West Gate.*) Sturry.	2½	Long village, taking its name from river Stour. "Esturei," *i.e.*, Stour Island. Church Norman and Perpendicular. Adjoining are ruins of Sturry Court, seventeenth century.
	Fordwich, ¾ m.		*I.e.*, Village at the Ford. Locally "Fordige". Situated on Stour. Very ancient and decayed branch of Cinque Ports; once itself a seaport, now small village. Meadows where sea once flowed. Yet Black Prince landed here at quay, where only rowing-boats now float. Small church. Brass to Aphra Hawkins, 1605.
			Town Hall; curious cottage-like relic of ancient importance of Fordwich, where ducking-stool and

the wooden crane remain on quay from which scolding women were ducked.

Herne Bay, 🖃 5¾ m.

Hilly, but pretty road, by Broadoak and up Calcott Hill, to Herne Common and Herne. Herne, so-called from ancient resort of herons. It is mother-parish of Herne Bay, with large and beautiful Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular church. Numerous and fine brasses—John Darley, vicar (date missing); Peter Halle and wife, 1420; Lady Fineaux, 1539: Christiania Philip, "who migrated from this vale of sorrow," 1470. Ridley, martyred 1555, was vicar here. His parting words, when leaving place, "Farewell Herne, thou, worshipful and wealthy parish".

Passing Eddington, Herne Bay (Pop. 6688) is reached. Begun as a holiday resort in 1830, it was long a melancholy failure, but fortunes for some years past have improved. Long iron pier. Foreshore protected with interminable range of wooden groynes. Scenery not remarkable, but air very invigorating,

Hotels: Grand, Dolphin, Connaught (all with garage). Motor repairs: Root & Clarke, Station Road; A. E. Hunt, Mortimer Street (garage).

Three and a half miles east of Herne Bay is Reculver, site of Roman fortress of *Regulbium*, on low cliff, overlooking sea. Afterwards site of church in Norman and Early English times, demolished, 1809, owing to encroachment of sea. Twin towers left standing as seamarks to warn sailors off Columbine Sand:—

"*There the Twins stand*
On the verge of the land,
To warn mariners off from the Columbine Sand."
—*Ingoldsby Legends.*

Miles from Margate		Miles from Canterbury	
10¼	Up Street, UP	3½	
9¾	Grove Ferry.	4	Road between Grove Ferry and Sarre is a causeway, raised above Stour marshes, and known as "Sarre Wall". It is bordered by deep water dykes, and lined with poplars.

Miles from Margate		Miles from Canterbury	
$7\frac{3}{4}$	Sarre. Cross the Wantsume.	6	Sarre is at entrance to "Isle of Thanet," an isle no longer, since the Wantsume Channel is all but dried up, and is bridged by insignificant bridge. Once a "ville" of port of Sandwich, now mere inland village.
	Ramsgate, 8 m.		Road rises to fork. Bear to left for Margate.
	St. Nicholas-at-Wade, ¼ m.		*i.e.*, St. Nicholas-at-the-Ford. Tall flint tower of village church prominent on left.
4	Birchington.	$9\frac{3}{4}$	The huge, rolling cornfields characteristic of Thanet line the way to Birchington, which is modern seaside resort imposed on ancient village. Pop. 2353. Fine brasses in church—John Quek and child, 1449; Richd. Quek, 1459; Alys Crispe, 1518; John Henynys, vicar, 1523; Margt. Crispe, 1528; Margt. Crispe and chrisom child, 1533. Dante Gabriel Rossetti, painter and poet, died 1882, lies in churchyard under Irish cross designed by Ford Madox Brown. Memorial window in church. Hotels: Queen's Head; Bungalow. Motor repairs: R. Cragge, The Square.
$2\frac{3}{4}$	*Westgate-on-Sea.*	11	Electric tramways begin. Westgate is modern expansion of Margate, and owes existence largely to recommendation of late Sir Erasmus Wilson.
2	Garlinge.	$11\frac{3}{4}$	Here, on right, is ancient Gatehouse of Daundelyon, fifteenth century relic of manor house of family of same name.
	MARGATE.	$13\frac{3}{4}$	Pop. 23,500. The oldest and most popular English seaside resort, and by some regarded as most vulgar. Unrestrained Cockney jollity is distinguishing mark of Margate in July and August, but it is greatly favoured throughout year as residence,

by reason of exceptionally bracing air. Occupies commanding position on chalk cliffs, which here descend steeply into sea. Harbour and stone pier. Pleasure pier, the famous "Margate Jetty". Great antiquity of Margate lost sight of in all these modern developments, but may be guessed from parish church of St. John, partly Norman. Brasses: Nicholas Canteys, 1431; Thos. Smyth, vicar, 1433; John Parker and wife, 1441; Peter Stone, 1442; John Daundelyon (last of his race), 1445; Richd. Notfelde, 1446; Thos. Cardiff, vicar, 1515. Cliftonville, western and more exclusive extension of Margate.

Hotels: White Hart (garage), near harbour; Cliftonville; Cliftonville Hydro (garage); Queen's and Highcliffe (garage). Motor repairs: Simpson, Fort Road (garage); Baugham, Cecil Square (garage).

VII. CANTERBURY TO SANDWICH.

Miles from Sandwich		Miles from Canterbury	
12½	CANTERBURY. *Kent.* (*West Gate.*)		Along High Street and St. George's Street. Turn left at Cattle Market, then presently right into Church Street, and again right at fork. Ascend short steep rise of St. Martin's Hill, then down to Littlebourne.
8¼	Littlebourne. Cross the Stour.	4¼	Early English church.
7	Brandling.	5½	
6	Wingham, UP	6½	Village, formerly market town. Large cruciform church, Decorated and Perpendicular. Elaborate Oxenden monument. Sharp rise from Wingham.
2¾	Ash.	9¾	Tiny village, with huge church beside road. Tall and imposing stone and flint tower with lofty spire, Early English and Perpendicular. Altar-tombs and brasses, fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.
	SANDWICH.	12½	Pop. 3174. "The village on the sands." The most important

English seaport as early as 1014, now a "dead city," only saved from utter extinction by modern golf-links, said to be best in kingdom, and greatly resorted to. Sandwich stands in sandy flats, near outlet of river Stour, and arose there when neighbouring Roman sea-fortress of *Rutupiae* became clogged with accumulating sands. Impressive remains of this Roman port and fortress, now known as "Richborough," visible in marshy flats one and a half miles distant. Ruins consist of stone, brick, tile and rubble walls, in places 10 feet 8 inches thick. Long, subterranean passage, discovered 1866, may be explored. Over 140,000 Roman coins discovered at different times scattered here, over cultivated field of some ten acres, which occupies interior of ruins.

Sea has retired two miles from this point and from Sandwich. Yet Sandwich long remained a prosperous port, and, besides commercial prosperity, was favourite place for coming and going of kings and expeditions. Here landed victors of Agincourt. About 1500 sands began to silt up harbour, and succeeding years full of piteous petitions for help to re-open it, without lasting success. Grass grows in streets of Sandwich, and old fortified walls now pleasant walks. However melancholy the decay of its greatness, Sandwich is place of delight for intellectual tourists. Grand old churches of St. Clement and St. Peter. The former is cruciform, with Norman tower and Early English nave and chancel. Fine Mayor's seat, and here mayors elected till reign of Charles II. St. Peter's tall tower, with odd cupola, gives Dutch aspect to views of town. Tower fell in 1661, and rebuilt of bricks made from harbour mud. "Curfew" still rings here nightly, 8 P.M. St. Mary's church rebuilt after destruction of older building by invading French, 1456. Two old town gates—Barbican and Fishergate—remain, and numerous ancient houses and curious interior of ancient town-hall.

Hotels: Fleur-de-Lys (garage); Bell. Motor repairs: All-good, High Street (garage).

VIII. LONDON TO SHEERNESS.

Miles from Sheerness		Miles from Key Street	
	KEY STREET. *Kent.*		(London to Key Street, see pp. 1-13.) Turn left at "Key" inn, and thence by undulating road to
9¾	Bobbing.	¾	King's Ferry bridge, across sea-channel, "the Swale," separating
7½	Iwade.	3	Sheppey (Anglo-Saxon "Sceapige,"

Miles from Sheerness		Miles from Key Street	
			i.e., Sheep Island) from mainland. (Toll crossing bridge.)
6	King's Ferry. (*Bridge.*) *Enter Sheppey.*	4½	At one and three quarter miles past bridge turn left, then in another three quarter mile right, for Sheerness.
	Queenborough, ☜ ½ m.		Queenborough, anciently "Kingborough". Name changed and castle built by Edward III., 1366, in honour of Queen Philippa. Nothing but site of castle remains. Decayed town.
	SHEERNESS.	10½	Pop. 18,273. Fortified town, commanding entrances to Medway and Thames. Scene of national disgrace, 1667, when forts failed to hinder passage of Dutch fleet under De Ruyter. Minor dockyard and garrison now established here. Banks Town and Marine Town, recent residential districts. Hotels: Sea View; Royal; Royal Fountain. Motor repairs: Cleaver & Co., High Street and Westgate; Read, Broadway (garage).

To Minster-in-Sheppey and Shellness.

Miles from Shellness		Miles from King's Ferry	
	King's Ferry. *Kent.* (*Bridge.*)		Crossing sea-channel, called "the Swale," over bridge (toll), enter Isle of Sheppey.
	Minster-in-Sheppey.	4	So-called "in Sheppey," to distinguish from Minster-in-Thanet. "Minster," derived from "Monasterium," having been site of priory of St. Saxburga. Village occupies high ground, and is picturesque. Adjoining church is gatehouse of vanished Priory. Church chiefly remarkable for tomb and effigy of Sir Robert de Shurland, who figures farcically in *Ingoldsby Legend* of "Grey Dolphin". He was lord of manor of Shurland in reign of Edward I., and owner of "wreck of the sea" there as far as could be reached by point of lance when riding along shore at low water. Hence horse's head, rising from waves, sculp-

tured on tomb. See also weather-vane on church tower in shape of horse's head. Tomb of Spanish prisoner captured by Drake, Don Jeronimo Magno, died 1591, prisoner. Monument of Jordanus de Scapeia, discovered 1833, buried in churchyard. Effigy's hands hold miniature representation of soul. Tomb of Sir Thomas Cheyney. Brass: Sir John de Northwode and wife, Joan, *c.* 1320.

Miles from Shellness		Miles from King's Ferry	
	Eastchurch.	6	Beautiful Perpendicular church, well cared for. Monument Gabl. Livesey, 1622. Shurland Castle, rebuilt by Sir Thomas Cheyney, Warden Cinque Ports, 1550. Now farmhouse.
	Warden, 2 m.		Scattered hamlet at Warden Point. "Land's End" of Sheppey. Solitary situation. Encroachment of sea has left only few cottages, called "Mud Row". Clayey cliffs, continually washed away. Church rebuilt, 1836, from stones of old London Bridge, pulled down, 1877, being threatened by sea. Stones still lie on beach. Landslip has exposed graves and bones of churchyard.
	Leysdown.	9	Small village.
	SHELLNESS. (*Coastguard Station.*)	11	The whole district is something out of the common run, and very much of a "world's end". Land ends here in long spit, composed entirely of sea shells. Point overlooks Whitstable. Here James II., attempting escape to France, was captured, December, 1688.

IX. KEY STREET TO MAIDSTONE AND GUILDFORD.

Miles from Guildford		Miles from Key Street	
64¾	KEY STREET. *Kent.*		Continuous easy rise from Key Street to Debtling Hill.
61¾	UP † Stockbury.	3	Church Early English with unusually fine chancel.

Miles from Guildford		Miles from Key Street	
	Debtling Hill, DOWN		Very steep three quarter mile descent to village. Bear right past church in leaving.
58	Debtling, DOWN	6¾	Renewed descent, and general down grade into Maidstone. Turn right from King Street into High Street, and straight on to Medway Bridge. Road rises crossing river.
55¼	MAIDSTONE. (*Town Hall.*) Cross the	9½	(Described, p. 43.)
51½	Medway.	13¼	
51	Ditton.	13¾	
46¾	Larkfield.	18	
44¾	Wrotham Heath.	20	A fork of roads ; bear left.
43¾	Borough Green.	21	
	Ightham.		Very picturesque village. Maypole in street. Church, Norman to Perp. Monument in north chancel wall to Sir Thomas Cawne of the Mote, died 1374. Monuments of Selbys of the Mote. Note that of Dame Dorothy Selby, died 1641, on south chancel wall, consisting of bust and fulsome epitaph, in which she is said to have discovered Gunpowder Plot. Brass : Sir Richard Clement, died 1528. Note old "Town House," *i.e.*, Town Hall, in village.
	Ightham Mote, 2 m.		The famous Ightham Mote is two miles from Ightham, past hamlet of Ivy Hatch, on left. Lovely scenery of pine-woods on the way. The Mote is suddenly glimpsed nestling in hollow, on left hand. Built *c.* 1340, it is an instructive early example of attempt at securing alike domestic comfort and safety, and thus combines features of fortress and manor house. A broad, clear moat surrounds building, which is entered by bridge leading to defensible gate-house. This admits to courtyard surrounded by gabled domestic buildings of extreme beauty. Chief features of interior are hall and domestic chapel. Domestic portions of time of Queen Elizabeth.

Miles from Guildford		Miles from Key Street	
	UP†		Steep rise out of Ightham village. Very fine romantic scenery of dense pine-woods, open to road for long distances. Very short, sharp up and down pitches on way to Seal, but road good. At hamlet of Crown Point notice "Sir Jeffrey Amherst" inn with sign, a portrait of that warrior (died 1797) swinging from pine-tree.
40¼	Seal.	24½	Village of Seal gives title to Lord Saye and Sele. Long village, with broad street ; adjoins Knole Park. Church Early English. Monuments of Camdens. Fine brass : Sir William de Bryene, died 1395.
38¾	SEVENOAKS. (*Bat and Ball Railway Station.*)	26	Sevenoaks town up above, on left, on hill-top (one and a half miles).
37¾	Riverhead.	27	Cross London and Sevenoaks road at church, bearing left and then straight across. Road very narrow and confined by walls, etc.
37¼	Bessels Green. *Chevening.* 2 m.	27½	Secluded parish and park under shadow of North Downs, which rise behind to height of 783 feet. Scenery lovely. Park is seat of Earl Stanhope. Mansion built by Inigo Jones *c.* 1610, but altered. Pilgrims' Way ran across park. Church contains beautiful marble monument, with effigies of Lady Frederica Louisa Stanhope and child, the work of Chantrey, and said to be his best. Many other monuments of Stanhopes.
35¼	Sundridge.	29½	Pretty village, with picturesque stretch of infant Darent and mill-ponds on right. Here is park of Combe Bank, with mansion, built in middle of eighteenth century, and formerly property of Dukes of Argyll, who sit in House of Lords

Miles from Guildford		Miles from Key Street	
			as Barons Sundridge. Lady Frederick Campbell burnt to death here, 1807. House said to be haunted. Church Early English and Perpendicular. Brasses: Roger Isley, 1429; Thomas Isley and wife, 1515, etc. Also memorial busts of Campbells by Hon. Mrs. Anna Dawson-Damer, who herself lies here.
34¾	Brasted.	30	Brasted is practically continuous with Sundridge. Road is strung with villages like beads on string, and North Downs look grandly down on right.
33	Westerham.	31¾	Pop. 2390. Charming old broad-streeted Kentish town. Fine late Perpendicular church, with elaborate monuments. General Wolfe born at vicarage (now called "Quebec House"), 1727. Park and old mansion of Squerryes on left, past Westerham. River Darent rises there.
			Hotels: Crown; George and Dragon. Motor repairs: Bird, High Street.
	Enter Surrey.		Road rises steadily to Limpsfield Common.
30	Limpsfield.	34¾	Limpsfield village is down on right, at cross-roads. Church with Transitional Norman tower: otherwise chiefly Early English and Perpendicular. Early English low side window. Late brass (1644) to G. Elyott, Groom of Chamber to Queen Henrietta Maria. Monument to Lord Elphinstone, died 1860.
			Keep straight on Oxted. Right hand road goes to Oxted railway station. Road rises to Oxted.
28¼	Oxted.	36½	Neighbourhood of Limpsfield

Miles from Guildford		Miles from Key Street	
			and Oxted, considered very healthy. Hence numerous institutions and hospitals recently built here on bracing uplands. Very narrow street through Oxted village, and awkward rise to cross-roads.
			Church contains brasses—John Ynge, rector, 1428; Joan Haselden, 1480; three to Hoskins family, seventeenth century—and several monuments in chancel.
			Road rises undulating to Godstone.
	Tandridge, ¼ m.		Three quarter mile beyond Oxted is secluded village of Tandridge, left. Pretty little church, with ancient, oak-framed tower. Note monument in churchyard to wife of Sir Gilbert Scott, architect; also singular verses on Thomas Todman, 1781, at side of south porch. He was smuggler shot dead by Custom House officer.
26	Godstone.	38¾	(Described pp. 95, 96.)
			At cross-roads turn left for quarter mile then to right for Bletchingley. Long rise and fall to Bletchingley.
24¼	Bletchingley.	40½	Small rustic town. Parliamentary borough electing two members until 1832. Wide and picturesque street. Fine old mansions of Pendell and Pendell Court, seventeenth century, and near Rectory a beautiful timbered farmstead.
			Church very interesting Early English and Perpendicular. Tomb of Sir Thomas Cadwallader, died 1559, bowbender to Henry VIII. Enormous monument, with marble figures, to Sir Robert Clayton, Lord Mayor of London, died 1707, with flatulent epitaph.
23¼	Nutfield.	41½	Rural village embowered in

Miles from Guildford		Miles from Key Street	
			trees. Church contains window designed by Burne-Jones. Distressing apoplectic hue of faces in it. Neighbourhood of Nutfield now rapidly being built on.
	Redstone Hill,		Descent to Redhill. Road very narrow in places.
21	REDHILL. (*Market Hall.*)	43¾	(Described p. 106.) Modern, uninteresting town. Straight on, across main Brighton road.
19¼	REIGATE. (*Town Hall.*)	45½	Steep descent into Reigate (described p. 112). Sharply undulating road to Buckland, across Reigate Heath, where is the "Windmill Church," old wooden windmill converted into chapel-of-ease to Reigate, 1880. Rent paid, 1s. per annum, to Lady Henry Somerset. North Downs run nobly on right, with ancient yews on hillsides, along line of old "Pilgrims' Way".
17¼	Buckland.	47½	Village on wide green; church rebuilt, 1860; old timber belfry left. Narrow road, descends chiefly, to Betchworth.
15½	Betchworth.	49¼	Village, chiefly on left, beautifully situated on river Mole. Fine scenery of Betchworth Park. Stately old mansions. Church contains Norman, Early English and Perpendicular portions. Brass: William Wardysworth, vicar, 1533. Ancient oak chest in chancel. In churchyard, is tomb of Regency society poet, Captain Morris.
	Box Hill Bridge. Cross the Mole.		Road sharply undulating, with sudden twists.
12¾	DORKING. (*White Horse Hotel.*)	52	Pop. 7670. Anciently "Dorchinges"; locally "Darking". Small town, with languishing suburban fringe. Old church demolished,

Miles from Guildford		Miles from Key Street	
			1835, and church which replaced it pulled down, 1873, giving place to present building, a large, fine church, but not remarkably distinguished architecture, except fine tower and spire, memorial of Samuel Wilberforce, Bishop of Winchester, killed by fall from his horse at Evershed's Rough, on the Downs, 19th July, 1873.
11½	Westcott. Coast Hill,	53¼	Modern hamlet and residential district, in beautifully wooded spot. Road steeply ascends to Wotton Hatch.
11	Wotton Hatch.	53¾	A tiny hamlet. On right stands Wotton (locally "Wootton") church, adjoining Wotton Park. The place is still heavily wooded. In church lies John Evelyn, the diarist and tree-lover, died 1706. The mansion of Wotton House, still in Evelyn family, is of all periods since Elizabethan. Largely altered, 1864. Library still contains his books and drawings and relics of him. Small Early English church, with numerous monuments of Evelyns. Monument of William Glanville, died 1718, in churchyard (pedestal with urn). Here, by his wish, on every 2nd February, five poor boys of parish, laying hands on monument, repeat Lord's Prayer, the Creed and the Ten Commandments, read 1st Epistle to Corinthians, chap. xv., and write legibly two verses from same chapter, and then receive 40s. each.
8½	Abinger Hammer.	56¼	On right is turning leading up over railway to Evershed's Rough, where granite cross, carved with shepherd's crook, initials S. W. and date, marks spot where Bishop Wilberforce was killed.

Miles from Guildford		Miles from Key Street	
			Abinger Hammer, pretty village, so-called from old "hammer-ponds" of ironworks formerly here.
	Abinger, ½ m.		Abinger Church on Common. Very early building, in parts Saxon. Early English chancel. In churchyard lies Sir James Scarlett, first Lord Abinger, died 1844. Note fir-crested barrow near churchyard; also picturesque well-house, in Norman style, built 1893.
	Leith Hill, 3½ m.		Delightful circular excursion of about eight miles may be made from Abinger to Leith Hill and Dorking, up excellent, gradually-rising road to summit of Leith Hill, 967 feet, highest point in Surrey. Tower on top, built, 1766, by a Mr. Hill, who was buried in it, 1772, head downwards, according to legend. View from summit exceptionally lovely. Descent from hence to Coldharbour and Dorking completes circle.
8	Gomshall.	56¾	Picturesque hamlet, in midst of artist-haunted scenery.
7	Shere.	57¾	Quaint, old-world village. Narrow street and ancient cottages. Church Norman and Decorated and cruciform, with shingled spire, very interesting. Remains of stained glass. Brasses: Touchet, Lord Audley, 1491; Robert Scarclyf, rector, 1412, etc. Quaint interior of adjoining "White Horse" inn, with fine ingle-nook. On right, at fork of road to Newlands Corner, is the "Silent Pool".
	Newlands Corner, 1 m.		Steep road ascends Downs to famous view-point of "Newlands Corner" (500 feet). This is also a shorter route to Guildford, by two miles, but gradients are severe.
	St. Martha's Chapel, 2 m.		Beyond is seen St. Martha's Chapel cresting hill (720 feet). Of unknown antiquity, but certainly

Miles from Guildford		Miles from Key Street	
			including early Norman work. Chapel in ruins for centuries, until rebuilt, 1848.
5¼	Albury.	59½	Dignified old village at gates of Albury Park (Duke of Northumberland). House partly work of A. W. Pugin. Adjoining is ruined parish church, Saxon, Norman and Early English, with beautiful Decorated south porch, in timber. South aisle is mortuary chapel of Drummonds. Drummond, father-in-law of former Duke of Northumberland, was moving spirit of Irvingites, or "Catholic Apostolic Church," and built the elaborate (but architecturally poor Perpendicular) church of that sect, now standing in park, at cost of £16,000. Beautiful scenery on
3¾	LEVEL CROSSING. Chilworth Stn.	61	right, St. Martha's Chapel crowning the wooded hills. Especially fine view at Postford Ponds, on Tillingbourne stream, right of road.
	Chilworth, ☞		St. Martha's Chapel, on distant hill-top, is parish church of Chilworth. Village lies in the levels, with widespreading Shalford Common at further end.
1½	Shalford.	63¼	Church rebuilt, 1846. Stocks stand by churchyard wall.
	GUILDFORD.	64¾	(Described, pp. 147, 148.)

X. LONDON TO FOLKESTONE

Miles from F'stone.		Miles from London.	
70½	LONDON. (*Hyde Park Corner.*)		By Wellington Arch, Constitution Hill, Buckingham Palace, Birdcage Walk, Gt. George Street and Westminster Bridge to West-

Miles from F'stone		Miles from London	
			minster Bridge Road, St. George's Road, Elephant and Castle, New Kent Road and Old Kent Road to New Cross. This is simplest and best exit from London for Folkestone.
			Just beyond New Cross Road railway station turn right along Lewisham High Road. Electric tramways all the way. Sharp descent of Loampit Hill to Lewis-
64½	Lewisham Cross. *Enter Kent.*	6	ham Cross Clock Tower. Here turn left at fork to Lee road.
63½	Lee Green.	7	Good broad road of suburban residential character to Eltham.
61¾	Eltham. (*Church.*)	8¾	Pop. 7218. New London suburb, but ancient village, Anglo-Saxon. Eald-ham, the "old home". Half mile right of High Street are very fine and interesting remains of royal palace (shown by favour), including magnificent banqueting hall, fifteenth century, with open chestnut roof. Gothic bridge over moat. Hall was a barn in early years of nineteenth century. Palace, rebuilt and altered at different times, was Royal residence from reign of Henry III. to Henry VIII., 250 years.
60¼	Pope Street.	10¼	Sharp turn right. Growing suburban district.
58¼	Sidcup.	12¼	Fruit-growing and market-gardening district.
57½	Foot's Cray.	13	Village derives first part of name from Saxon owner, Godwin Fot, and second part from river Cray. Small, ancient church, Transitional Norman and Decorated. Monument of Sir Roger Vaughan and lady, *c.* 1350. Brass to T. Myton, rector, 1489.
	Cross the Cray.		
	North Cray, 1¼ m.		Villages all taking name from river Cray.

Miles from F'stone		Miles from London	
	St. Paul's Cray, 1¼ m. 🖃 *St. Mary Cray*, 1¾ m. 🖃		St. Paul's and Mary Cray are paper-making villages (Joynson & Co.). Continuous narrow and crowded street. St. Paul's Cray Church dedicated to St. Paulinus, and is Early English. St. Mary Cray, small Perpendicular structure, with several late brasses, curiously showing rare survival of old tradition into mid-Georgian times—Richard Avery and three wives, 1508; Elizabeth Cobham, 1544; Richard Manning, 1604; Philadelphia Greenwood, 1747; R. Greenwood, 1773.
56¾	Ruxley Farm.	13¾	Once parish of Ruxley, and still sponsor for the hundred. Remains of church, now barn.
54¾	Birchwood.	15¾	
53¾	Swanley Junction. *Swanley village*, 🖃 1 m.	16¾	Extensive fruit-growing and jam-making district.
	Farningham Hill, DOWN		
52¼	Farningham. Cross the Darent.	18¼	Village in deep hollow on river Darent. Large Early English and Perpendicular church. Elaborate Perpendicular font. Several brasses.
	UP†		Very steep rise out of village, and heavy gradients to Kingsdown.
48½	Kingsdown.	22	In one and three quarter miles fork of roads. Right to Shipborne and Tonbridge. Keep left for Maidstone and Folkestone.
	Wrotham Hill, DOWN		Wrotham Hill, 774 feet. Magnificent views. Exceedingly steep descent to Wrotham.
45¾	Wrotham.	24¾	Locally "Rootam". Early English and Perpendicular church. Numerous brasses. Notice, built into wall of inn at

Miles from F'stone		Miles from London	
			foot of hill, small stone tablet, narrating circumstances of murder
43¾	Wrotham Heath.	26¾	on this spot of military officer by two deserters.
	Offham, ¼ m. ☞		Offham Green is remarkable for its quintain, old English tilting-post with pivoted cross-arms. Players struck one end and, if unskilful, were smartly struck on back of head by bag of sand suspended from arm swerving round. Such were the simple games of our Elizabethan ancestors. Quintain kept repaired by Lord Hothfield, lord of manor.
41½	*West, or Town, Malling* ☞	29	The "Muggleton" of *Pickwick*. "Swan" inn pointed out as original of "Blue Lion". Site of Benedictine Abbey, founded 1090, of which fine Norman remains of west front resembling that of Rochester Cathedral remain; also Early English cloisters incorporated in modern mansion in park. Chapter-house, now kitchen. Perpendicular gateway. Church Norman and Early English. Brasses.
	Leyborne, ¼ m.		"Leleburne," *i.e.*, Littlebourne. Gateway of ancient castle remains. In fine Norman and Perpendicular church is Decorated niche, a heart-shrine, in which was discovered, in lead box, heart of Sir Roger de
	East Malling, 1 m. ☞		
39½	Larkfield.	31	Leyborne, died in crusade of 1271.
39	Ditton, Cross the Medway.	31½	Undulating road, with well-wooded park on either side. Then steep descent into Maidstone, across Medway Bridge. Tramways.
35¼	MAIDSTONE.	35¼	Pop. 33,516. County town of Kent, and of cheerful, bustling appearance. Largely interested in corn, hops and general farming produce markets. Large paper-mills and breweries.

River Medway navigable. Here began disastrous rebellion of Sir Thomas Wyatt, Kentish squire, against Queen Mary, 1554, for which he was executed. Rising of 1648 by Royalists quelled after severe fighting by Fairfax and 10,000 troops. Archbishop's Palace by riverside, rebuilt 1348 and 1486, with Elizabethan additions. Guard-room and dungeons. Now show-place, property of town. Grand Perpendicular church, 1381-96, collegiate, with carved oak stalls. Library, 1736, in vestry. Old regimental colours. The Newarke Hospital, founded 1260; refounded as College of All Saints, 1395. Suppressed, 1547. Fine Museum, Public Library and Art Gallery, including old Chillington mansion, with timbered cloisters. Quaint red-brick Town Hall of Georgian character with projecting clock narrows High Street. Upper rooms used as prisons *c.* 1760. Inscription on walls: "Happy the man who in silken or in leather purse retains one splendid shilling," etc.

Hotels: Queen's, High Street (garage); Bell; Royal Star. Motor repairs: Drake & Fletcher, West Borough; Haynes Bros., King Street.

Leave Maidstone straight on, along High Street and Ashford Road.

Miles from F'stone		Miles from London	
31¼	*Leeds Castle*	39¼	Leeds Castle, romantically glimpsed from road. It is this rural castle, and not the great commercial centre of Leeds in Yorks, that gives title to Duke of Leeds. Castle built on three islands, formed by artificially damming Len streamlet. This forms wide moat, or almost lake, from which clustered towers of Castle rise like fairy stronghold. Architecture of all periods, from Norman to Henry VIII. Modern additions. Castle in perfect order, and is a residence. Crown property until Edward VI., and often visited by monarchs. Road on to Lenham bounded by high range of hills, one and a half miles to left, but road itself merely undulating.
28	Harrietsham.	42½	"Heriard's - ham." Typical

Miles from F'stone		Miles from London	
			Kentish village, with ancient timbered houses. Early English Perpendicular church. Curious font. Tombs of Stede family.
26	Lenham.	44½	Charming village, with fine Early English and Perpendicular church. Curious stone sedile south chancel. Fine Jacobean pulpit. Unusual effigy of priest in north chancel wall, *c.* 1320. Many monuments. Observe in churchyard tombstone of Robert Thompson, grandson of "Mrs. Mary Honeywood," who had 367 descendants.
22¼	Charing.	48¼	Very pretty village, once site of a palace of Archbishops of Canterbury, of which gatehouse and other scanty ruins remain. Important in its day. Here Henrys VII. and VIII. frequently rested on journeys to and from Continent. Here famous "Pilgrims' Way," South-ampton to Canterbury, crosses. Church, having been burnt 1590, and rebuilt, not very interesting. Fine old rural inns. Turn sharply right at "Swan" inn, and then as sharply left.
19¼	*Westwell*, ☏ 1½ m.	51¼	Pretty, secluded village. Here Rev. R. H. Barham held curacy, 1814. Little Early English church, with fine old stained glass.
16½	ASHFORD. Cross the Stour.	54	Pop. 12,808. Important railway centre, and works of S.E. Railway, but ancient town. Noble, pinnacled tower of church, *c.* 1470, built by Sir John Fogge, whose tomb is in chancel with helmet over it. Church is large and handsome Perpendicular. Numerous monuments. Hotels: Royal Oak; Saracen's Head. Motor repairs; County Motor Co. (garage).

Miles from F'stone		Miles from London	
$14\frac{3}{4}$	Willesborough.	$55\frac{3}{4}$	Turn right into Castle Street, then left into High Street and steeply downhill and across river Stour. Church contains interesting Decorated sedilia.
12	Smeeth.	$58\frac{1}{2}$	Church, with fine Norman chancel arch.
10	Sellinge.	$60\frac{1}{2}$	Norman church. Note consecration crosses carved on walls.
$7\frac{1}{2}$	New Inn Green.	63	Straight on, past "Royal Oak" inn, avoiding road with telegraph-posts.
$6\frac{1}{2}$	Pedlinge,	64	Long and winding descent to Hythe.
$4\frac{1}{2}$	HYTHE. (*Town Hall.*)	66	Pop. 5557. Anglo-Saxon "hythe" = harbour. Quaint old seaport, one of Cinque Ports, but sea now quite half a mile distant, and golf-links on warren where it once flowed. Ancient church of St. Leonard, relic of old distinction of port. Noble Early English and Decorated cruciform building, with elevated chancel and crypt, partly above ground level. Here is extraordinary collection of skulls and bones, relics of about 7000 men slain in battle at unknown period. Tombstone in churchyard of Lionel Lukin, invented, 1785, "unimmergible" boat, precursor of modern lifeboat. Hotels: Swan; Red Lion. Motor repairs: Albreght, High Street.
$3\frac{1}{2}$	Seabrook.	67	Turn left in High Street for Folkestone, and so along flat road to Seabrook, which is pleasant, less conventional resort than Folkestone. Tramways.
$1\frac{3}{4}$	Sandgate.	$68\frac{3}{4}$	Pop. 2781. Pleasant, less conventional place than Folkestone, Shingly beach and good bathing.

Miles from F'stone	Miles from London	
		Hotels : Royal Kent ; Sea View ; Royal Norfolk. Motor repairs : Maltby, High Street.
Sandgate Hill, UP†		Long, steep ascent to Folkestone.
FOLKESTONE	70½	Pop. 30,694. The *Lapis Populi* of Romans and "Fulchestane" of Domesday Book. When Dickens, *c.* 1856, called it "Pavilion-stone," it was just rising into condition of fashionable seaside resort. Modern Folkestone, then brought into being, with many stately, if stuccoed, terraces, etc., occupies summit of cliffs, called "the Leas". Old fisher town down below, by harbour. Very steep, narrow and winding streets in old part. "Rome stood on seven hills—Folkestone seems to have been built upon seventy" (*Ingoldsby Legends*). Quaint relics of old Folkestone at "the Stade," in fishing quarter, by harbour. Famous for smuggling in old times. Ancient church of SS. Mary and Eanswythe on cliff. Chiefly Early English, but over-loaded internally with meretricious modern ornament. High Church tendencies. Here was nunnery, founded by Eadbald, King of Kent. His daughter, Princess Eanswythe, first prioress, canonised. Relics of her discovered, 1895, enclosed in twelfth century reliquary. Monuments : (?) Sir John de Segrave, 1349 ; John Herdson, seventeenth century. Brass : Joan Harvey, 1605, mother of John Harvey, discoverer of circulation of blood, born Folkestone, 1578 (see statue of him on Leas).

Very picturesque tumbled landslip, now gardens, forms part of Folkestone's fashionable part, descending to sea. At foot runs "Lower Road" to Sandgate. (Toll-gate).

Modern Folkestone is a place of many magnificent hotels : Pavilion, by harbour ; Metropole, top of Sandgate Hill ; Grand, Wampach's, West Cliff. Motor repairs : County Motor Co. (garage) ; Folkestone Motor Taxicab Co. (garage) ; Players Motors (garage).

XI. THE HASTINGS ROAD

A very beautiful road, not greatly afflicted with traffic. Generally hilly and largely rural and well-wooded, it passes through some of the finest scenery in Kent and Sussex. The distance was measured in coaching days from London Bridge, but best exit from London is now that given on p. 40. London to Folkestone.

Miles from Hastings		Miles from London	
63	LONDON. (*Hyde Park Corner.*)		
57	Lewisham Cross. *Enter Kent.*	6	Take right hand road at Clock Tower, and straight on. Electric tramways.
56½	LEWISHAM. (*St. Mary's Church.*)	6½	Last vestiges of rural suburb of Lewisham now in course of disappearing.
55¾	Rushey Green.	7¼	Now typical London suburb.
54½	South End. Cross the	8½	Tramway terminus.
	Ravensbourne.		
52¼	BROMLEY.	10¾	Pop. 27,358. Modern suburban borough formed from ancient and historic village. Handsome town. Note, on left, approaching town, "Bromley College" almshouse, founded by Bishop Warner, 1666, for "20 poor widows of orthodox clergymen". Forty widows now housed here, with separate residences and £31 per annum each. Also adjoining Sheppard College, for daughters of clergy. Bromley Church, Perpendicular, but greatly altered. Here lies Dr. Johnson's wife, "Tetty," died 1753. Also some memorials of Bishops of Rochester, whose palace (sold into private hands, 1845) was situated here. Note on south wall of church epitaph to "Martine French, of this parish, with four of his wives". Hotel: Royal Bell. Motor re-

Miles from Hastings		Miles from London	
			pairs: Bourdon & Co., East Street and West Street.
51½	**Mason's Hill,**	11½	Short, abrupt rise on to Bromley Common.
	UP†		
49¾	Bromley Common.	13¼	At first lined with suburban villas. Then, passing a noble early eighteenth century mansion, "The Rookery," the Common becomes fine open broomy expanse; the original "Brom-laeg," or lea, whence Bromley obtained its name.
	Keston, 2¼ m.		
49	Lock's Bottom.	14	Hamlet in a hollow.
48¼	Farnborough,	14¾	Village at foot of descent.
	DOWN		
	Downe, 2 m.		Pretty village, where Darwin, author of *Origin of Species*, etc., lived and died, 1882.
	Orpington, 2 m.		Large village. Church Norman and Early English. Residence, "Orpington Priory," includes remains of fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.
47	Green Street Green.	16	Large hamlet, surrounding extensive green.
45½	Pratt's Bottom.	17½	
	Knockholt, 2 m.		Village, near which are famous "Knockholt Beeches," a clump standing on ridge of North Downs,
44	Halstead. (*Station.*)	19	commanding wide views.
42¾	Polhill,	20¼	Descent, long and steep of North Downs, to Sevenoaks Weald.
	DOWN		
41	Dunton Green.	22	Hamlet in the levels. Generally dusty stretch of road on to Riverhead, with narrow bridge at Longford, over Darent.
	Chevening, ½ m.		
40¾	Longford. Cross the	22¼	
	Darent.		

Miles from Hastings		Miles from London	
40¼	Riverhead. Tub's Hill, *Seal*, 2 m. *Westerham*, 4 m.	22¾	Pretty village at beginning of long steep rise of Tub's Hill up into Sevenoaks. Church rebuilt by Decimus Burton, 1831. On right is park of "Montreal" (Lord Amherst).
38¼	SEVEN-OAKS.	24¾	Pop. 8103. Ancient town, situated 700 feet above sea level. Name arose from boundary-trees, whose history is lost in antiquity.

A fine provincial-town aspect still clings to Sevenoaks, and old mansions abound. Church, a large Perpendicular building; contains monument of Lambarde, author of *Perambulation of Kent*, died 1601.

Ugly buildings of Grammar School and Almshouses, like prisons, on left, leaving the town. Founded fifteenth century by William Sevenoke, Lord Mayor of London; rebuilt 1727.

Hotels: Royal Crown (garage); Royal Oak (garage). Motor repairs: Humphrey & Co., 166 High Street; Bywater & Son, London Road.

Bear to left on leaving town, and, after short descent, notice in Knole Park, on left, the great castellated mansion of Knole, on skyline. It, indeed, takes its name from being situated on a "knoll," or hill. Originally seat of the great William Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke, time of King John, it passed to family of de Say, and to Lords Saye and Sele, who sold it in 1456 to Archbishop Bourchier. Rebuilt, and park enlarged by Cardinal Morton (died 1486). Knole formed one of the sixteen palaces owned by Archbishops of Canterbury. It passed from them 1537, when Cranmer surrendered it to Henry VIII. Queen Elizabeth gave Knole to Thomas Sackville, 1567, and it still remains in same family, being seat of Lord Sackville. Knole is one of the most magnificent show-places in country: open on Fridays, 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.; Thursdays and Saturdays, 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.; 2s. each, a reduction for parties. House covers four acres, and includes 365 rooms and 540 windows. Principal state apartments remain exactly as they were furnished for expected visit of James I., 1605. Splendid collection of pictures, armour, etc. The park, beautifully wooded, is always open.

Miles from Hastings		Miles from London	
37	River Hill,	26	Approaching River Hill, note row of seven modern oaks, about sixty years old, planted on right side of road, in allusion to name of Sevenoaks. River Hill is long, steep and winding descent of over three-quarters mile to level near Hildenborough.
34½	Hildenborough.	28½	Hildenborough, until modern times Hilden Green, is merely scattered village with recent church by wayside. But Hildenborough has acquired modern fame by renaissance of old English rural dramas played here under direction of Mr. Dagney Major.
	Leigh, 2 m.		Locally, "Lye". "Model village," in best sense of the term; rebuilt in old traditional Kentish style, *c.* 1874, by Samuel Morley, of Hall Place. The detached, gabled houses have weathered beautifully. In church is gruesome brass; also hour-glass.
32¼	TONBRIDGE.	30¾	Pop. 12,736. Ancient fortified town, with castle guarding fords of the Medway. Town wall and gates have disappeared, but great gateway of castle now in public grounds; built *c.* 1290. Church surrounded by great crowded churchyard; Decorated and Perpendicular, but more than usually "thoroughly restored". Ancient inn, the "Chequers"; "Old Toll House," now residence, formerly place where *octroi* duties paid.
	Cross the Medway.		
			Hotels: Rose & Crown (garage); Angel. Motor repairs: Hall & Co., 90 High Street (garage); Baker & Co., High Street (garage).
	Somerhill		Leaving Tonbridge, bear sharply left at fork of roads, and up long

Miles from Hastings		Miles from London	
	DOWN		incline of Somerhill, thence descending to Pembury Green.
	Tunbridge Wells, 5 m. ☞		
27¼	Pembury Green.	35¾	Old hamlet in parish of Pembury; converted in modern times into separate parish, with church on green.
	Pembury, 1¾ m. *Tunbridge Wells*, 2¼ m. ☞		Secluded village of only few houses, with rustic church.
26	Kipping's Cross.	37	Inn with curious sign, the "Blue Boys".
	Goudhurst, 3 m.		At fork of road bear left for Goudhurst (pronounced "Gowdhurst"). Road rises to it, and village lies high. Very beautiful, with old tile-hung cottages. Fine church, Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular. Monuments of Colepepers, two of them (sixteenth century) with oaken effigies.
	DOWN		Steeply down into Lamberhurst.
22¼	Lamberhurst.	40¾	Ancient slumberous village in delightfully romantic hollow of the river Teise, which is crossed by old bridge. Hop-gardens surround village.
	Cross the Teise.		Ancient inn (fifteenth century), the "Chequers". Church, Early English and Perpendicular, lies off road to left, in park of Court Lodge.
	Enter Sussex.		Lamberhurst, once surrounded with ironworks, in which local ironstone was smelted by local wood. Here railings of St. Paul's Cathedral were made, *c.* 1700. They weighed 2000 tons and cost £11,202. Site of ironworks ½ mile from village, on road to Bayham Abbey.
	Bayham Abbey, 2 m. ☞		Ruins of Premonstratensian religious house, suppressed by Henry

Miles from Hastings		Miles from London	
			VIII. They stand in park belonging to Marquis Camden, and are approached along rough cart-road. Ruins shown Fridays (6d.). They consist of few clustered pillars, and walls and arcades of Early English period, and stand in water-meadows. Modern mansion on hillside, and church adjoining; built 1868-70.
			Leave Lamberhurst uphill, taking either right- or left-hand fork of roads, which rejoin in three-quarters mile. In one mile from village, notice lodge-gate of park on left. This is entrance to beautiful demesne of Scotney. Admission permitted only one day in week. Half a mile drive along approach to modern house, below which, in sequestered hollow, stands romantic ruin of Scotney Castle, rising like island from lake. Built about 1418 by Archbishop Chicheley. Became manor-house of Darrells, Popish recusants *temp.* Queen Elizabeth. Legends of search for priest and escape at night across moat. Re-enter Kent.
19¼	Stonecrouch.	43¾	*I.e.*, "stone-cross". Small rustic hamlet.
			On left Bedgebury Park.
17½	Flimwell.	45½	Re-enter Sussex. Roads right and left. Follow telegraph wires.
	Rye, 18 m.		
	Ticehurst, 1½ m. ☞		
			Gradual long descent.
14½	Hurst Green.	48½	Large hamlet of Etchingham; several times larger than parent village.
	Etchingham, 1½ m. ☞		Ancient parish, with railway station, but no village. A few scattered farms and some newly-built cottages. Site of ancient castle and manor-house of De Etchinghams, extinct family. Large and magnificent cruciform church, rebuilt

Miles from Hastings		Miles from London	
			1365, in Late Decorated style, by Sir William de Etchingham. Beautiful tracery of east window in Flamboyant style, uncommon in England. Brass: Sir William de Etchingham, *d.* 1387, in complete plate-armour. Eighteen richly-carved miserere seats in chancel. Note very ancient copper heraldic vane of De Etchinghams on tower, displaying their arms—"Fretty".
	Silver Hill,		Long rise to Silver Hill, and then long and steep descent, winding badly, down to valley of Rother, at Robertsbridge.
	Salehurst, 1 m.		
12	Robertsbridge.	51	Long village of seven bridges (in parish of Salehurst), crossing affluents of Rother and its marshes. Name probably derived from Robert de St. Martin, who founded Cistercian Abbey "de ponte Roberti" (one and a quarter miles left), 1176. Ruins of Abbey incorporated in Abbey Farm. Crypt is now a dairy.
	Cross the Rother.		
			Steep rise from Robertsbridge.
$10\frac{1}{2}$	John's Cross.	$52\frac{1}{2}$	Hamlet.
			At fork of roads keep straight forward for Battle and Hastings. Left for Hastings direct, *vid* Vine Hall, one mile shorter.
$8\frac{3}{4}$	Level Crossing.	$54\frac{1}{4}$	Long straight road, bordered with tall black pines; very weird at night. Long steady rise to Battle.
6	Battle.	57	Pop. 3000. Small rustic market town, entirely dominated by the great historic Abbey (a residence since 1538) and by romantic memories of epoch-making Battle of Hastings, 14th October, 1066, in which William, Duke of Normandy, defeated Saxons

under King Harold, and thus at one blow conquered England. The battle raged principally upon the site where Abbey now stands. Here was Saxon rallying-place, and from heights of Telham Hill to south across intervening valley (now in the Park) the Norman cavalry charged. Site of high altar in Abbey ruins marks where Harold fell, mortally wounded. Abbey grounds open (free) Tuesdays, 12 to 4 P.M.; entrance by great gateway, built *c.* 1350. Cloisters now garden, and very few relics of Abbey church, on left.

Mansion itself, incorporating monastic "locutorium," or parlour for reception of strangers, not usually shown. Roofless refectory and series of three fine-pillared undercrofts.

Battle Parish Church contains monument of Sir Anthony Browne and wife, to whom Abbey was granted, 1538. In churchyard note epitaph of Isaac Ingall, died 1798, aged 120; for 90 years in service at Abbey.

Miles from Hastings		Miles from London	
			Leaving Battle, past church, road steeply descends to railway station and straight ahead to sharp ascent of Telham Hill, thence falling chiefly, past Crowhurst Park.
	Telham Hill.		
5½	Starr's Green.	57½	
4	*Fork of roads.*	59	Here is choice of roads into Hastings: right, the "New London Road," chiefly for St. Leonards and modern Hastings; left, the "Old London Road," for the old town of Hastings. Both roads shockingly spoiled, and rendered very dangerous in wet weather by electric tramways.

NEW LONDON ROAD.

Miles from Hastings		Miles from London	
3¼	Baldslow.	59¾	Keep right at fork.
2½	Hollington.	60½	Now part of long suburban approach to Hastings. On right, three-quarters mile, is Hollington Church, once the locally-famed "church in the wood".
1¾	Silverhill,	61¼	Steep rise of Silverhill, a densely-populated district of Hastings. Descending again, continuously,

Miles from Hastings		Miles from London	
			avoid all turnings to right, coming at last, along Bohemia Road and Cambridge Road, to Albert Memorial Clock Tower.
	HASTINGS. (*Albert Memorial.*)	63	

XII. Old London Road.

Miles from Hastings		Miles from London	
	Fork of road.		Take left-hand fork.
5	Baldslow.	59¾	Unprepossessing hamlet. Note, at point where trees overhang road, two conical yews on right at entrance to mansion. This is "Holmhurst," residence of Augustus J. C. Hare, *d.* 1903. Over hedge, the Queen Anne group of statuary from front of St. Paul's Cathedral, removed here 1893, may be glimpsed.
3	Ore (village).	61¾	Road bears round to right. New church of Ore near road. Away on right, across field, are ruins of old church, roofless and deserted. (Keys at Ore Place.)
2	Ore (new town).	62¾	Ore, new town, lies a mile nearer Hastings. Road descends continuously, and with increasing steepness (tramways) through Halton, down to level at junction of roads, where a modern Celtic cross stands. Either left- or right-hand fork (All Saints' Street and High Street) leads directly into Hastings old town, and to the sea.
¾	Halton.	64	
	DOWN		
	HASTINGS. (*Albert Memorial.*)	64¾	Pop. (Hastings and St. Leonards) 72,000. Hastings and St. Leonards now conjoined, with sea-front of three miles; from Hastings old town to Bo-peep (now styled "West Marina"), two pleasure piers.

Situation of sea-front low, and barely raised above narrow shingly beech; but town itself built in valleys and on hills of considerable height. Castle Hill and East Hill present bold

chalky cliffs to sea. Old town built in valley of little stream. Lift up East Hill. Quaint old "tackle-boxes" on beach of fishermen's quarters, where nets and tackle are stored. Hastings, being situated on many levels, has climates for all, and is favourite winter resort. Very popular, and not at all select, in summer. Lovely scenery in romantic Ecclesbourne and Fairlight glens, and Lovers' Seat to eastward.

Fine old church in town, All Saints, Perpendicular. Brasses; Thomas Wekes, 1563; John Barley, 1601. Note in churchyard epitaph on John Archdeacon, died 1820, aged nine:—

> "*In childish play he teased a mule,*
> *Which rag'd its angry owner's soul,*
> *And through whose angry blows and spleen*
> *This child so soon a corpse was seen,*" etc.

Also epitaph on Joseph Swain, smuggler, shot in 1821. St. Clement's Church, Perpendicular. Note in tower wall cannon-ball fired into it by Dutch or French, in seventeenth or eighteenth century, with another placed on opposite side of belfry window, to make a pair. Ruins of Norman Castle on Castle Hill.

St. Leonards is the more select part of Hastings. Originated about 1828.

Hotels: Queen's (garage); Albany; Palace; Grand; Alexandra, Castle (garage). Motor repairs: Skinners, Western Road; St. Leonards, Stally, Queen's Road.

XIII. TONBRIDGE TO TUNBRIDGE WELLS AND EASTBOURNE

Miles from E'bourne		Miles from Tonbridge	
35½	TONBRIDGE. *Kent.*		Take right fork past railway station, and proceed up Quarry Hill, three-quarters mile up. Roadside picturesquely overhung with banks and trees.
	Quarry Hill, UP†		
32½	Southborough.	3	Suburb of Tunbridge Wells. Bear to right at drinking fountain.
31¾	Nonsuch Green.	3¾	
29¾	TUNBRIDGE WELLS. *Partly in Kent.*	5¾	Pop. 33,388. Slight descent into town. Fashionable spa from 1630 until end of eighteenth century, when repute of waters declined and town changed character into favourite residential neighbourhood. About 1860-70, great activity in villa-building rendered Tunbridge Wells in appear-

ance what it is now. Discoverer of the waters was Lord North, 1605. Sent to this lovely neighbourhood for change of air, in efforts to stay symptoms of consumption, he noticed pools of mineral waters on Common, at spot where Pantiles and the well now stand. He tasted water, and subsequently printed book on "Use of Tunbridge and Epsom Waters for Health". He lived to eighty-five years of age. In 1634 Queen Henrietta Maria stayed six weeks, in tent, for there was then no place nearer than Tonbridge. "Pantiles" built 1638. Church of King Charles the Martyr built 1684. Fashionables thronged to "the waters" all through seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and to gaming and other amusements that sprang up. Chief feature of town is the street or walk, called "the Pantiles," with old elm-trees and shops, and at one end the well. Water is strongly impregnated with iron, and is a tonic worth more patronage than it obtains to-day.

Chief industry of town is making of "Tunbridge Ware"; inlaying in coloured woods, a specialised art in which long practice has made expert. It originated as far back as 1664.

Great upland Common and bracing air form chief modern assets of "the Wells". On Rusthall Common is the "Toad Rock," immense local outcrop of sandstone. "High Rocks," strange gorge in neighbourhood.

Hotels: Spa (garage), Wellington (garage); Grand (garage); Castle (garage); Royal Mount Ephraim. Motor repairs: Rock, Thorpe & Chatfield (garage), Grosvenor Road; Oliver & Morris, Mount Ephraim (garage).

Miles from E'bourne		Miles from Tonbridge	
	Frant Hill, UP†		Turning left at Charles Church, proceed up Nevile Street and Frant Road. Pretty village, situated 695
27½	Frant.	8	feet above sea-level. Church rebuilt 1820. In churchyard lies Canning, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, died 1880. He lived last years of Frant Court, on village green.
	Wadhurst, 4 m.		Bear right at fork and follow palings of Eridge Park (Marquis of Abergavenny).
24½	Mark Cross.	11	Sharply undulating road, along well-wooded elevated country, to Mark Cross; a modern hamlet. straight on, past cross-roads.

Miles from E'bourne		Miles from Tonbridge	
24	*Fork of roads.*	11½	Turn left at next fork, half mile on.
22½	*Fork of roads.*	13	Turn left at next fork, one and a half miles on, at railway bridge.
21	Mayfield.	14½	Enter Mayfield uphill, turning sharply into village street. Mayfield is perhaps prettiest village in Sussex. It stands very high, and consists of one street of picturesque houses of various dates. On one side, churchyard is entered up quaint flight of steps. This is the "Magfelda" of early chronicles, where Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury, built first church of wood. Finding he had not properly orientated it, he put shoulder to building and pushed it (according to legend) due east and west. This is also one of legendary spots (Glastonbury is the other) where Dunstan held the devil's nose in red-hot tongs. On releasing him the fiend jumped to Tunbridge Wells and cooled his nose in waters, hence their chalybeate character! At ancient Archbishops' Palace, adjoining church, restored 1864-66, and now a convent, these tongs are still shown! It is quite immaterial to faith that they appear to be of seventeenth century local make.

Fine Perpendicular church, Early English tower and spire. Chancel raised above nave. Fine old wrought-iron candelabra, 1737, 1773. Note beautiful old timbered house in street; "Middle House," dated 1575; "Royal House," of stone, *c.* 1610, etc. etc.

The Palace (now convent), open as to antique parts, daily, 3 to 4 P.M. Saturdays, 2.30 to 3 P.M. But closed on first Fridays in month. Note "Great Hall," converted into chapel, built *c.* 1350 by Archbishop Islip, architecturally interesting. In great dining room are "relics of St. Dunstan," his famous tongs, hammer and anvil. "St. Dunstan's Well" in garden.

			Turn right at cross road by Palace, and on to railway station, just before it turning left down steep pitch; then to right, under railway, descending steeply to bridge over stream, one mile.
19	Butcher's Cross.	16½	Then rise to Butcher's Cross and Cross-in-hand.
16½	Cross-in-Hand.	19	Modern hamlet, with old windmills prominent. Approaching, take left at fork of roads.

Miles from E'bourne		Miles from Tonbridge	
	Heathfield, 2½ m.		Cross-roads. Turn sharp to left, and in another half-mile right, avoiding road on to Heathfield.
			Long descent, occasionally interrupted by slight rise, for five and three-quarter miles. Fork of roads by railway station. Turn right.
13¼	Horeham Road Railway Station, fork of roads. Turn right.	22¼	
10¾	Cross the	24¾	Road descends to Cuckmere river, turning sharply right, then bearing left to awkward crossing of bridge over river.
	Cuckmere.		
9¼	Lower Horse-bridge.	26¼	Proceed to Eastbourne, as p. 99.
	EASTBOURNE	35½	(Described p. 99.)

XIV. TUNBRIDGE WELLS TO LEWES

Miles from Lewes		Miles from T. Wells	
22¾	TUNBRIDGE WELLS. (*Church of King Charles the Martyr.*) *Enter Sussex.*		Leave town by Brighton Road. Road rises about one mile.
20¼	Eridge Green.	2½	Pleasant village at gates of Eridge Park, for 500 years past chief seat of Nevills, represented nowadays by Marquis of Abergavenny. Park, always open to foot-passengers, includes grand scenery of Eridge Rocks (to be seen on Thursdays, May to September). Two miles further in park are other groups of rocks.
			Sharp descent to railway station, with three-mile rise to Crowborough; in places very steep.
19	Eridge Railway Station.	3¾	

Miles from Lewes		Miles from T. Wells	
17¾	Boarshead Street.	5	
16	Crowborough.	6¾	Hamlet on crest of Crowborough Beacon (804 feet), now rapidly rising into health- and golfing resort. Note sign of "Crow-on-gate" Inn : effigy of bird on five-barred gate. Beacon has always been fire-beacon station—in Armada and other alarms and celebrations. Sea visible from hence. In one mile begins long descent, interspersed with occasional rises, to Ringles Cross.
9½	Ringles Cross.	13¼	Bear left.
8½	Uckfield. LEVEL CROSSING.	14¼	Steep descent to railway station and level crossing, where road rises. At crest bear right and
6½	Little Horsted.	16¼	rise ; then down to stream at Little Horsted.
	School Hill,		Level for three miles, then rise and fall to Cliffe.
½	Cliffe. Cross the	22¼	Turn right, into High Street, crossing river into Lewes.
	Ouse. LEWES.	22¾	(Described, p. 120.)

XV. TUNBRIDGE WELLS TO RYE

Miles from Rye		Miles from Tunbridge Wells	
28½	TUNBRIDGE WELLS. (*Church of King Charles the Martyr.*) *Enter Sussex.*		Along Nevill Street and steeply up Frant Road.
	Frant Hill,		

Miles from Rye		Miles from Tunbridge Wells	
26¼	Frant.	2¼	Pleasant high-perched village and gates of Eridge Park, seat of Marquis of Abergavenny. Notice gate to Park with bull's-head crest of Nevills and their punning motto in ironwork on gate—"Ne vile velis".
			At fork of roads bear left. The
23½	Wadhurst Station,	5	road now descends steeply and undulates to Wadhurst station.
22	Wadhurst,	6½	Steep rise beyond Wadhurst station. Road now goes along high wooded ridge, with fine views, to Wadhurst village.
18¾	Ticehurst.	9¾	Leaving village, road descends easily.
15¼	Hurst Green.	13¼	Easy rise to junction with Hastings Road. Turn right at Hurst green and follow Hastings Road for three-quarters mile. Turn left at fork. Undulating rustic road. Pass straight on, by Junction Inn, two and three-quarter miles, to
11¼	Bodiam.	17¼	Bodiam, where, at bridge spanning river Rother, Bodiam Castle will be seen, on left.
			There is little of a village at Bodiam. Castle, built fourteenth century by Sir Edward Dalyngruge, who fought at Crecy and Poictiers, has no history. It was never besieged. But it is a perfect picture of a ruin, like a home of the Sleeping Beauty. Surrounded by wide and deep moat, rich in water-lilies, its eight towers, with masonry almost as perfect as when new, are perfectly mirrored in still waters. Interior of castle a mere roofless shell.
			Rising and falling road to Staple Cross, ascents predominating, out

Miles from Rye		Miles from Tunbridge Wells	
9¼	Staple Cross.	19¼	of Rother valley. Keep straight forward to Cripp's Corner, where
8½	Cripp's Corner.	20	turn sharply to left.
5½	Broadoak.	23	Gradual descent.
2¾	Udimore.	25¾	At wayside chapel, one mile, keep left; thence long descent to Rye.
	RYE.	28½	(Described, p. 78.)

XVI. MAIDSTONE TO TONBRIDGE

Miles from Tonbridge		Miles from Maidstone	
13¾	MAIDSTONE. *Kent.* (*Town Hall.*)		(See p. 43.) Leave town by High Street and Medway bridge. After crossing, turn left at fork. Sharp rise on to Barming and again down to East Barming.
12¼	Barming.	1½	Barming very squalid. Road dusty.
11¼	East Barming.	2½	Heart of the hop-growing districts.
9¾	Teston.	4	Medway flows on left, with lovely scenery along its banks. River crossed here by ancient stone bridge of seven pointed arches. Avoid left hand fork to Nettlestead and continue straight on.
9	Wateringbury.	4¾	Church on right contains curious old relic of local government: the "dumb borsholder," a wooden club, 3½ ft. long, with spike at one end and ring at other. This belonged to hamlet of Pizein Well, in manor of Chart, and was used by head tything-man, or "borsholder," as symbol of authority. It went out of use 1748.
7¼	Mereworth.	6½	"Merryworth" locally. Mereworth Park (Lord Falmouth). Singular church built 1748 by eighth Earl of Westmoreland, who then owned the Park. Relics of former church, in shape of monu-

Miles from Tonbridge		Miles from Maidstone	
			ments. Note that of first Earl of Westmoreland. Present building strongly resembles one of Wren's city churches, with tall classic steeple. Turn sharply left at cross-roads for Hadlow, and again left in three quarters mile, then right.
4	Hadlow.	9¾	Secluded village. Chiefly remarkable for lofty tower of modern castellated residence — Hadlow Castle. One and a quarter mile past Hadlow, sharp bend right over stream, and, a few yards on, a sharp bend left.
	TONBRIDGE.	13¾	(Described, p. 51.)

XVII. MAIDSTONE TO RYE

Miles from Rye		Miles from Maidstone	
31¾	MAIDSTONE. *Kent.* (*Town Hall.*)		Turn to right past Town Hall and down Gabriel's Hill, narrow and rough. Crossing a stream, a long rise to fork of roads (one and a quarter mile) at cemetery.
28	Langley.	3¾	Turn left. Road now undulates for four miles, then descending to Sutton Valence.
26	Sutton Valence.	5¾	Locally "Town Sutton". Church stands on hill, with fragments of ancient castle adjoining.
	East Sutton, 1 m.		In church is brass to Sir Ed. Filmer and wife and eighteen children. 1629.
			Long, steep descent from Sutton Valence. Bear left at bottom.
22½	Headcorn.	9¼	Fine Perpendicular church, with elaborate screen. Tomb of Colepepers. Ancient oak, 1000 years old, in churchyard. Very picturesque village.

Miles from Rye		Miles from Maidstone	
18½	Biddenden.	13¼	Fine level run to Biddenden, bearing to left at three quarters of a mile. Picturesque village and handsome church, Early English and Perpendicular. Chief interest of village lies in ancient custom observed every Easter Monday in distribution of biscuit-like cakes impressed with figures of "the Biddenden Maids," Eliza and Mary Chulkhurst, who, traditionally, were twins, joined at waist, and so living for thirty-four years. They left twenty acres of land, income from which was to support this dole.
15¼	St. Michael's.	16½	
14	TENTERDEN.	17¾	Pop. 3243. Rustic town of one long, very wide street, with admixture of gabled, half-timbered houses, and eighteenth-century mansions. Church tower rises nobly on left—a tall, pinnacled, Perpendicular building. Ancient Kentish saying: "The building of Tenterden steeple was the cause of Goodwin Sands," accounted for by legend that stone accumulated for repair of sea-walls on Goodwins (once joined to mainland) was used for building steeple, and that sea then broke through and drowned the land. This is a myth, for the Goodwins existed as sands in ninth century—long before church was built at Tenterden.
12¾	LEVEL CROSSING. UP†	19	Leave Tenterden by turning to right at end of main street. Fork of roads half mile. Keep to left. Slight descent to level crossing at one and a quarter mile, then steeply up.
11	Rolvenden. DOWN	20¾	"Round'n." Situated in exceedingly beautiful hilly and wooded country, overlooking vale of Rother. Fine Perpendicular church.

Miles from Rye		Miles from Maidstone	
			Keep to left through village. Long descent to Rother marshes, followed by rise to Wittersham.
5¾	Wittersham.	26	Decayed town. Interesting Decorated church.
4¾	Wittersham Stocks.	27	Turn right at cross-roads (Reading street on left). Rough descent to crossing of Rother.
	Enter Sussex. Cross the		
	Rother.		
			Sharp rise to Iden.
2	Iden.	29¾	Small Perpendicular church. Brass to Walter Seller, rector in the fourteenth century.
1	Playden,	30¾	Note tombstone of fifteenth century Flemish brewer, Cornelius Roetmanns.
			Steep descent from Playden.
	RYE.	31¾	Enter Rye across railway bridge.

XVIII. LONDON TO EASTBOURNE

Miles from E'bourne		Miles from London	
64	LONDON. (*Westminster Bridge*) to		(London to Bromley Common, as pp. 48-49.) Turn right opposite Trinity Church.
50¾	Bromley Com'n.	13¼	
50	Keston Mark.	14	Sharply undulating road. Holwood Park on left. In Park is stone seat, with inscription (placed here, 1862, by Earl Stanhope), stating it was here that William Wilberforce, under shade of gigantic neighbouring oak, in 1788 determined to devote his life to abolition of slavery.
49	Keston.	15	Keston and Hayes Common. Here "Cæsar's Well" is source of

Miles from E'bourne		Miles from London	
			Ravensbourne. In churchyard of Keston lies Mrs. Craik, author of *John Halifax, Gentleman.* D. 1887.
47½	Leaves Green,	16½	Sharply undulating. Turn right at cross-roads, then long, gradual rise of three miles to crest of Betsom's Hill, now known as "Westerham Hill".
46¾	"Salt-Box" inn.	17¼	
44¾	South Street.	19¼	
	Westerham Hill,		Steep, dangerous descent; gradient in places, 1 in 7. Generally rough and loose for one mile, with sudden bend to right, midway. This is scene of cycling and motor hill-climbing trials. Short steep rise follows, and down, to Westerham railway station.
42	Westerham,	22	Then shorter but steeper rise into Westerham town. Here turn right. Turn left out of main street, then bear right. In quarter mile, at pond, turn left. Road then rises in long, steep hill.
40¼	Kent Hatch.	23¾	Here turn left and descend
	Crockham Hill,		Crockham Hill (709 ft.). Fork of roads, keep straight on.
39½	Crockham Hill village.	24½	Fork of roads, opposite "Royal Oak," keep right on. Road still descends.
37½	Edenbridge Railway Station.	26½	Easy descent continues.
36¾	EDENBRIDGE.	27¼	Pop. 2548. Small town. Large Perp. church. Brass: John Selyard, 1558. Martin Tomb, 1458, etc.
	Hever, 2 m.		See p. 69 (Edenbridge to Tunbridge Wells).
36	Den Cross,	28	Turn left. Road rises and descends and rises, long hill.
34	Cowden Pound	30	
	Enter Sussex.		
31¼	Bolebrook Mill,	32¾	On right are remains of Bolebrook mansion (fifteenth century).

Miles from E'bourne		Miles from London	
			Picturesque turreted gatehouse. Road descends and then rises for one mile, followed by another
29½	Hartfield Railway Station,	34½	descent and rise. Down to railway station and up to Hartfield village.
29¼	Hartfield.	34¾	Village in Ashdown Forest district. Church Early English and
	Withyham, 1 m.		Decorated. Fine lich-gate, dated 1520.
	Groombridge, 3½ m.		Burial-place of Sackvilles, Earls and Dukes of Dorset. Church struck by lightning seventeenth century. Rebuilt 1672; restored
	Tunbridge Wells, 7 m.		1855. Tombs of Richard, Earl of Dorset, 1677; second Duke, 1799; fourth Duke, 1815. See also local cast-iron tomb-slabs. Here is Buckhurst Park, ancient seat of Sackvilles; rebuilt.
			Groombridge Place is fine moated building of seventeenth century. In ancient house on this site Duke of Orleans, captured at battle of Agincourt, was kept a prisoner.
			Resuming road to Eastbourne: Road rises after turning left at fork beyond Hartfield for three
24¼	Duddleswell Gate.	39½	miles (with short intervals) into elevated region of Ashdown Forest, then follows long steep descent to Maresfield.
21¾	Maresfield.	42¼	(Maresfield to Eastbourne, as pp. 98, 99.)
	EASTBOURNE	64	

XIX. EDENBRIDGE TO TUNBRIDGE WELLS

Miles from T. Wells		Miles from Edenbridge	
11½	EDENBRIDGE *Kent.*		Proceed through main street of Edenbridge and then, crossing river Eden, turn left.

Miles from T. Wells		Miles from Edenbridge	
9½	Hever.	2	Road to Hever very pleasant rural way, in nature of country lane.

Hever is tiny, scattered village, surrounded by meadows. Church, with lofty broach spire, is chiefly Decorated. Rich in beautiful brasses, notably Margaret Cheyne, 1419, and Sir Thomas Boleyn (cr. Earl of Wiltshire and Ormond, K.G., father of Anne Boleyn, died 1538) in robes of the Garter.

"Henry VIII." inn opposite church.

Down in watery hollow is Hever Castle. Small moated fortress, built on site of earlier, *c.* 1459, by great-grandfather of Anne Boleyn, Sir Geoffrey Boleyn, mercer and Lord Mayor of London. Here Henry VIII. courted Anne. Castle was miniature fortress, combining also large degree of residential comfort. Now property of Waldorf Astor, American millionaire, and "restored" on lavish scale beyond anything that Anne Boleyn or Henry VIII. ever knew.

8	Chiddingstone.	3½	Roads very winding. Chiddingstone exceptionally lovely village, with group of fine timbered houses at Park gates. Late Perpendicular church, with cast-iron tomb-slabs. In meadow at back of village is red sandstone boulder, known as the "Chiding Stone".
6	Penshurst.	5½	Very beautiful old village; much of it, however, not so old as it looks, picturesque half-timbered houses having been rebuilt about fifty years ago, after ancient style. But a fine fifteenth-century gabled building forms arched approach to churchyard, and group of buildings called "Leicester Square" is exceedingly picturesque. Note, also, shoeing forge, with entrance in shape of huge horseshoe.

The glory of Penshurst is "Penshurst Place," ancient baronial mansion in fine park. (Shown Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, 1s. each.) Seat of Lord de L'Isle and Dudley. Average annual number of visitors recorded, 6000. Baron's Hall is most ancient part; built 1341 by Sir John de Pulteney, four times Lord Mayor of London. Came into Sidney family in reign of Edward VI. by gift to Sir Henry Sidney, whose son was that Sir Philip who was type of perfect courteous knight; killed at

siege of Zutphen. His nephew, Sir Algernon, was executed 1683 on Tower Hill on false charge of treason.

"Are you ready, Sir?" asked the headsman; "or will you rise again?" "Not till the general resurrection. Strike on!"

Portraits of Sidneys, including this heroic soul, are among attractions of mansion; state rooms, etc. In park is lovely lime avenue ("Sacharissa's Walk"), with memories of Edmund Waller. Fine rookery in park.

Church is imposing building, with fine pinnacled tower, after Perpendicular style, but built in seventeenth century, and therefore interesting as a reminiscence of Gothic in a renascence age. Mutilated effigy, Sir Stephen de Penchester, *c.* 1290. Sidney monuments. Ancient floriated stone-coffin lids. Brass: Paul Iden, 1514. Modern brass: First Lord Hardinge.

Miles from T. Wells		Miles from Edenbridge	
3½	Bidborough.	8	
2¼	Cross-roads, 1¼ m.	9¼	Here is sharp turn to the right for Tunbridge Wells.
	TUNBRIDGE WELLS.	11½	(Described, pp. 57-58.)

XX. MARGATE TO RAMSGATE, DOVER, FOLKESTONE AND HASTINGS (COAST ROAD)

Miles from Hastings		Miles from Margate	
70¾	MARGATE. *Kent.* (*Jetty.*)		(For description of Margate, see pp. 27-28.) Leaving harbour, proceed left at fork of roads on Parade, and straight on, along High Street and St. Peter's Road. In one mile turn right, across railway bridge, then left along ascending gradients, to St. Peter's.
68¼	St. Peter's.	2½	Norman and Early English church. Brasses: Richard Colmer and wife, 1485; Nicholas Esstone and wife, 1503. Note in churchyard tombstone of Richard Joy, "the Kentish Samson," 1742, who could pull against a horse and lift weight of 2240 lb. Bear right, then straight ahead, descending to Broadstairs.
67	BROADSTAIRS.	3¾	Pop. 6460. Delightful little seaside resort, in small bay, girdled

with chalk cliffs. Favourite resort of Dickens, 1837-59. He resided at Fort House, remodelled 1904. There is a sense of enclosed seclusion about Broadstairs and its little bay and old jetty, very welcome on crowded Kentish coast.

Hotel: Albion (garage). Motor repairs and motor garage, Belvidere.

Streets of Broadstairs very confined, narrow and winding. Leave by Charlotte Street, and ascending road to railway bridge. Then right, then left, following electric trams into Ramsgate, to which is gradual descent.

Miles from Hastings		Miles from Margate	
65	RAMSGATE.	5¾	Pop. 27,700. Highly popular holiday resort, especially famed for its sands. It has also considerable commercial harbour, constructed 1750 by Smeaton. Town stands commandingly high, and air is bracing. Tall tower of St. George's church. Note Roman Catholic chapel, designed by A. W. Pugin, Gothic revivalist, who died 1852 at his adjoining villa of "St. Augustine's," and lies buried here. Hotels: Granville (garage); St. Cloud (garage). Motor repairs: Priestly, Turner Street; Olliffe, Albion Mews (garage). Leave Ramsgate by right turn in Market Place, along High Street, steeply rising, and then bearing to left, to St. Lawrence.
	UP†		
64	St. Lawrence.	6¾	St. Lawrence Church, dedicated to companion of St. Augustine. Brass, Nicholas Marston, 1444. Note his Collar of SS. Lady, *c.* 1490.
	Nethercourt Hill,		Long steep descent to flat district of Pegwell Bay.
	DOWN		
62	Pegwell Bay.	8¾	Picnic and shrimping resort. Here landed Augustine and his monks, sent (very much against their own inclination) by Pope to reconvert Britain, A.D. 597. Actual

Miles from Hastings		Miles from Margate	
			spot at Ebbsfleet, now one mile inland, with modern Celtic sculptured cross erected. Here we leave "Isle of Thanet". Road on to Sandwich "flat as a flounder," having within historic period been sea.
58¼	SANDWICH.	12½	Enter across Stour drawbridge, and under archway of Barbican. (For description of Sandwich, see pp. 29-30.)
	Cross the Stour.		Through Sandwich along High Street, and right turn into Galliard Street, then left and over level crossing, where town ends. Bear left at fork of road.
	LEVEL CROSSING.		
56¾	*Worth*, ☏1¼ m.	14	Locally, "Word". Little Norman and Early English church. Fairly level road to Deal, largely open and unfenced. Sea distant over two miles on left, across dreary district intersected with dykes, and ending in trackless sand hills.
53¾	Shoulden. *Great Mongeham*, ¼ m. ☞	17	Pleasant village, "Monk-ham"; having been property of St. Augustine's monastery, Canterbury. Fine Transitional Norman and Early English church, with Perpendicular tower. Note fine wrought-iron sign, 1735, of "Three Horseshoes" inn.
53½	Upper Deal.	17¼	Tall imposing red brick church tower, seventeenth century. Turn left, and then right at fork, then again left, and right over railway bridge into Queen Street, and so into High Street, which runs right and left. The mile-long approach from Upper Deal is one of unrelieved shabby houses and mean streets.
52½	DEAL.	18¼	Pop. 10,575. Architecturally, Deal does not count at all, and there is not a note of distinction in its grey brick houses. The shore is in sharp contrast with

those of Margate and Ramsgate, being level and but little raised above sea. Shingly beach, from which many odd little alleys open out. Queer shanties abound, and fishing craft are drawn up on to beach in abundance, with here and there a bowsprit almost protruding through windows. Cæsar landed at Deal, B.C. 55, and again, 56. Perkin Warbeck, 1495. Flat shore, open to enemy; fortified by Henry VIII., 1539, by building of Sandown Castle (half mile north), Deal Castle and Walmer Castle (one and a half mile south). The first demolished 1864. Plan of all three was similar, *i.e.*, circular keep, like large Stilton cheese, with four smaller round towers around it, the whole surrounded by dry moat. Rise of Deal, as town, caused by trade of supplying Royal Navy in eighteenth century, when the safe anchorage of the Downs was greatly in request. The "Deal boatmen" and pilots are famed for their record of intrepid bravery in life-saving at sea.

Hotels: South-Eastern (garage), adjoins the Castle; Black Horse, High Street. Motor repairs: C. Lindsell, Middle Street (garage).

Miles from Hastings		Miles from Margate	
51	Walmer.	19¾	Walmer Castle, at Lower Walmer, along sea-shore, in wooded grounds. Famous official residence of Warden of Cinque Ports; now honorific office merely, in gift of Crown. Most famous warden, Duke of Wellington, who died here, 1852. Room in condition it was then, still shown, and emphasises his simple life. William Pitt, Lord Warden, 1801.
	Drum Hill,		Leave Deal along High Street, turning to right, at fork, and by long moderate rise to Drum Hill.
			Upper Walmer, unlovely village.
49¼	Ringwould.	21½	Situated on chalk uplands. Church of St. Nicholas has tall tower and Dutch-like bell-turret. Brasses: T. Upton, 1530; W. Abere and two wives, 1500.
	Kingsdown, 1 m.		Secluded little seaside village, at foot of chalk cliffs.
47½	Martin Cross.	23¼	Cross-roads.
	Martin, 1 m.		Martin, Marten, or Morton; situation conspicuous by old black

Miles from Hastings	Miles from Margate	
		windmill; hence name of railway-station, "Martin Mill". Hamlet in parish of East Langdon, where is situated Marston House, original of "Marston Hall" in *Ingoldsby Legend*, "The Leech of Folkestone". In church of East Langdon see in chancel, tablet (restored) of Thomas Marsh of Marton, died 1634, the hero of that legend.
	East Langdon, 2 m. ☞	
	St. Margaret-at-Cliffe, ☜ 1 m.	Grand Norman church on downs. Notice enrichments of west entrance, emblematic of Trinity, and surmounted by English rose, Scots thistle, French fleur-de-lis and Greek cross.
	St. Margaret's Bay, ☜ 2 m.	Long, winding and exceedingly dangerous descent from village to St. Margaret's Bay. MOTOR-CARS ARE LEFT ABOVE. Down in cliff-girt bay, delightfully secluded, are few houses. St. Margaret's Bay Hotel, of restful type, greatly resorted to for quiet by tired brain-workers. South Foreland light-house on cliff-top.
	Edinburgh Hill, DOWN	Before reaching descent, notice solitary elm tree, beside road on right, where downs are open to road. This is the "Lone Tree" of local legend, by which, it appears, a soldier once murdered comrade here, and, thrusting walking-stick in ground, declared he would not be discovered unless that stick should grow. Ordered with regiment on foreign service, he returned years after, to find stick had become tree. Conscience-stricken, he confessed and was executed.
	Dover Castle Hill, DOWN	Here great forts defending Dover appear, right and left. Edinburgh Hill, steep and dangerous, followed by one mile of yet more steep,

Miles from Hastings		Miles from Margate	
			dangerous and winding, Dover Castle Hill.
43¾	DOVER.	27	(For description, see pp. 20-22.) Leave Dover by Market Place and Cannon Street, turning left along Priory Street and up St. Martin's Hill. Electric tramways. Rise all the way to crest of Folkestone Hill (five and a half miles), for first three miles severe. Character of scenery is bleak chalk downs all the way. On left the sea murmurs at foot of sheer cliffs. On right tiny villages of Hougham and Capel-le-Ferne, bitterly bleak in winter and grilling in summer.
	UP†		
38¼	Folkestone Hill, DOWN	32½	Rough road, and long, steep, winding and dangerous descent into town. (For description, see p. 47.)
36½	FOLKESTONE	34¼	Through Folkestone by inclining left at fork along Mill Lane, passing St. Michael's Church on left, and thence along Rendezvous Street, Upper Sandgate Road, and down Sandgate Hill. (For description of Sandgate, see p. 46.)
	Sandgate Hill, DOWN		
34¾	Sandgate.	36	} See p. 46.
33	Seabrook.	37¾	
32	HYTHE. (*Town Hall.*)	38¾	
	Saltwood Castle, ¾ m. ☞		At back of Hythe, on pleasant hillside, is Saltwood Castle, ancient seat of Archbishops of Canterbury. Rebuilt by Archbishop Courtenay *c.* 1350, of which period are two great drum towers forming entrance (restored). In older castle here assembled the four knights who next day (29th December, 1170) murdered Thomas à Becket at Canterbury.
	Romney Marsh.		Leaving Hythe, turn left and across Hythe Military Canal. Here

Miles from Hastings		Miles from Margate	
			road enters levels of Romney Marsh. Military Canal (dug in 1805), 30 ft. wide and 9 ft. deep in middle, and about twenty miles in length from Hythe to Rye. Intended, in conjunction with line of martello-towers on shore, to protect these levels against invading force. Now merely pleasant waterway. Romney Marsh: "This recondite region: this last-named and fifth quarter of the globe".—*Ingoldsby Legends.*
	Lympne, 2 m. ☞		These grassy levels, intersected by dykes, were in Roman times all under sea, which flowed in a quiet lagoon inland to foot of hills at Lympne, Hurst, Bonnington and Appledore. Note on heights to right church-tower of Lympne and Studfall Castle, marking site of Roman seaport, *Portus Lemanis.* Ruins of Roman sea-castle at foot.
27	Dymchurch.	43¾	Village in marsh. Small church. Norman chancel arch. Levels protected from sea by Dymchurch Wall, embankment faced in modern times by masonry apron towards sea. Originated in dim antiquity. Under jurisdiction of bailiffs and jurats as early as twelfth century. Road continues quite level.
22¾	New Romney.	48	Pop. 1420. Ancient Cinque Port. The "newness" of New Romney only comparative. New about time of Norman Conquest, nearly 850 years ago. Romantic stillness of decay. Late Norman church, chief evidence of former importance, which ended very early. Sea already retired far from it in 1351, and now two miles away.

Miles from Hastings		Miles from Margate	
			Fine Norman church tower and massive nave. Altar tomb, 1509, to Richard Stuppeneye, jurat of the Marsh. Hotel: New Inn.
	Littlestone, 1 m.		Modern seaside settlement for people who like the quietest of holidays, tempered with golf.
	Lydd, 3 m.		Leave New Romney by turning sharply right, and in half-mile left, straight ahead on causeway road called "Rhee Wall"—made by Romans to help drain marshes.
21¼	Old Romney.	49½	Pop. 150. The population of parish, quoted here, will serve to show extreme measure of decay to which Old Romney has attained since sea receded. No village; only scattered farms and ancient church in solitude. The age of Old Romney no man knows. Norman font in church.
18¾	Brenzett Corner.	52	Brenzett village quarter-mile ahead, but turn sharply left here.
17½	Brookland.	53¼	Railway level crossing, Brookland station. Quaint marshland village. Church has extraordinary detached wooden steeple, in shape like three extinguishers, each above the other, tarred or painted black. Heavy timber framing within. Norman font of lead, singularly enriched with pagan emblems and zodiacal signs.
	LEVEL CROSSING.		Here road runs on winding and lonely course through Walling Marsh to Guilford Level. (Earl of Guilford's title comes from this district, not from Guildford town in Surrey.)
16½	Dean Court.	54¼	Turn left, then right. Extremely lonely road.
12¾	Cross-Roads.	58	Turn left.

Miles from Hastings		Miles from Margate
$11\frac{1}{4}$	RYE. Cross the Rother.	$59\frac{1}{2}$

Turn right after crossing railway bridge into town.

Pop. 3900. Rye stands on hill, islanded among marshes. Anciently prominent among Cinque Ports, but sea now two miles distant. Yet Rye, although decayed, is not dead. Standing on navigable river Rother, shipping still comes up to its quays. Very old-world town, delight of artists. Picturesque Land Gate, Ypres (locally "Wipers") Tower, many quaint old houses, including house formerly Mermaid Inn. Great church of St. Nicholas, said (wrongly) to be largest parish church in England. It is cruciform, and is of nearly all periods—from Norman to Perpendicular. Transitional Norman nave. Very large and fine Perpendicular East window. Brass: Thomas Hamon, 1607, six times Mayor and M.P. In Early English St. Clare's Chapel is monument of Allen Grebell, murdered 1742 by one Breeds, a butcher, in mistake for a Mr. Lamb. (See "Breeds' irons," with part of his skull, in museum, preserved from gibbet upon which his body was long exposed.)

Very ancient clock in tower, of which pendulum is seen swinging prominently in church. Face of clock on exterior of tower is surrounded with florid Renascence design, including two chubby gilded cherubs who strike the hours.

Hotels: Cinque Port; George; Queen's Head. Motor repairs: Jones, Rother Ironworks; Bryan & Co. (garage).

After crossing Rother bear left. Road then runs level across marshes to approach to Winchelsea, where there is steep ascent.

	Camber Castle.	
9	Winchelsea.	$61\frac{3}{4}$

On left, in marshes, is Camber Castle, of same character as those of Deal and Walmer, but in ruins. Sheep now browse around it.

Entrance to Winchelsea through ancient gateway in town walls—"Strand Gate".

Pop. 900. Winchelsea is deader than the proverbial doornail and utterly extinct as a port, sea being so far distant below and beyond its cliff-top site that it can only faintly be seen. An older Winchelsea lies submerged out there, overwhelmed by great storm of 1287, whereupon the present "town" on elevated site

was planned on what we might now style "American" system of rectangular streets. Intended to be a great port, and planned on large scale, the sea which had at first advanced receded, and prosperity vanished.

Magnificent church, never wholly completed, and now partly in ruins. Style is Decorated, of *c.* 1300. It is dedicated to Blessed St. Thomas of Canterbury. Fine monuments of Admirals of Cinque Ports, etc. John Wesley preached at Winchelsea his last sermon outdoors, 7th October, 1790. Large ash-tree in churchyard is "Wesley's Tree". In grounds of "the Friars" are ruins of fourteenth-century chapel.

Winchelsea, in the slumberesque sort, is delightful, and is a monument of the Has Been.

Hotel: New Inn (garage).

Miles from Hastings		Miles from Margate	
			Leave Winchelsea by German Street. In quarter-mile bear right. Road descends steeply, and is rough, narrow and winding, bearing inland.
7¼	Icklesham.	63½	Small village, with fine Norman and Transitional Norman church.
			Road sharply undulates to Guestling, and widens. Surface improves.
4¼	Guestling.	66½	Ancient church; destroyed by fire 1890 and rebuilt. Scattered village, amid bold, hilly scenery.
	White Hart Hill,		Long steep hill, with more gradual descent to Ore and junction with London and Hastings Road.
2¼	Ore (new village),	68½	Turn left into Old London Road. Steep descent to Hastings. Ore is suburban and shabby, with electric tram-lines, and road is generally in very rough condition.
	HASTINGS.	70¾	(For description of Hastings, see pp. 56-57.)

XXI. LONDON TO WEST GRINSTEAD, STEYNING AND NEW SHOREHAM

Miles from New S'ham		Miles from London	
	LONDON. (*Westminster Bridge.*)		(London to West Grinstead, as pp. 134-139.)
	Fork of roads, keep left.		Left turn at fork, into West Grinstead. Church with squat shingled spire, is partly Norman
12¾	West Grinstead. *Sussex.* (*Burrell Arms.*)	42¾	and has two naves. Timber porch, Decorated. In Burrell chantry is altar-tomb, with brass, Philippa, wife (1) of Sir Ralph Percy, (2) Sir John Halsham. She died 1375. Altar-tomb and brass, Sir Hugh Halsham, 1441, and wife Jocosa, 1421. Huge monumental pile by Rysbrach, to William Powlett and wife, 1746. Sarcophagus of Sir William Burrell, 1796, by Flaxman. Rectory is Elizabethan, filled with old furniture, which goes with living.
10¼	Partridge Green.	45¼	Keep straight on, over railway bridge.
	Fork of roads.		Left fork to Brighton, by Henfield, Poynings and Pyecombe.
	Ewhurst, ¼ m.		Ewhurst, ancient gatehouse of mansion of Peverels.
	Henfield, 3½ m.		Henfield is charmingly characteristically Sussexian village, on hill.
	Poynings, 7¾ m.		Church Perpendicular. Brasses: Thomas Bysshopp, 1559; Mrs. Ann Kenwell, 1633, and her grandson,
	Brighton, 15¼ m.		Meneleb Rainsford, 1627, aged nine. Very curious.
8¼	Ashurst.	47¼	
5	STEYNING.	50½	Pop. 1752. Ancient borough, picturesque and full of interest. (The entire district between Brighton and Chichester, bounded on north by South Downs, is extraordinarily full of Saxon and

Miles from New S'ham		Miles from London	
			Early Norman antiquities.) Church of Steyning legendarily founded by St. Cuthman, and built by him of timber. Existing church (dedicated to St. Nicholas) is Early Norman, Late Norman and Early English. Chancel modern. Tower sixteenth century, in flint and stone diaper.
			Ancient houses in Steyning, especially "Brotherhood Hall," given by William Holland of Chichester for purposes of grammar school he founded, 1614. Sea anciently flowed to Steyning, which was a harbour in very early Saxon times.
4	Bramber. Cross the Adur.	51½	"Brymburgh," a castled hill, probably the Roman *Portus Adurni*. Saxon and Norman castle, of which few ruins are left, stood on cliff overlooking marshy plain which was in earlier times the sea. Its ancient state has declined until now one penny paid at "White Horse" inn secures admission. Castle besieged 1644, when Parliamentary troops captured and "slighted" it. Bramber was Parliamentary borough (although population now about 170), and returned two members until 1832, when there were only thirty-four electors. The village is entirely delightful. Norman church, formerly large, but nave and tower alone left, ivy-grown. Sculptured work very fine.
3½	Upper Beeding.	52	Sharp rise and fall.
½	OLD SHOREHAM.	55	Claimant (with Bramber and New Shoreham) for distinction of being the Roman port, *Portus Adurni*, at mouth of Adur river. Sea has greatly retreated along

Miles from New S'ham		Miles from London	
			Adur valley from Bramber. Old Shoreham is small village. Cruciform Norman church, with stumpy tower of same date. Very fine enriched doorways and arches. Dark interior; the whole thoroughly characteristic of Norman feeling. Early English chancel screen. Brasses of Poole family.
			Straight on, over cross-roads.
	NEW SHOREHAM.	55½	Pop. 5000. Town on Shoreham Harbour, which is formed by mouth of Adur, and by shingle beach thrown up by sea, forming long lagoon, parallel with shore. It is by way of being the port of Brighton. New Shoreham is "new" only in comparison with Old Shoreham, and is really very ancient. Magnificent, cathedral-like, Norman, Transitional Norman and Early English cruciform church of which nave has disappeared, except one bay. The great tower is especially noble. Stately choir and transepts, of solemn beauty.

XXII. LONDON TO CRYSTAL PALACE, BECKENHAM, BROMLEY AND CHISLEHURST

Miles from C'hurst		Miles from London	
13¼	LONDON. (*Hyde Park Corner.*)		By Wellington Arch, Constitution Hill, Buckingham Palace, Birdcage Walk, Great George Street, and Westminster Bridge, to Westminster Bridge Road, St. George's Road, Elephant and
11¼	Camberwell Green.	2	Castle, Walworth Road, Camberwell Road, and Denmark Hill. Electric tramways all the way to Dulwich.
10¾	Denmark Hill Railway Station.	2½	In half-mile beyond Denmark Hill railway station turn left.

Miles from C'hurst		Miles from London	
10¼	Fork of roads, turn left.	3	(Right hand to Croydon, six miles.) This is Red Post Lane. Easy
9¾	North Dulwich Railway Station.	3½	descent to North Dulwich station.
9¼	DULWICH.	4	Now London suburb, notable for its "College of God's Gift," founded by Alleyne (died 1626), and for fine park. Road rises continuously.
8	**Sydenham Hill** (*Railway Station*)	5¼	In quarter-mile beyond railway station turn right along College Road, steep hill, to Crystal Palace Terrace. Bear sharply left here, then to right, keeping to right at fork of roads on descent of one
7½	Crystal Palace,	5¾	mile along Crystal Palace Park Road to Penge, turning left under railway bridge at Penge railway station.
6½	Penge (*Railway Station*).	6¾	Road still descends. Follow Beckenham Road, undulating to flat.
4½	Beckenham. (*St. George's Church.*)	8¾	Suburban village, now grown into town. Sharp descent on right turn from church, then rise to fork, where keep left. Rise and fall to Shortlands railway station.
3¼	Shortlands. (*Railway Station*)	10	This is very pretty and hilly suburban residential district. Long, crooked climb to Bromley. (Described, p. 48.) Here is
2¾	BROMLEY. Turn right.	10½	junction of main London and Hastings Road. Turn right, and crossing main road, bear left at "Bell" Hotel, then straight on for quarter mile, turning right at fork, following Widmore Road to small
1¾	Widmore.	11½	village of Widmore; then turning left at fork, on an ascent. In another half mile keep right at fork (avoiding left to Eltham). Here is steep crooked descent with bend to left at bottom, under rail-

Miles from C'hurst		Miles from London	
			way bridge. Passing "Bickley Arms" Hotel, bear left. Long and steep climb to Chislehurst Common,
	CHISLEHURST. (*Church.*)	13¼	*i.e.*, the "stony wood," or, more properly, "pebbly"; from A.S. *cessil*, a pebble. Pop. 7429. Pleasant village, now suburban residential district, finely situated on and near large common, beside which stands church, chiefly Perpendicular. Tomb of Sir Edmund Walsingham, died 1581, with rhymed inscription:— "*A knight fome tyme of worthie fame Lyeth buryed under this stony bower, Sir Edmund Walsingham was his name, Livetenant hee was of London Tower*," etc. On Common is Celtic cross, in memory of Prince Imperial of France, killed in Zululand, 1879. Camden Place, where exiled Emperor Napoleon III. resided and died, 1871-73, has been demolished and grounds built over.

XXIII. MAIDSTONE TO HASTINGS BY CRANBROOK AND HAWKHURST

Miles from Hastings		Miles from Maidstone	
33	MAIDSTONE. *Kent.* (*Town Hall.*)		Leave Maidstone by right turn, down Gabriel's Hill, narrow and rough, followed by rise.
31¾	Fork of roads,	1¼	At fork, turn right. Road rising, then steeply falling.
30¾	Fork of roads,	2¼	Turn left.
30½	Loose,	2½	Descent to stream, and then steep rise of one mile, followed by sharp fall to Linton.

Miles from Hastings		Miles from Maidstone	
29¼	**Linton.** *Boughton Monchelsea,* 1 m.	3¾	Once famed for stone-quarries. Stone so hard that cannon balls made from it in reign of Henry VI.
27½	Stile Bridge. Cross the Beule. Fork of roads. *Goudhurst,* 7½ m.	5½	Steeply down to Stile Bridge. At fork beyond, turn left.
25	Staplehurst Railway Station.	8	Road nearly level.
24	STAPLEHURST.	9	Pop. 1688. Handsome, large village. Rather steep descent through street.
20¼	*Sissinghurst,* ½ m.	12¾	Hotels: Bell; South-Eastern. Motor repairs: Bourne.
20	Willsley Green,	13	Short, steep descent; narrows on approaching Cranbrook. Sharp right turn into town.
19¼	CRANBROOK. *Benenden,* 3½ m.	13¾	Pop. 3952. Very picturesque town, closely huddled together in narrow and hilly streets. Ancient seat of broadcloth manufacture. Large and fine Perpendicular church. Notice huge clock on tower, with figure of Time and scythe. South porch with parvise-chamber above, called "Bloody Baker's Prison," Anabaptists having been confined here by Sir John Baker.
17½	Hartley.	15½	Broad road and gradual rise to
16¾	Tubslake.	16¼	Hartley.
14¾	Highgate. *Flimwell,* 2¾ m. *Rye,* 15¼ m.	18¼	Cross-roads. Keep straight on. Very fine broad road. Descent and rise to Hawkhurst.
14	HAWKHURST.	19	Pop. 3014. Neat, clean-looking

Miles from Hastings		Miles from Maidstone	
			town, on elevated site. Church Decorated and Perpendicular, and very fine, with North and South porches, with parvises over. Hotels: Royal Oak (garage); Queen's. Motor repairs: Roote's, Station Road.
	Enter Sussex.		Leaving Hawkhurst, sharply undulating road.
12	Junction Inn,	21	Road goes straight on. One and a half mile descent to Rother, then up to Cripps' Corner and under archway spanning road. Fine road all the way. Keep straight on and descend to Sedlescombe.
6½	Sedlescombe.	26½	Charmingly old-world village, beside village-green, on which is modern canopied seat, supported on sandstone columns of Norman appearance. Church Early English and Perpendicular.
	Cross the Brede.		Crossing stream, bear right at fork.
5½	Kent Street,	27½	Long uphill ascent to archway crossing road. (Just beyond is junction of London and Hastings road from Battle.)
1¾	Silverhill.	31¼	
	HASTINGS.	33	(Described, pp. 56-57.)

XXIV. HASTINGS TO BRIGHTON (COAST ROAD).

Miles from Brighton		Miles from Hastings	
41¾	HASTINGS. (*Albert Memorial Clock Tower.*)		Leave Hastings by Robertson Street, and along sea-front by Grand Parade and front of St. Leonards (not now distinguishable from Hastings since the arch dividing the two was removed, *c.* 1897).
39¾	Bopeep, West Marina.	2	"Bopeep" is now a name of the past. It was originally a lonely

Miles from Brighton		Miles from Hastings	
			inn, chiefly frequented by smugglers and similar shy company. Afterwards tea-gardens, now public-house. Local landowners have conspired together to suppress name of Bopeep district, and have substituted that of "West Marina," which sounds more respectable, if, at the same time, unmeaning. Electric tramways run all the way.
38¾	Bulverhythe.	3	Formerly a lonely smugglers' haven. Beyond is Glynde Gap, now only remarkable for gigantic gasworks, which have not improved seashore or road.
36¾	BEXHILL.	5	Pop. 12,213. Bexhill village, as it was until few years since, has been converted by kind of hey-presto magic into a town. Old village, slightly inland, is distinct from adjoining "Bexhill-on-Sea," which is built of red brick, as cheerful as a scarlet geranium, and as typically twentieth century as St. Leonards is Mid-Victorian. Situation of sea-front is flat. Lawns and flower-beds make it pleasant. There is a "kursaal"—which is pronounced by trippers "curse-hall"—and a motor-racing track. Church of Bexhill old village is Norman and Early English.
	DOWN		Left turn at "Bell" inn, then right, past post office, descending steeply. Passing under railway, bear left. At one mile bear right. Coming to "Denbigh Arms," bear left. Road falls to Little Common, winding inland past scattered hamlet.
34¾	Little Common.	7	Keep straight on past "Wheat-

Miles from Brighton		Miles from Hastings	
33¼	Barnhorne Hill,	8½	sheaf," descending winding Barnhorne Hill. Loose surface. At "Lamb" inn keep left for Pevensey, across marshes. Roads good.
29½	Pevensey.	12¼	Small village. At further end of it is Pevensey Castle—mediæval fortress in ruins, built within Roman castle of *Anderida*, established when sea flowed to this spot. (It has receded one mile.) Roman walls, 12 ft. thick, of worked stone, relieved with bands of red tiles, after well-known Roman fashion, are strengthened by nine circular towers. Within is ruined keep of a later age. A marshy moat partly encircles the old stronghold. The fortress and station of *Anderida* were attacked and destroyed by Saxons *c.* A.D. 490, who "slew all that dwelt therein, nor was there one Briton left" (Saxon Chronicle). Place was then evidently almost, if not quite, islanded, for Saxons re-named it "Peofn's ea," *ea* = island. William, Duke of Normandy, "the Conqueror," landed here 28th September, 1066. Interesting Norman and Early English church, with case containing curious relics of vanished glories of Pevensey, when it had still mayor and corporation, and was one of Cinque Ports. Among these are vases and corporate seal. Old "town hall" (resembling rural cottage) in street.
	Pevensey Bay, 1 m.		Melancholy modern settlement on shingly foreshore.
29	Westham.	12¾	Picturesque village. Custom is to spell name in one word. Why, when other West Hams and East Hams are generally considered two, no one can say. Pretty old-world village, Norman and Perpendicular church picturesquely grouping with half-timbered houses.
	LEVEL CROSSING.		Quarter-mile beyond church, turn left and over level crossing. In another mile and quarter turn again left, at summit of long rise, thence descending, and then level, into Eastbourne, entering town at

Miles from Brighton		Miles from Hastings	
			Sea Houses and along Seaside Road (the seamy side of Eastbourne).
24¾	EASTBOURNE	17	(Described, p. 99.)
			Coast road, over Beachy Head, is arduous, and not to be attempted without danger in sea-fogs, which are frequent here. It should not be taken at all after dark. For safer (and less steep and rough) road to Newhaven, see p. 100.
			Leaving Eastbourne along seafront, turn right just short of Children's Hospital at western extremity, and then left along Darley Road, ascending to Carlisle Road and so-called "Duke's Drive," an extremely steep and weariful road to summit of Beachy-"Beau-chef"-Head (532 ft.). A magnificent chalk headland. Below it is Belle Tout lighthouse. View down from summit upon Eastbourne, spread out like a map. Off Beachy Head was fought naval action between fifty-six allied English and Dutch ships and eighty-two French, 30th June, 1690. Allies defeated, with loss of several ships and 900 men.
20¾	Beachy Head.	21	
			Road, indifferent quality, descends sharply, and winds freely, for one mile unfenced, through open downs. Thence gentle descent to Birling Gap, a picturesque cove. Coastguard station. Road turns right and runs steeply up, inland. Rough surface. Beyond this is a notice of private drive. Here turn left, and on through a gate to East Dean.
18¼	Birling Gap,	23½	
16¾	East Dean,	25	Small rustic village, in hollow of the hills. Small, partly Norman church. Keep left, on steep and winding rise, to Friston. Road

Miles from Brighton		Miles from Hastings	
			rough; neighbourhood exceedingly lonely.
16¼	Friston.	25½	Grim little scattered hamlet on hilltop, with typical Sussex down-country rural church, standing in inclement situation by shivery-looking (also typically Sussexian downland) roadside pond.
	Exceat Hill,		Long run down to levels at Sutton and Cuckmere, with charming views on road, down to pretty,
13¾	Exceat Bridge.	28	secluded, tree-embowered village or hamlet of West Dean, folded between the hills. Road rough to
	Cross the Cuckmere. *Cuckmere Haven*, 1 m.		farm in hollow, where turn sharp right and then left. Road level, approaching Exceat Bridge, then steep ascent, followed by decline. Lonely valley, through which Cuckmere river runs in loops and many twists to solitary bay.
12¾	Sutton. *Alfriston*, 2¾ m.	29	Hamlet of a few farmsteads. Road runs level to Seaford.
12	SEAFORD. (*Parish Church.*)	29¾	Pop. 3355. Ancient limb of Cinque Ports, now developing into seaside resort. Once a haven on river Ouse, which long ago shifted its mouth to Newhaven, which was "new" nearly 1000 years ago. Fine church, chiefly Norman, of different periods. Situation of Seaford is flat, backed by chalk cliffs of especial whiteness. Beach shingly, like that of Brighton. Very fine tumbling seas, with strong briny, ozony flavour. Hotel: Bay (garage). Motor repairs: Seaford Motor Repairing Works, Steyne Road.
	East Blatchington		Road to Newhaven flat, and winds in extravagantly far-flung loops across levels.
	Bishopstone		Interesting Norman and Early

Miles from Brighton		Miles from Hastings	
			English church, with remarkable tower in four diminishing stages. Note South porch, with dial over and name of Eadric, part of earlier Saxon church. Note sculptured stone slab in vestry, with cross and representation of Lamb and doves drinking. Early Norman.
9	NEWHAVEN.	32¾	Pop. 6772. Port and harbour for cross-Channel traffic, principally to Dieppe. Harbour decayed ages ago, but was nursed back to life by London, Brighton and South Coast Railway. Masonry breakwater 2700 feet long, completed 1890, and two stone piers. Situation of town, in lap of bare, rolling chalk downs, one of singular loneliness. On cliff-top, above modern town, is ancient Norman church. Apsidal East end. Note curious epitaph (with sculptured relief of old bridge crossing Ouse) on Thomas Tipper, died 1785, brewer of once-famous local "Tipper ale," a "stingo" ale deriving its special quality from slight briny flavour of water.
	Cross the Ouse.		*"The best old stingo he both brew'd and sold,* *Nor did one knavish act to get his gold.* *He play'd through life a varied comic part,* *And knew immortal Hudibras by heart,"* etc.
			Hotel: Bridge. Motor repairs: French, 37 High Street.
			Leave town up High Street, thence straight on, descending with long medium undulations to Brighton, along cliff-top, bare and unenclosed.

Miles from Brighton		Miles from Hastings	
5½	Telscombe Cliff, or Portobello.	36¼	A recent irruption of houses on spot marked on maps "Saltdean Gap" and "Portobello". Telscombe village one mile inland, right.
4	Rottingdean.	37¾	Pop. 2050. Until recently a quiet village, Rottingdean has now grown into small town. Situated in gap of cliffs, where little beach affords landing-place, it was once haunt of smugglers. Old village green and pond, by which is Early English church, on site of Saxon building. Stained glass window by Burne-Jones. Hotels: Royal Oak, White Horse. Here is terminus of marine electric railway from Brighton.
	Ovingdean, ¾ m.		Village figuring in Harrison Ainsworth's novel, *Ovingdean Grange*.
	BRIGHTON.	41¾	Road to Brighton continues along cliff-tops, bold and windswept, or blazing hot in summer. Approaching Brighton at Blackrock, new road has been made, bearing inland, owing to falls of cliffs. (Brighton described, pp. 109, 110.)

XXV. HYTHE TO RYE BY LYMPNE AND SNARGATE

Miles from Rye		Miles from Hythe	
	HYTHE, *Kent*.		Bear to right on leaving town, avoiding left-hand fork. Road rises steeply to Lympne.
18½	Lympne.	2½	Small village, romantically situated on abrupt height overlooking Romney Marsh. It is representative of Roman *Portus Lemanis*, of time when the Marsh was a

Miles from Rye		Miles from Hythe	
			lagoon and harbour. Fine Norman and Early English church, partly built from stones of Roman castle. Adjoining is ancient castle, now farmhouse, and below, at foot of crumbling hillside, are shattered walls of "Stutsfall Castle". Roman remains. Way runs along Roman road.
17½	Court-at-Street.	3½	The Roman *Belerica*. Down on left, at foot of earthy cliffs, is ruined chapel, where "Holy Maid of Kent" in 1525 practised her deceptions.
	Aldrington ☞	5½	Locally "Allington," on flat expanse, Aldrington Frith, locally "Allington Fright". Tall tower of church prominent for long distances. Erasmus rector here 1511. Church is Early English, tower Perpendicular. Adjoining farm was once Archbishop's palace. Note, on road to Bilsington, just beyond cross-road to Aldrington, "Cobb's Hall," ancient timbered cottage on left. This is place where Elizabeth Barton, "Holy Maid," was servant-maid to Thomas Cobb, bailiff to Archbishop of Canterbury. She was epileptic subject, and afflicted with religious mania, afterwards becoming singularly rash and daring impostor and "prophet"; executed at Tyburn 1534. Interesting contemporary interior of Cobb's Hall, including plaster representation of Adam and Eve in Garden of Eden.
	Aldrington Knoll, ☜		Remarkable natural hillock, scene of many old local legends, and also of incantation episode in *Ingoldsby Legends*: "Leech of Folkestone".
	Bonnington, ☜ ½ m.		
13½	Bilsington.	7½	Small church, with wooden

Miles from Rye		Miles from Hythe	
			belfry. Adjoining is Court Lodge Farm, moated.
	Bilsington Priory, ¼ m. ☞		Now farmhouse; situated in midst of 800 acres of copse-wood.
12¾	Ruckinge.	8¼	Formerly priory of St. Augustine.
11¼	Cross-roads.	9¾	Right to Ham Street; straight on to Appledore.
			Left to Snargate. At next fork, bear right.
8¾	Snargate.	12¼	Small village. Living held 1817-21 by Rev. R. H. Barham, in conjunction with Warehorne. Large Early English church, surrounded with trees, and reeking with mildew. Turn left, past
7½	Brenzett Corner.	13½	church, and continue to Brenzett Corner, whence proceed to Rye,
	Rye.	21	as p. 77.

XXVI. ASHFORD TO RYE

Miles from Rye		Miles from Ashford	
19	Ashford. *Kent.*		Leave town by Bank Street, bearing left by Corn Exchange. One-quarter mile on, turn right, crossing railway at station, and through Ashford new town.
18	Beaver.	1	Three-quarter mile beyond Beaver, turn left.
16½	Kingsnorth Pound.	2½	Beyond Kingsnorth, long descent to near Ham Street.
	Orlestone Hill, DOWN		
13½	Orlestone.	5½	Tiny church on left, with black and white manor-house adjoining.
12½	Ham Street.	6½	Picturesque scattered village.
			At cross-roads beyond village, turn right, and in three-quarter mile, note on right turning for Warehorne.
	Warehorne ☞		Small village; large church,

Miles from Rye		Miles from Ashford	
			Norman and Early English. Red-brick eighteenth century tower. Rev. R. H. Barham held conjoined livings of Warehorne and Snargate, 1817-21. Resided here, and wrote *Baldwin*, a novel, his first literary effort, and part of *My Cousin Nicholas*.
7¾	Appledore.	11¼	Level road into Appledore. Leave Appledore by left fork at church, and turning left, when one mile out.
6¾	Stone.	12¼	Winding but nearly level road,
4¾	Wittersham Stocks.	14¼	beyond Stone.
	RYE.	19	(Described, p. 78.)

XXVII. LONDON TO EASTBOURNE

Miles from E'bourne		Miles from London	
61¾	LONDON. (*Westminster Bridge.*)		London to Purley Corner (as pp. 103, 104).
49¾	Purley Corner. *Surrey.* Fork of roads, keep left.	12	Turn left at tramway terminus.
48	Kenley.	13¾	Road runs on long gradual ascent to Caterham, up side of beautiful valley, now greatly disfigured by overbuilding. Favourite bean-feasters' resort.
47½	Whyteleafe.	14¼	
47	Warlingham.	14¾	
45¼	CATERHAM. (*Railway Station.*)	16½	Pop. 9159. Modern town, developed in connection with Guards' depôt and rifle ranges in Caterham Valley. Road here reaches crest of Downs.
			One mile beyond Caterham, road drops in long mile descent to Godstone. Formerly "Gatesden," *i.e.*, "gate," or pass through Downs. Churchyard restored 1871. Monument, Sir John and Lady

Miles from E'bourne		Miles from London	
			Thomasin Evelyn, seventeenth century.
42¾	Godstone.	19	Godstone village fringes upon pretty green, with several old inns, notably "White Hart" or "Clayton Arms," established in reign of Richard II.
	Fork of roads.		Beyond "Clayton Arms," road forks. Telegraph wires ascend right fork, which is Tilburstow Hill. Do not take this, but left fork, passing Godstone railway
40¼	Godstone Station.	21½	station in two and a half miles.
			Series of steep pitches beyond railway station.
38½	Blindley Heath.	23¼	Modern hamlet on heath celebrated in Regency days for prize-fights. Long level stretch to New Chapel.
	Lingfield, 2 m. *Haywards Heath.* 14¾ m.		Lingfield, pretty little town, largely interested in horse-racing. Ancient timbered houses.
			Church very fine collegiate foundation, 1431, chiefly Perpendicular. Fine misereres in chancel. Chained Bible. Tomb with effigy, Lord Cobham of Stirborough, K.G., with gartered leg, died 1361. Tomb of Sir Reginald Cobham (builder of church) and wife. Brasses: Joan, Lady Cobham, fourteenth century; Reginald, Lord Cobham, 1403; Eleanor, Lady Cobham, 1422, etc., all restored of late years.
			At Plaistow Street, on way to Lingfield, is picturesque little ancient oratory of St. Peter's Cross, called "Lingfield Cage".
36½	New Chapel,	25¼	Modern hamlet.
			Sharply undulating road.

Miles from E'bourne		Miles from London	
34½	Felbridge. *Enter Sussex.*	27¼	
33	EAST GRINSTEAD.	28¾	Pop. 6094. Pleasing, bustling little town, with suburban approach. Formerly assize town: see "Judge's Lodgings". Sackville College, almshouse built by Earl of Dorset, 1609, for thirty-one poor men and women. Fine group of buildings. "Dorset Arms" inn, with quotation from *Fortunatus the Pessimist* (Alfred Austin) over door:—

> *"There is no office in this needful world*
> *But dignifies the doer if well done".*

Church destroyed by lightning, 1684. Rebuilt tower fell 1785. Interior remodelled 1874. Brass: Sir Thomas Grey and Richard Lewtinor, 1505. Jacobean pulpit. Cast-iron grave-slab, 1507. Tomb of Abbot, Speaker of House of Commons, created Lord Colchester, died 1829.

Hotel: Dorset Arms. Motor repairs: W. & H. King, High Street.

30	Forest Row.	31¾	Leaving East Grinstead, bear left through town at Constitutional Club, and follow telegraph poles to Forest Row. On right are ruins of Brambletye House, built in reign of James I. by Sir Henry Compton. In 1683 it belonged to Sir James Rickards, who fled to Spain, under suspicion of high treason. Forest Row is pretty woodland settlement at entrance to Ashdown Forest district.
	Fork of roads, keep left. Fork of roads, keep right. UP†		At Forest Row church there is a fork of roads. Take left. Almost immediately there is another fork. Take right. Road ascends, long continuous rise.
27½	Wych Cross, Fork of roads. *Lewes,* 14¾ m. ☞	34¼	Take left fork.

Miles from E'bourne		Miles from London	
24½	Nutley.	37¼	Sandy road, across heathy table-land, to Nutley: hamlet with stately old posting-inn, fallen on evil days.
21¾	Maresfield. Fletching. 2¾ m.	40	Small village. At church turn left. Road falls and undulates to Uckfield.
			Right turn at Maresfield church for Fletching, interesting as resting-place of Gibbon the historian, died 1794, and buried here in mausoleum of Earls of Sheffield, an extension of north transept. Cruciform church is large and very fine. Chiefly Early English, but Norman parts; especially Early Norman tower. Restoration and rebuilding works, 1880. Brass of a Dalyngruge knight and lady, fourteenth century, and tomb of Richard Leche, 1596.
			Half-mile away is Sheffield Park, seat of Earl of Sheffield, whose title does not derive from great town of Sheffield, Yorks.
20	Uckfield.	41¾	Pop. 2895. Small town. Fine old inn, the "Maiden's Head".
			Motor repairs: Prim Motor Works.
	LEVEL CROSSING.		
			Steep rise beyond railway level crossing. At fork in road, turn left, past workhouse.
	Fork of roads, keep left.		
	Fork of roads,		
18¼	keep right.	43½	Another fork, past "Barley Mow" inn. Turn right.
			Road descends to stream, and then rises sharply.
	Iron Pear Tree,		
17½		44¼	Bear sharply left. Straight on past cross-roads. Short steep rise into East Hoathly. Turn sharply right at village. Undulating road, becoming a dead level across dreary flat of vast extent, called "the Dicker".
15	East Hoathly.	46¾	
13	Whitesmith.	48¾	

Miles from E'bourne		Miles from London	
9	Horsebridge. Cross the Cuckmere.	52¾	Turn right at "Horsebridge Inn". Cross two bridges, and at next fork, take right, entering Hailsham.
7¾	HAILSHAM.	54	Pop. 4197. Agricultural town, with large fortnightly sheep and cattle market. Perpendicular church. Take right, along North Street, and, leaving town, sharply right over railway bridge. Then bear left, and follow telegraph poles to Eastbourne.
4¾	Polegate. LEVEL CROSSING.	57	Railway junction. Quarter-mile beyond, turn sharp left.
3	Willingdon.	58¾	Beginning of hilly district around Eastbourne. Rise to Willingdon. Church contains many brasses of Parker family. Fine views of Downs. Descent from Willingdon and then steep climb and following descent of Ocklynge Hill. Thence along suburban residences, Upperton Road, and Terminus Road to sea-front.
	Ocklynge Hill,		
1	*Old Eastbourne.*	60¾	Old village of Eastbourne lies on right, with beautiful Transitional Norman church, and manor-house of Compton Place adjoining, a seat of Duke of Devonshire. Adjacent "Lamb" inn has Early English crypt.
	EASTBOURNE	61¾	Pop. 43,337. About 1860, the fisher village of Eastbourne began to be developed. Now very fashionable sea-side resort; although candour compels admission that its houses are mostly faced with sad grey plaster. It was created by Duke of Devonshire, the landlord here, and now represents fine rent-roll. Thoughtful persons will be amused by statue of Duke (died 1891), erected in recognition of "benefits" conferred upon Eastbourne; real benefits being to his own pocket. Sea-front (two miles long) considered to

be very fine, and is well provided with terraced gardens. Town and front occupy flat ground, with imposing height of Beachy Head, 532 feet, on west.

Hotels: Numerous expensive hotels, but great want of middle-class places: Queen's (garage); Grand (garage); Royal (garage); Burlington; Hydro. Motor repairs: Ray & Sons, 10 Elms Buildings, Seaside Road; Caffyn Bros., Marine Parade.

XXVIII. EASTBOURNE TO ALFRISTON AND SEAFORD

Miles from Seaford		Miles from Eastbourne	
14	EASTBOURNE (*Railway Station.*)		Leave Eastbourne by Upperton Road, keeping along middle road in quarter-mile at fork, thence straight on to Lower Willingdon.
11½	Willingdon.	2½	
9¼	Lower Willingdon.	4¾	One mile past Lower Willingdon junction of roads. Left to Wilmington.
7	Wilmington.	7	Village under north side of South Downs, on which is boldly seen ancient outline effigy of naked man—the "Long Man of Wilmington"—240 ft. long, holding in either hand a staff, scored in chalk. This is a prehistoric work of unknown purport.
	Cross the Cuckmere.		Gatehouse of Wilmington Priory, in ruins, near church. In churchyard is ancient yew, twenty feet in circumference.
6¼	Cross-roads. Turn left.	7¾	
5	Berwick.	9	
3½	Alfriston.	10½	Road to Alfriston runs due south, towards South Downs. Very dusty in summer. Alfriston is situated in valley of Cuckmere. Its large church is called "the Cathedral of South Downs," and is fine cruciform building, with central tower and shingled spire, chiefly Perpendicular, but sadly restored. In village is exceedingly interesting pilgrims' hostel, now "Star Inn," built early in sixteenth century for accommodation

Miles from Seaford		Miles from Eastbourne	
			of pilgrims to shrine of St. Richard at Chichester. Ancient original roof-covering of stone slabs and curious carvings under windows. Note at side of house figurehead of old vessel wrecked in Cuckmere Haven. A battered cross stands in village street. Interesting "Clergy House" of fourteenth century, carefully restored and maintained by National Trust.
	Lullington, 1½ m.		Across the Cuckmere is hamlet of Lullington, where is what is often called the "smallest church in England". It is, however, only a sixteen-foot-square fragment (chancel) of church destroyed in Cromwellian troubles.
	Littlington, ½ m.		Steep rise to farmhouse "Frog Firle," thence straight on, descending rough and winding hill, followed by climb and descent of Hindover Hill; thence straight on, over cross-roads, ascending again, bearing left, to junction of roads at Sutton, where turn right for Seaford, as p. 90.
	Frog Firle,		
	Hindover Hill,		
¾	Sutton.	13¼	
	Junction of roads		
	SEAFORD.	14	

XXIX. LONDON TO WIMBLEDON AND CROYDON

Miles from Croydon		Miles from London	
14½	LONDON. (*Hyde Park Corner.*)		Knightsbridge Road to fork of roads at Lord Strathnairn's statue. Here Brompton Road turns left.
14¼	Fork of roads, turn left.	¼	Follow it to fork of roads at "Bell and Horns" publichouse, opposite Brompton Oratory. Here turn left and follow Fulham Road to
	Brompton. (*Bell and Horns.*)		
13½	Fork of roads, turn left.	1	Chelsea railway station, after which take left at fork of roads to

Miles from Croydon		Miles from London	
11¾	Chelsea Railway Station. Fork of roads, turn right.	2¾	Walham Green railway station, where keep right, then follow road bearing left. At Fire Brigade station bear right, and at beginning
11½	Walham Green. (*Town Hall.*)	3	of Fulham High Street turn left. Wood-paving all the way, ending on Putney Hill.
10½	FULHAM. (*Church.*) Cross the Thames. *Enter Surrey.*	4	Parish Church on right, and Fulham Palace, residence of Bishop of London.
10	PUTNEY.	4½	Now suburb of London. Church, like that of Fulham on opposite shore, stands prominently by river. Rebuilt, except ancient tower, 1836. Fine chantry of Bishop
	Putney Hill,		West (1533) remains, with groined roof. Gibbon, the historian, born at Putney 1737. Here is beginning of Oxford and Cambridge Boat
9	Tibbet's Corner, junction of Wandsworth Road.	5½	Race course. Straight forward, up long rise of Putney Hill to Putney Heath, avoiding right turn by "Green Man" inn (the Portsmouth Road). Road, reaching crest of hill at Putney Heath, runs straight and level along Wimbledon Common to Wimbledon, turning left on entering town, then right, and descending steep hill to railway station. Much traffic here.
7¼	WIMBLEDON.	7¼	Pop. 41,604. Now London suburb. Motor repairs: Oates, 29 High Street (garage).
6	Merton. (*Cross-roads.*)	8½	Crossing railway bridge, take middle road ahead (Merton Road), turning right in half-mile opposite a modern red-brick church, then
5½	Morden Railway Station.	9	passing cross-roads at Merton keep straight on over railway at

Miles from Croydon		Miles from London	
			Morden station. Half-mile beyond this keep left. (Right-hand road goes to Morden, Ewell and Epsom.)
	Cross the Wandle.		Keeping left, road narrow and winds awkwardly under dense trees, crossing river Wandle and coming to Mitcham railway station.
4	Mitcham. (*Railway Station.*)	10½	Here turn left. (Right-hand road goes to Sutton.)
	Turn left. *Sutton,* 2¾ m. ☞.		Proceed along Mitcham street to "White Hart" inn, facing Mitcham Green, where turn right. In
3¾	Mitcham. ("*White Hart*" *inn.*)	10¾	half-mile cross bridge over railway, meeting electric tramway, which runs to Croydon. Follow tramlines across Mitcham Common to Croydon. Road across Common is flat and straight.
	Turn right. Mitcham Common.		
	CROYDON.	14½	(Described, p. 104.)

XXX. THE BRIGHTON ROAD

Miles from Brighton		Miles from London	
51½	LONDON. (*Westminster Bridge.*)		Along Westminster Bridge Road, Kennington Road, Kennington Park Road, to the "Horns" tavern.
50	Kennington Church. (*St. Mark's.*)	1½	Kennington Church, one of the so-called "half-price" churches built to celebrate peace of 1815. Parliament voted one and a half millions sterling as "thank-offering," which was applied to church-building, on principle that parishes requiring churches should provide half cost, remaining half to come from Thanksgiving Fund.
48½	**Brixton Hill,** (*Brixton Church.*)	3	Brixton Hill, one of London's early suburbs; still rich in comfortable villas of city merchants.
46	STREATHAM.	5½	Streatham, now populous town,

Miles from Brighton		Miles from London	
	(*St. Leonard's Church.*)		but still retaining beautiful hillside common. Famous for association with Dr. Johnson in eighteenth century. Thrale Place, where he visited, demolished 1863. Ugly
44¾	Norbury.	6¾	plaster-faced church of St. Leonard contains tablet to memory
43½	Thornton Heath.	8	of Henry Thrale, by Johnson, in Latin.
42	CROYDON. (*Whitgift's Hospital.*)	9½	Pop. 133,885. Ancient town. "Crogdoene" in A.D. 962. Until time of Queen Elizabeth surrounded by dense woods in which charcoal-burners produced fuel for London before the day of "sea-coal". The "colliers" of Croydon, *i.e.*, charcoal burners, often mentioned in old dramatic literature. Old palace of Archbishops of Canterbury situated here since eleventh century. Interesting remains, now incorporated in school-buildings, including Great Hall, fifteenth century, Long Gallery, Guard Room, etc., associated with visits of Queen Elizabeth. Chapel, with "Queen Elizabeth's Pew". Archbishop ceased to inhabit Palace in eighteenth century. It is in the "old town". Adjoining is Croydon church, a noble Perpendicular building, greatly injured by fire 1867, but restored to original style. Tomb of Archbishop Whitgift, died 1604, founder of "Whitgift's Hospital," a fine almshouse still standing in centre of town, containing chapel, finely-panelled Warden's Room, with very interesting relics, etc.

Croydon is now centre of a residential district greatly favoured by City men, and is exceptionally healthy and cheerful.

Hotel: Greyhound. Repairs and garages: Turtle, High Street; Onward Motor Works; Baldock & Co.

39½	Purley Corner.	12	Terminus of Croydon electric tramways. On left, Purleybury or Purley House, once residence of John Horne Tooke, died 1812. Adjoining are "Purley Oaks," sole remains of great forests of surrounding districts; lately secured from destruction by advancing suburbia.

Miles from Brighton		Miles from London	
37½	Smitham Bottom.	14	Now "Smitham". Until recently a forlorn concourse of half-dozen houses on windy summit of long rise. Now, in consequence of numerous new railways, grown to small town. Cane Hill London County Council Asylum beside road.
37¼	*Coulsdon.*		Ancient village, now developed into modern settlement. Early English rustic church. Extensive common, on high tableland, purchased by Corporation of City of London.
	Chaldon.		Village in the hills, remarkable for small rustic church containing weird twelfth century fresco-paintings, discovered 1870, representing scenes in salvation of the good, and condemnation of wicked. Terrifying pictures of Hell and devils, with St. Michael weighing souls; demons and angels in attendance on the results of operation.
			On left side of road between Coulsdon railway station and Merstham, traces of "Surrey Iron Railway," constructed before steam; Wandsworth to Croydon, 1801; subsequently to Croydon and Merstham. Conveyed chalk and goods by horse-hauled waggons.
36¼	Hooley.	15¼	Hooley. Wayside hamlet.
	Chipstead, ½ m.		Chipstead church (there is practically no village), Norman and Early English. Churchyard contains monument of Sir Edward Banks, who worked as navvy on making of railway, and rose to be wealthy contractor. Died 1825.
	DOWN		"Mere-stan," *i.e.*, the stone by the lake. Name probably derived
33¾	Merstham.	17¾	from the brook which rises near churchyard and forms a small

mere, and from the "firestone" anciently quarried in neighbourhood. This is a soft limestone which hardens after quarrying. Henry VII.'s Chapel, Westminster Abbey, built of it. It has also fire-resisting qualities. Still softer varieties even now quarried here, known commercially and domestically as "hearth stone". Ancient church of Merstham stands on hillside. "Pilgrim's Way" to Canterbury passed by south side. Brasses of Best, Newdegate and Elmebrygge families.

Miles from Brighton		Miles from London	
	Gatton Park, ¾ m. ☞		"Geat-ton," *i.e.*, the "town" in the gate, or road through the North Downs; an early Saxon settlement, with perhaps even Roman origin. No village. Park is

seat of Jeremiah Colman (Colman's Mustard), knighted 1907. Gatton was object of Cobbett's denunciations *c.* 1820. It had returned two members to Parliament since time of Henry VI., and although never a place of more than twenty burgesses, continued to do so. It was the rottenest of "rotten boroughs," and as such conferred upon owner of estate a good deal of improper political power. Lord Monson purchased property for £100,000 in 1830, as an investment in jobbery and corruption, but in less than two years Gatton was disfranchised, under Reform Act. The so-called "Town Hall" of Gatton, erected *c.* 1790 in front of mansion, is a temple-like structure, the size of a summer-house, inscribed, satirically, "*Salus populi suprema lex esto*". Mansion of Gatton Park chiefly work of Lord Monson, famous for its marble hall. Church adjoins.

31	REDHILL.	20½	Pop. 25,993. Named from red gravel of hill to south. Place not in existence before 1840, and originally "Warwick Town," from the then landowner, Countess of Warwick. Railways have made Redhill, which is not an interesting place.
	Red Hill, UP		Hotel and garage: Laker's. Motor repairs: Walker Bros., 42-44 London Road.
30	Earlswood Common, DOWN	21½	One of finest among Surrey commons. Overlooks Holmesdale (*i.e.*, vale of holms, or oaks) and the Weald of Sussex.

Miles from Brighton		Miles from London	
27½	Horley. (*"Chequers" inn.*)	24	Large scattered village in low-lying land by river Mole. Church Early English and Decorated, with tall shingled spire. Adjoining is old "Six Bells" inn. Here is Gatwick Park racecourse, opened 1892.
25¾	Povey Cross. *Charlwood*, 1¾ m. ☞	25¾	Charlwood. Pretty village. Church Norman and Early English, contains remains of large frescoes of early fifteenth century representing miracles of St. Nicholas of Myra, with huge black skeleton. Brass to Nicholas and Alys Sander, 1553.
	Cross river Mole.		
25½	Kimberham Bridge.	26	
24½	Lowfield Heath.	27	
22½	CRAWLEY.	29	Pop. 3824. Small town with very wide and roomy street, crossed by level crossing. "George" inn has an old gallows sign spanning road. Church contains curious inscription on oak tie-beam in Old English characters :—
	Enter Sussex.		*"Man yn wele bewar for warldly good makyth man blynde,* *Be war be for whate comyth be hynde".*
	LEVEL CROSSING.		Grotesque effigies representing personages of Holy Trinity on west face of tower. Neighbouring Crawley Downs were favourite scenes for prize-fights in time of Prince Regent.
			Hotel and garage : George.
	Ifield, 1¼ m. ☞		Rustic village. At Ifield mill-pond are headsprings of river Mole. Church contains monumental effigies of Sir John de Ifield and lady, 1317. Pews came from St. Margaret, Westminster.

Miles from Brighton		Miles from London	
			Screen made from "County Oak," old tree formerly standing on Brighton Road, marking boundary of Sussex and Surrey. Brasses.
20¼	Pease Pottage.	31¼	"Pease Pottage Gate," a turnpike, formerly stood here on the green, where roads to Horsham and East Grinstead cross main road.
19¾	Tilgate Forest Row.	31¾	Modern hamlet in wooded district, at beginning of long rise to Hand Cross.
18	Hand Cross. Fork of roads, keep left and again left. **Hand Cross Hill,** DOWN	33½	Hamlet in parish of Slaugham, and in St. Leonards Forest; once notorious for smuggling. Hotel and garage: Red Lion.
16¾	Staplefield Common.	34¾	
15¼	Slough Green.	36¼	Views across valley of Sussex Ouse to great Ouse viaduct of
14¼	Whiteman's Green.	37¼	Brighton Railway.
14	CUCKFIELD.	37½	Pop. 1815. Pleasant old town (pronounced "Cookfield"); formerly centre of Sussex iron-smelting industry, which became extinct in eighteenth century. Since Brighton Railway opened, 1840, with station at Hayward's Heath, two miles left, Cuckfield has declined, and Hayward's Heath become a populous district. Fine church, Early English and Perpendicular, crowded with memorials of Sergisons and Burrells, old-time Sussex ironmasters, etc. Fine marble monument, with effigy, to Charles Sergison, died 1732, with sub-acid inscription reflecting upon Civil Lords of Admiralty of period. Tablet to Guy Carleton, died 1624, with inscription, "The end of all things is at hand". But the world still wags and the universe is not yet in the melting-pot. Ancient clock, 1667, from tower of church now (1904) removed below. Cuckfield Place, old seat of Sergison family, in Park to south of town, scene of Harrison Ainsworth's *Rookwood*. Picturesque entrance avenue of elms, etc., and Jacobean gateway from Slaugham Place. Hotel and garage: King's Head. Repairs: Brookshaw Bros.

Miles from Brighton		Miles from London	
13½	Ansty Cross.	38	
10¾	St. John's Common & Burgess Hill.	40¾	Pop. 4888. Twin-towns on site of what were commons, which were enclosed, 1828-55, piecemeal. Brick and tile-making.
8¾	"Friar's Oak" inn.	42¾	Wayside inn taking name from ancient oak, opposite.
8	Stonepound. *Hassocks Station,*	43½	Taking name from Hassocks Gate, turnpike formerly on road.
7	Clayton.	44½	Approaching Clayton, the South Downs rise up impressively. Road crosses Brighton Railway, which runs beneath in deep cutting and plunges into Clayton Tunnel, scene of railway accident, Sunday, 25th August, 1861; twenty-four persons killed. Little Early English rustic church.
	Clayton Hill, UP†		
6	Pyecombe.	45½	On south side of Clayton Hill. Typical little Sussex chalk-down country church of flint and rubble; tower finished off with shingled spirelet. Norman, with nave and chancel only. Unusual feature of triple chancel arches. Leaden Early English font.
3½	Patcham.	48	Church Early English and Decorated. On north side is tombstone with rhymed inscription to Daniel Scales, smuggler, shot in affray with Revenue officers, 1796.
2¾	Withdean.	48¾	Wayside hamlet.
1¾	Preston.	49¾	Village, now suburb of Brighton. Church Early English, with fresco of Thomas à Becket's murder, and another of angel and devil disputing for possession of departed soul.
	BRIGHTON. (*Aquarium.*)	51½	Pop. (including Hove) 161,000. The largest seaside town in England, grown from the condition of a mere seaside "resort". That

stage was passed perhaps at the opening of the railway from

London, in 1840, rendering the town "residential" for many Londoners. The name "Brighton" admirably fits the place, whose dry, bright air renders it always cheerful, a quality recognised by Thackeray, to whom the town was "kind, cheerful, merry Dr. Brighton". "Brighthelm-stone," as it was styled from Saxon times until the first half of eighteenth century had gone, took its name, according to tradition, from one "Brighthelm," a ninth century Saxon archbishop, and remained a fishing-village until the first visit of Dr. Richard Russell in 1750. It was he, and not George IV., who "discovered" Brighton. Dr. Russell, and his successor, Relhan, invented sea-bathing, and already, by 1782, when the Prince of Wales first visited the place, it had won a certain vogue. Population in 1761, 2000; in 1786, 3600. George, however, when Prince of Wales, fell in love with it, and it is what it is entirely by his unceasing patronage for close upon forty years. He began building the Pavilion, 1784, and long made it favourite residence. Interesting historical incident, 1651, when Charles II. escaped to France in fishing-boat of Captain Tettersell. Tomb of Tettersell, with rhymed inscription, in churchyard of St. Nicholas, old parish churchyard. With death of George IV. and William IV., Brighton lost royal patronage, and Queen Victoria sold Pavilion in 1850. But what Brighton thus lost has been more than made up to it in popular appreciation. Continuous sea-front of Kemp Town, Brighton and Hove, more than four and a half miles.

The Pavilion, now belonging to Corporation, and used as Public Library, Art Gallery, Museum, etc., has been butt of many wits. Designed by Nash in style intended to be Oriental, surrounded by pleasant grounds, and embowered with trees now grown old and fine. They, with those of adjoining square, "the Old Steyne," redeem Brighton from old reproach of being absolutely treeless.

Kemp Town, on east, built 1821-30 by Thomas Read Kemp.

Hove, on west, indistinguishable by strangers from Brighton, is separate municipality.

Beside ancient parish church of St. Nicholas, no antiquities at Brighton. Church contains fine and unusual Norman font, with sculptured groups of Last Supper, etc. In churchyard, tombs of Captain Tettersell and of Phœbe Hessell, died aged 108, a woman who joined army as private soldier.

Hotels and garages: Metropole; Old Ship; Grand; Royal York. Repairs: Brighton and Sussex Motor Co., Cannon Place, and 29 Old King's Road; Western Engineering Co., 31 King's Road.

XXXI. LONDON TO BRIGHTON BY SUTTON AND REIGATE

Miles from Brighton		Miles from London	
51½	LONDON. (*Westminster Bridge.*)		Westminster Bridge to Kennington Church, as p. 103.
50	*Kennington Church* (*St. Mark's*).	1½	Proceed along Clapham Road. Tramways as far as Tooting.
49	Stockwell.	2½	
48	Clapham. (*The "Plough."*)	3½	Clapham Common on right.
45½	Tooting Broadway.	6	Junction of roads. A large drinking fountain stands in roadway. Turn left.
43¼	Mitcham. (*Green.*)	8¼	Mitcham green. Site of ancient fair; abolished 1907. Keep straight on, past Mitcham railway station.
	Cross the Wandle.		Undulating road, gradually growing rural, to Sutton. Road at Benhilton, approach to Sutton, runs in picturesque cutting spanned by footbridge.
40½	SUTTON. ("*Greyhound.*")	11	Pop. 13,224. Pleasant suburban town, on rise toward Downs. Old gallows sign of "Greyhound" inn still spans road. Famous "Cock" inn demolished and rebuilt 1898. "Sutton for mutton," old local rhyme, claimed also by Sutton-at-Hone, Kent, originated in excellence of sheep fed on Downs.
38¾	Belmont. (Railway Station.)	12¾	Modern extension of Sutton. Road rises to crest of Banstead Downs.
37½	Banstead. (Railway Station.)	14	Road rises. Hideous piles of buildings (huge schools, infirmaries, lunatic asylums, and the like) blast the fair face of the Downs.

Miles from Brighton		Miles from London	
	Banstead.		Avoiding all turnings, continue straight on.
	Woodmansterne, 1 m.		Note elaborate wrought-iron gates of Nork Park.
36	Burgh Heath.	15½	Locally, "Borough Heath".
35¼	Tadworth Corner.	16¼	On right Tadworth Court, seat of Lord Russell of Killowen. Died 1900.
	Fork of roads, bear left. *Walton-on-the-Hill,* 1¼ m. *Dorking,* 7¾ m.		Bear left at fork.
34½	Lower Kingswood.	17	Road emerges upon elevated heaths. "The soil is a mixture of gravel and clay, with big yellow stones in it; sure sign of really bad land."—Cobbett. "Kingswood Warren" is name of this tract.
32¼	Reigate Hill, DOWN	19¼	Road suddenly tilts over edge of hill (which is on ridge of North Downs) and descends steeply and dangerously, with twists in it, for over half-mile. At foot is level crossing.
	LEVEL CROSSING.		View from hill-top very extensive and beautiful. A suspension-bridge spans road where it runs in cutting. This marks crossing of ancient "Pilgrims' Way"—Southampton and Winchester to Canterbury.
	Fork of roads, keep left.		At foot of hill, keep left at fork of roads past level crossing, and enter Reigate town through tunnel (constructed 1823).
31	REIGATE. (*Town Hall.*) *Redhill,* 1¾ m.	20½	Pop. 25,993. Pleasant old town. In Domesday Book called "Cherchefelle". "Reigate" is corruption of "Ridgegate," *i.e.*, road over ridge of the Downs. Town is now

Miles from Brighton		Miles from London	
	Dorking, 6½ m. ☞		of typically Queen Anne and Georgian appearance. Fine old "White Hart" inn was coaching and posting house. Church so often restored that it has lost much of old character. Parish Library, formed 1701, contains 1700 books, and is lodged in vestry.
			Hotel: White Hart. Motor repairs: Stannard Brothers, West Street (garage).
30	Woodhatch.	21½	Road goes straight ahead, past cross-roads, and proceeds up and then down to Woodhatch.
29	Sidlow Bridge. Cross the Mole.	22½	Small village, with modern church (built 1862).
26½	Hookwood.	25	Formerly Hookwood Common. Long flat stretch of road.
25½	Povey Cross.	26	Junction of roads with main Brighton Road through Croydon and Redhill.
	BRIGHTON.	51½	To Brighton, as p. 107.

XXXII. LONDON TO BRIGHTON BY REDHILL, HORLEY AND BALCOMBE

Miles from Brighton		Miles from London	
	LONDON. (*Westminster Bridge.*)		(To Horley, as pp. 105-107.)
28¼	HORLEY. *Surrey.* (*'Chequers" inn.*)	24	Turn left and proceed over railway, past gasometers.
27¼	☜ *Thunderfield Castle.*	25	Fine level sandy road when once past Horley. On left, bye-road leads to Thunderfield Castle, in grounds of estate called "Harrowslea" (corruption of "Haroldslea,"

Miles from Brighton		Miles from London	
			having been once property of King Harold). Locally "Harsley". This is not a building but very ancient palisaded stronghold of Saxons, still surrounded by two circular moats brimming with water. Saxons called it after their god Thunor—"Thunor's Field".
25½	Black Corner.	26¾	Nothing noticeably black here. Fine open road. Ascent to Pound Hill followed by descent.
	Enter Sussex.		
23¾	**Pound Hill,**	28½	Sharply undulating.
23	*Worth,* 1 m.	29¼	Anglo-Saxon — "Weorth," a dwelling: indicating ancient solitude of surrounding district, in which that one settlement was situated. Neighbourhood even now sparsely inhabited, and characterised by immense tracts of scrub-woods. Church is Saxon, but terribly interfered with in modern times in name of "restoration" (1869). Stands amid trees. Cruciform and apsidal, with characteristic "long and short" work and flat pilasters. Odd font of two basins, one above other.
21½	Norfolk Arms,	30¾	Several sharp rises and falls. Road grows very rural, and proceeds through Worth and Tilgate Forests, with several sharp rises and falls. Illimitable alder, oak and hazel coppices, right and left, to Balcombe.
19¾	Balcombe. (*Church.*)	32½	Early English church on hill-crest. Steep descent to valley of Ouse, followed by long rise and another fall to railway bridge at beginning of Hayward's Heath. Under bridge, turn left, then sharply right up rise, and through the town.

Miles from Brighton		Miles from London	
14¾	Hayward's Heath. (*Sussex Hotel.*)	37½	At "Sussex Hotel" bear right, and in half mile descend long hill. Hence to Brighton, as p. 118.
	DOWN		
	BRIGHTON.	52¼	

XXXIII. LONDON TO BRIGHTON BY CROYDON, REDHILL, HAND CROSS AND HICKSTEAD

Miles from Brighton		Miles from London	
50½	LONDON. (*Westminster Bridge.*)		(London to Hand Cross, as pp. 103-108.)
17	Hand Cross. *Sussex.* Fork of roads, bear left and then right. **Hand Cross Hill,**	33½	At "Red Lion" inn, Hand Cross, bear left, then right at fork of roads, descending steep and lengthy hill (scene of Vanguard motor-omnibus smash, 12th July, 1906—ten killed).
	DOWN		
	Slaugham, 1 m.		Slaugham one mile right, at foot of hill. Pretty, secluded village. Locally "Slaffam". Fine rustic Decorated church, burial-place of Covert family. Brass: John Covert, 1503. Altar-tomb (with brass), Richard Covert, with three of his four wives, 1547, and curious representation of armed knights guarding Saviour rising from tomb. Monument, Richard Covert, 1579, with two wives and fourteen children. Yet family is extinct! Jane Covert, died 1586. Ruins of "Slaugham Place," magnificent mansion built by Coverts, and never inhabited.
11½	Bolney. ("*Queen's Head*" *inn.*)	39	"Bowlney" village lies off road, half-mile right. Very charming, secluded place, with grouping of church and cottages worthy a

Miles from Brighton		Miles from London	
			painter's attention. Houses built chiefly of timber and local sandstone. Quaintly-turreted Perpendicular church.
10	Hickstead.	40½	Small scattered village. On right is small ancient house—"Hickstead Place". *Temp.* Henry VII.
8½	Sayers Common.	42	Modern hamlet. Road undulating and solitary for some miles.
7¾	"King's Head" inn.	42¾	Here opens the beautiful Vale of Newtimber, under South Downs, rich in old oaks.
	Albourne, ¾ m. ☞		Small village in secluded situation. Church rebuilt.
	Hurstpierpoint, 1 m.		Locally "Hurst". Anciently manor of Pierpoints. Modern cheap High Church college.
6	Newtimber.	44½	Lovely, richly-wooded hollow at beginning of rise to Dale Hill. On rise is fine old moated manor-house—"Newtimber Place"—Elizabethan and Queen Anne.
	Dale Hill, UP		Steep climb to crest of South Downs.
5½	Pyecombe, DOWN	45	
4½	Junction of roads.	46	Road joins main Brighton Road from Cuckfield, past "Plough" inn. Bear left.
	BRIGHTON.	50½	To Brighton, as p. 109.

XXXIV. LONDON TO BRIGHTON BY ARDINGLY AND HAYWARD'S HEATH

Miles from Brighton		Miles from London	
54¾	LONDON. (*Westminster Bridge.*)		(London to New Chapel, as pp. 95-96.)
29½	New Chapel.	25¼	Bear right at fork of roads, and then, immediately after, left.

Miles from Brighton		Miles from London	
26½	Copthorne Common.	28¼	Modern hamlet on wide common, now enclosed, but once famed for prize-fights.
	Enter Sussex.		
25¼	Crawley Down,	29½	Undulating sharply, then long rise.
24	Turner's Hill,	30¾	Very solitary road for miles onward.
23	Selsfield Common. Fork of roads, keep right. *West Hoathly*, 1¼ m.	31¾	Church partly Early English. Iron grave-slabs. Very beautiful scenery. At Rockhurst (private grounds), on sandstone bluff, is great rock of some 300 tons, resting on natural rock pedestal, called "Great upon Little".
20	Ardingly.	34¾	Pronounced, like all the Sussex "lys," with stress on last syllable —"Arding-*ly*". This is wide district of dense woods of scrub-oak and hazel. One mile from village is Ardingly College. Cheap school, where 500 boys are housed and made to imbibe High Church doctrines.
	Stone Cross,		Decorated village church; ancient effigies. Brasses (numerous) to Colepeper family, of Wakehurst, sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Fine example, on altar-tomb, to Richard and Elizabeth Wakehurst, 1457. Leaving village, turn left at fork. Road descends.
18¼	Cross the Ouse.	36½	Bear right at fork. Road falls sharply and then rises to Lindfield.

Miles from Brighton		Miles from London	
16¾	Lindfield.	38	Charming old-world village. Church Perpendicular. Strange (possibly unique) effigy embossed on three glazed tiles, dated 1520. One mile and quarter north-east is East Mascalls, ancient timbered manor-house, long a farm, then in ruins; recently restored. Pax Hill, mansion, built 1606. Kenwards, ancient house. Leaving village, bear right at fork. Long, moderate descent. Fork of roads in one mile; bear left.
14¾	HAYWARD'S HEATH.	40	Pop. 3717. Entirely modern town, sprung up, like Jonah's gourd, on heath solitary before 1840, when Brighton Railway was opened, with station here for Cuckfield, one and a half miles distant—right. Hotels: Golding's; Station.
12¾	Wivelsfield.	42	Village on widespreading common. In midst of common notice, on right, a post surmounted with weathercock, through which is pierced date 1734. This is "Jacob's Post," remains of gibbet on which body of Jew pedlar was exposed. Jacob Harris, pedlar, was hanged 1734 at Horsham for three murders at "Royal Oak" inn at Wivelsfield. South Downs rise grandly ahead.
9	Ditchling.	45¾	Old-world village huddled together under Downs. Fine Transitional Norman and Early English cruciform church, with squat spire. Leaving village, bear right at fork of roads.
7	Clayton.	47¾	Clayton to Brighton, as p. 109.
	BRIGHTON.	54¾	(Described, pp. 109-110.)

Cuckfield, 1½ m.

XXXV. KINGSTON TO BRIGHTON

Miles from Brighton		Miles from Kingston	
	KINGSTON. *Surrey.* (*Coronation Stone.*)		Passing Coronation Stone, turn left in half mile at fork of roads beside Thames, proceeding up rise by Surbiton Road and Hill Road
43¾	Surbiton. (*Railway Tavern.*)	1	to Ewell Road, where tramway is met. Follow tramlines to Tal-
42½	Talworth.	2¼	worth, where road bends to right.
41¾	*Cross Hogsmill River.*	3	
39½	EWELL.	5¼	(Described, p. 134.)
	UP†		Turn right at post office, and then left at finger-post. Road
36	Burgh Heath.	8¾	rises to Burgh Heath, where turn right at junction of roads. This is the Brighton Road *viâ* Reigate.
	BRIGHTON.	44¾	Thence as pp. 112, 113.

LONDON TO LEWES (SHORTEST ROUTE)

Miles from Lewes		Miles from London	
14¾	LONDON. (*Westminster Bridge.*)		(London to Wych Cross, as pp. 95-97.)
	Wych Cross. *Sussex.* Fork of roads, keep right.	34¼	At Wych Cross, fork of roads, keep right.
12	Danehill.	37	Good undulating road.
10	Sheffield Green.	39	Deeply rural part of Sussex, through Chailey to approach to Lewes. At Sheffield Green is entrance to Sheffield Park (Earl of Sheffield).
7¼	Chailey Corner.	41¾	Across beautiful Chailey Common to "King's Head" inn, where keep straight on at cross-
6¼	Chailey. Cook's Bridge Railway Station.	42¾	roads. Pretty rural village. Church Early English.

Miles from Lewes		Miles from London	
$2\frac{1}{2}$	LEVEL CROSSING. *Plumpton.* $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.	$46\frac{1}{2}$	Fine undulating road.
$1\frac{3}{4}$	Offham.	$47\frac{1}{4}$	Down hill, and then steeply up White Hill into Lewes.
	DOWN		
	White Hill,		At crest of White Hill, take second turn to right, along Fisher Street.
	UP		
	LEWES.	49	Pop. 11,249. Very picturesque town, situated grandly on South Downs. Fine old aristocratic air in quiet streets. Stately old houses. Lewes was of great importance in Anglo-Saxon times, and had two mints.

Castle built by William de Warenne *c.* 1070, was of exceptional strength, and had two keeps, of which ruins of one remain, partly occupied by museum of Sussex Archæological Society (admission 6d.). Splendid view north over Sussex Weald from roof, and south upon river Ouse and glimpse of sea towards Newhaven. South of town, in meadows, are rough ruins of St. Pancras Priory, founded by William de Warenne and his wife Gundrada. Their remains found during construction of railway to Brighton (1845), and now in closely-adjoining church of Southover, in small Norman chapel built for purpose, 1847.

St. Anne's church on hill-top, Transitional Norman. St. Michael's, High Street, with round tower. Brasses: John Braydforde, rector, 1457, etc. Mural monument to Sir Nicholas Pelham (died 1559), with effigies of wife and ten children. He fought against French in their attack on coast 1545, as noted in punning epitaph :—

> "*What time the French sought to have sackt Sea-Foord,*
> *This Pelham did repel 'em back aboord.*"

A helmet hangs over monument. St. Thomas at Cliffe, in suburb of Cliffe, Perpendicular.

Lewes is county town of Sussex, and in High Street is County Hall. "Star" inn now Town Hall.

Famous battle of Lewes fought on the Downs, on Mount Harry, 14th May, 1264, in which Barons defeated and took prisoners Henry III. and Prince Edward. Fine scenery on Downs. Ten martyrs burned at Lewes in Marian persecution, 1557. Greatest day of year at Lewes is celebration of Guy Fawkes' Day—processions and bonfires.

Hotels : White Hart (garage) ; Bear (garage). Motor repairs : Bates, Cliffe ; J. C. H. Martin, High Street.

XXXVI. LEWES TO BRIGHTON

Miles from Brighton		Miles from Lewes	
8¼	LEWES. *Sussex.* (*County Hall.*) 		Along High Street, past gaol, on rise, thence falling, and afterwards undulating, to Falmer. Road runs through chalk down country.
4¼	Falmer.	4	Leaving Falmer on right is Stanmer Park (Earl of Chichester).
	BRIGHTON.	8¼	Gradual descent into Brighton. (Tramways and wood-paved streets.)

XXXVII. LEWES TO EASTBOURNE

Miles from E'bourne		Miles from Lewes	
17	LEWES. *Sussex.* (*Town Hall.*) School Hill, Cross the Ouse.		Road leaves Lewes down School Hill and crosses Ouse to suburb of Cliffe, where turn right along South Street. Downhill to Beddingham, bearing right at fork, and over level crossing.
16½	Cliffe. 	½	
	LEVEL CROSSING.		
14¼	Beddingham.	2¾	Pretty village, with ancient church. One and quarter miles farther keep right, then left. Firle Park skirts road on right.
	Glynde, ½ m.		Glynde church is modern, in Greek style, 1765. Glynde Place (Viscount Hampden) and great dairy farm.
	West Firle, ¾ m.		Firle Place (Viscount Gage). Church contains monuments of Gage family.

Miles from E'bourne		Miles from Lewes	
10	Selmeston. *Berwick,* ☞	7	Locally "Simson". Village, with ancient church.
7	Wilmington.	10	
4¾	Polegate.	12¼	
	EAST-BOURNE. (*Railway Station.*)	17	(Described, p. 99.)

XXXVIII. BRIGHTON TO WORTHING, LITTLEHAMPTON, BOGNOR AND CHICHESTER (COAST ROAD)

Miles from C'chester		Miles from Brighton	
33	BRIGHTON. *Sussex.* (*Aquarium.*)		Keep along sea-front.
33¼	HOVE.	1¾	Pop. 36,542. Hotel: Sussex. Motor repairs: Goddard & Co., 100 George Street (garage). Like most places, Brighton grows westward. It insensibly merges into the town of Hove, which, although no stranger can tell where one ends and the other begins, jealously preserves its own independence and separate municipality. Perhaps the individual note of Hove is seen in its lawns fronting the sea, instead of the unrelieved pavements of Brighton.
30	Aldrington.	3	Just as Hove succeeds to Brighton, without any interval, so do townlets of Aldrington, Portslade, Southwick, Kingston and New Shoreham follow Hove and one another uninterruptedly. The line of houses does not cease; only their character changes and deteriorates, as likewise does road surface. Coming to Aldrington, the marine-palace style of front is replaced all the way to Shoreham
29½	Portslade-by-Sea.	3½	
28½	Southwick.	4½	
27¾	Kingston-by-Sea.	5¼	
26½	NEW SHOREHAM.	6½	

Miles from C'chester		Miles from Brighton	
	Cross the Adur.		by something more in the marine-stores sort. Presently the long inlet of Shoreham Harbour introduces wharves and quays, and that unfamiliar sight to Brighton eyes—ships. (Shoreham described, p. 82.)
24¼	South Lancing.	8¾	Cross suspension-bridge (toll), built 1833, whence road runs straight and flat along sea-shore, past settlement of South Lancing, to Worthing.
22	WORTHING. (*Town Hall.*)	11	(Described, p. 140.) Leave Worthing by Richmond Road, leading out into beautifully elm-shaded highway to Goring.
19½	Goring.	13½	Tiny village, situated in leafy rural quietude, one mile from sea. Church rebuilt 1831 in unpleasant stuccoesque kind. Just before reaching it, turn right, then next left, and next again right, passing level crossing at Goring railway station, whence turn left.
	LEVEL CROSSING. Goring Railway Station. LEVEL CROSSING.		
17	Angmering Railway Station.	16	At level crossing approaching railway station cross railway.
16¾	East Preston. (*Church.*)	16¼	Turn right at church, which is partly Norman. Roads are good and flat.
16½	West Preston.	16½	Cross-roads. Turn left, then next to right.
15¾	Rustington.	17¼	Bear to left at church, Norman and Early English. Pretty village. Best way to Littlehampton is by proceeding due south to sea, where turn right, along sea-drive.
13¾	LITTLEHAMPTON. Cross the Arun.	19¼	(Littlehampton described, p. 143.) *By the new swing-bridge (built at cost of* £27,000*) over the Arun at Littlehampton, and opened 27th May,* 1908, *the old circuitous route to Bognor by way of Arundel, Yapton and Ford, necessitating a ten-miles' detour,*

Miles from C'chester		Miles from Brighton	
			has been rendered unnecessary, and total of five and a half miles is saved. Coast-road now runs direct to Felpham.
7¾	Felpham.	25¼	Large village. In churchyard lies Cyril Jackson, Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, formerly tutor of George IV. He died at manor-house 1819. In church is tablet to Hayley, poet, died 1820.
6¾	BOGNOR.	26¼	Pop. 6180. Small seaside resort, "invented" 1787 by Sir R. Hotham out of small hamlet. He called it "Hothamton," but the barbaric name never caught on, and it retained the scarcely better one it still bears. Very healthy, but not very successful place. Low, sandy and shingly shore and shallow sea, dotted with scattered rocks. Pier. There is nothing of interest at Bognor. Hotels: Victoria; Royal Norfolk. Pier; Beach. Motor repairs: Gadson & Hulbert; Norman, Jones & Co.; N. J. Wilmott.
	LEVEL CROSSING.		Leave town by High Street, thence turning left and over railway level crossing.
	South Bersted, ☞		Bognor was situated in parish of Bersted. Rural spot. In church is fresco, sixteenth century, St. Thomas Aquinas. Ancient yew tree in churchyard. Road runs flat and devoid of interest to Chichester.
3¾	Lagness.	29¼	Lagness is uninteresting hamlet. At "Four Chestnuts" inn, bear left for Chichester.
	CHICHESTER. (*Cross.*)	33	(Described, pp. 189, 190.)

XXXIX. BRIGHTON TO CHICHESTER (DIRECT)

Miles from Chichester		Miles from Brighton	
30½	BRIGHTON. *Sussex.* (*Aquarium.*)		Along front.
28¾	HOVE.	1¾	
27	LEVEL CROSSING. Portslade Railway Station. *Hangleton*, 1 m. ☞	3½	Pass over level crossing, thence left, then right, to "Southern Cross" inn, where turn left. Hangleton Church has fresco of Last Judgment. In churchyard
23½	Old Shoreham.	7	lies Dr. Kenealy. Near by, Hangleton Place, now farm, and ancient house of Benfield.
	LEVEL CROSSING. Cross the Adur.		Pass over level crossing and across bridge (toll) spanning river Adur.
21¾	North Lancing.	8¾	In half-mile, at "Sussex Pad," bear left, then right into North Lancing. Smallest of villages; entirely overshadowed by great group of buildings on hillock, right. This is Lancing College, whose unfinished chapel looks in distance like cathedral. College is one of three, including Ardingly and Hurstpierpoint, founded 1849, with object of propagating High Church doctrine and Romanising tendencies through education of
20	Sompting.	10½	youths of various social strata. Roadside village. Church lies off to right, picturesquely sur-
19¼	*Worthing*, 🚃 1½ m.	11¼	rounded by tall elms, in which are rookeries. Uniquely interesting Saxon tower of church. Trans-
18¾	Broadwater Green.	11¾	itional Norman transepts. Sharply undulating road. Keep left. In quarter mile far-
18¼	Offington Corner.	12¼	ther keep to main road, right, rising sharply, then turning left. Road
15	Patching Pond.	15½	rises and falls to Patching Pond.

Miles from Chichester		Miles from Brighton	
	Clapham, ½ m.		Transitional Norman church. Brass: John and Elizabeth Shelley, 1526, with "canting" (or punning) arms of Shelleys, *i.e.*, three whelk shells.
	Highdown Hill, ¾ m.		Highdown (289 ft.) is celebrated for its "Miller's Tomb". John Olliver, who had windmill on hill, died 1793, but erected this flat tombstone, railed in, thirty years earlier, and slept all those years with coffin under his bed. "Tomb" was in his lifetime used as a smugglers' storehouse. Curious verses, composed by miller himself.
	Hammerpot Hill,		Steep rise and descent. Sharp turn to right at foot, in hamlet of Hammerpot, then left.
13¾	Hammerpot.	16¼	
11¾	Crossbush.	18¼	
	Causeway Hill,		
10½	ARUNDEL.	20	(Described, p. 142.)
			Leave town by narrow Tarrant Street, opposite "Norfolk Arms".
7½	**Avisford Hill,**	23	Steep descent, after moderate climb, then sharply undulating to "Ball's Hut" inn.
6	Ball's Hut.	24½	
1¾	Maudlin.	28¾	
	Cocker Hill,		
1½	West Hampnett.	29	
	CHICHESTER. (*Cross.*)	30½	(Described, pp. 189, 190.)

XL. CHICHESTER TO SOUTHAMPTON

Miles from S'ampton		Miles from Chichester	
30	CHICHESTER. *Sussex.* (*Cross.*)		Leave Chichester by West Street, and straight forward, over level crossing to New Fishbourne.
29½	LEVEL CROSSING.	¾	New and Old Fishbourne, uninteresting suburban places. Road
28¾	New Fishbourne.	1¼	goes straight on, flat; apt to be
28	Old Fishbourne. *Bosham*, 1¼ m.	2	very dusty in summer. Ancient and deeply interesting village, historically; beautifully situated on salt-water creek. Fishing village and yachting station, and haunt of artists. Church dates back to Saxon and Norman times. It figures (not recognisably) in Bayeux tapestry. King Canute's daughter buried here. From this place Harold sailed on his unfortunate voyage, which ended in
25	Nutbourne.	5	shipwreck on Normandy coast, and eventually brought about the invasion and conquest of 1066.
23	Emsworth. Cross the Ems. *Enter Hampshire.*	7	Large crowded village on creek. Oyster fishery here. Keep left, along West Street.
21	Havant.	9	Pop. 3839. Small crowded-together town. Church brutally pulled down and rebuilt, 1874-75, to give architect a job. Brass: Thomas Aylward, 1413, rector; secretary to William of Wykeham. Old timbered inn, the "Old House at Home," adjoining church, is of
	LEVEL CROSSING.		sixteenth century, and was originally the vicarage.
	Hayling Island, 1 m.		Cross by bridge (toll) to North Hayling. Interesting Early English church, five and a quarter miles across island (flat roads) to South Hayling. Church Early

Miles from S'ampton		Miles from Chichester	
			English and Decorated. Ancient yew in churchyard 31 feet in girth. South Hayling is pleasant seaside resort. Fine sands. Hotel: Royal.
19¾	Bedhampton.	10¼	Road is generally crowded hence to Portsmouth, and ill-kept.
18¾	Farlington.	11¼	Church contains cross-legged effigy. In churchyard was buried Francis Faulkner, died Petersfield, 1870, aged eighty-four. He was guard of "Rocket" coach, and left request (perhaps also bequest) that coaches should sound horns as they passed by.
16¾	Cosham. *Portsmouth*, 4 m.	13¼	Suburb of Portsmouth. Electric tramways. Turn sharply right at "Swan" inn.
	LEVEL CROSSING.		
16¼	Wymering.	13¾	Flat road; follows shore of Portsmouth Harbour. On right, as far as Fareham, runs lofty ridge of Portsdown, bristling with fortifications.
14¼	Porchester. *Porchester Castle*,	15¾	Grey four-square keep of historic Porchester Castle stands boldly on shores of harbour. This is the *Portus Magnus* of Roman times, and castle was built on site of Roman building in twelfth century. It was scene of many royal departures and arrivals. King John and Edward II. frequently visited it. Here, 1445, landed Margaret of Anjou for marriage with Henry VI. at Southwick. In seventeenth century used as gaol for prisoners of war. Castle walls enclose nine acres, and are in places 12 feet thick. Keep is in four floors. Inspiring view from roof down harbour, towards Portsmouth. Porchester parish church stands in castle enclosure. It was origin-

Miles from S'ampton		Miles from Chichester	
			ally church of Augustine Priory, founded here *c.* 1133. Very interesting.
11¾	FAREHAM.	18¼	Pop. 8246. Pleasant little town with air reminiscent of old naval days. Stands on navigable creek, and has thus considerable trade as port. Church rebuilt 1813, and again, in part, 1886. Hotel: Red Lion (garage). Motor repairs: Hunt, 2 High Street.
	Wickham, 3½ m.		In one and a quarter mile bear left, steeply descending to Titchfield.
	DOWN		
9½	Titchfield.	20½	Small, ancient market-town. Fine Norman Church with Early English, Decorated and Perpendicular additions and chapel of old Earls of Southampton (Wriothesley family), containing elaborate monument, 1582, of first and second Earls and first Countess, with effigies. Monument by Chantrey to Miss Hornby. Gatehouse ruins of great sixteenth century manor-house of Wriothesleys, romantically picturesque.
	Cross the Titchfield river.		
	UP†		
6½	Sarisbury Green,	23½	Leaving Titchfield, turn left, then right. Road rises and crosses Titchfield Common.
	DOWN		
5¾	Lower Swanwick.	24¼	Long fall to Lower Swanwick.
	Bursledon Bridge. Cross the Hamble.		Bridge (toll) with gate across road, spanning Hamble Creek.
5½	Bursledon.	24½	Pretty shores of creek. Bursledon is quaint old port. Old Norman church ruined by "restorers". Ancient Danish war-prow dis-
	UP†		

Miles from S'ampton		Miles from Chichester	
			covered in muddy shores, 1875. It measured 130 feet in length.
	Botley, 3 m.		Steeply up out of Bursledon.
	Hamble-le-Rice, 2 m.		Fishing village. Norman, Decorated and Perpendicular church.
	Fork of roads, keep right.		Keep right. Left-hand road leads to Southampton *viâ* Woolston and Itchen Ferry. (See p. 353.)
2½	Bitterne. Junction of road from Botley.	27½	Stands on site of Roman station, *Clausentum*. A few fragments of wall remain at Bitterne Manor. Many antiquities have been found.
	DOWN		
1¼	Northam. (*Bridge.*) Cross the	28¾	Bridge (toll) across estuary of Itchen.
	Itchen.		
¾	Northam Railway Station. LEVEL CROSSING.	29¼	Bear right at fork over railway bridge at station. At end of New Road, turn left, to Bar Gate.
	SOUTHAMPTON. (*Bar Gate.*)	30	Pop. 104,911. Very busy, crowded and prosperous town, owing its great expansion of late years to important docks taken over by London & South-Western Railway, and added to. White Star and other lines of steamships call here. Docks being still further enlarged.

Southampton is of great antiquity, situated at head of long arm of the sea, "Southampton Water," running up eight miles from Spithead, and nearly two miles broad, with river Itchen flowing down from Winchester. This was Saxon town of "Hantune". There were two mints here in tenth century. The seashore here is traditionally spot where Canute piously rebuked his fulsome courtiers; hence allusive name of "Canute Road," by docks. Southampton was early a prosperous port, and great trade with Continent sprang up after Conquest of 1066. Also starting-point of many foreign military expeditions. Henry V. sailed hence, 1415. Here landed Philip of Spain, for marriage with Queen Mary, 1554. Town and port declined from Elizabethan times, as Portsmouth rose, and did not begin to recover until opening of railway (originally the "London & Southamp-

ton "), 1840. Although modern commercial town is so much in evidence, very many interesting antiquities meet the eye. Prominent to every arrival here is Bar Gate, one of three remaining gates in old town walls. It was built fourteenth century, and is imposing structure with three arches; one for roadway through which runs tramways, and side arches for foot-passengers. Effigy of George III. in Roman costume stands in niche over central arch. Remains of ancient town walls are abundant, including Arundel Tower, *c.* 1350, "Catchcold," or "Windwhistle" Tower, south gate, west gate, and long stretch of arcaded wall, by Blue Anchor Lane.

Church of St. Michael, Norman, but spoilt 1826, has remarkable Norman font (one of a fine group of black basalt sculptured fonts, including those of Winchester Cathedral and East Meon church). Tomb with effigy, Chief Justice Sir Richard Lyster, 1554. Holy Rood church, of which ancient tower is almost all left of old building. So-called "King John's Palace," Blue Anchor Lane, a twelfth century house, roofless. "Spanish Prison," curious old building, in which, *c.* 1700, prisoners were confined. Two hundred died here of fever. "King's House," thirteenth century customs-house. "God's House" chapel, Transitional-Norman, "restored," *i.e.*, spoilt. Bridewell Gate, Winkle Street.

Hotels: South-Western; Star; Royal; Central; Dolphin; each with garage. Motor repairs: Hendy & Co., East Street and York Buildings (garage); Sanders, 3 & 4 Commercial Road (garage); Birmingham & Coventry Cycle Co., 165 Above Bar; Parsons Motor Co., Town Quay.

XLI. CHICHESTER TO SELSEY

Miles from Selsey		Miles from Chichester	
8¾	CHICHESTER. *Sussex.* (*Cross.*)		Leave city by South Street. Road is absolutely flat all the way through this district of the "Selsey Peninsula," otherwise the "Hundred of Manhood". Steam tramway runs to Selsey. Bear left to Donnington. Swing bridge over canal. Turn in half-mile left, then right, and follow telegraph wires to Sidlesham.
8¼	LEVEL CROSSING Chichester Railway Station. Cross Tramway.	½	
6¾	Donnington.	2	
5½	Sidlesham.	3¼	Church Early English. Fine carved muniment chest. Altar tomb, Mrs. Braye, 1532. Monu-

Miles from Selsey		Miles from Chichester	
3	Ferry Station. LEVEL CROSSING.	5¾	ment and effigy, Rebecca Taylor, 1631. Village stands prettily at head of creek.
	Selsey Church, ☜ 1 m.		Old church demolished 1865, except chancel.
	SELSEY.	8¾	Church built 1867 from stones of old building, two miles off. This remote, unconventional modern settlement on shingle of Selsey Bill is favoured by fine bracing air, but has no scenic beauty. Hotel : Marine.

XLII. PETWORTH TO NEW SHOREHAM

Miles from N. S'ham		Miles from Petworth	
21¾	PETWORTH. *Sussex.* (*Town Hall.*) Shimmings Hill, ☜ *Byworth.*		Leave town by New Street and Angel Street. Then, passing "Angel" hotel, bear right down very abrupt Shimmings Hill, which is succeeded by long rise, on which, at successive forks, bear right and left. On left is Byworth village.
18¾	Fittleworth.	3	Sharp, long undulations to Fittleworth. Keep left in village. "Swan" inn has "gallows" sign spanning road.
17½	Stopham. Cross the Arun.	4¼	Long descent to river Arun, close to its confluence with Rother, at Stopham Bridge, a lovely spot with ancient gothic bridge (very narrow). Church is part Norman, and is remarkable for long series of brasses of Barttelot family, fourteenth to seventeenth century.
			Level road to Pulborough (described, p. 141).
16	PULBOROUGH.	5¾	Straight on, through town. One and three-quarter miles beyond it, bear right.
13¾	Wiggenholt.	8	Beyond village, bear left at fork.
12¼	Cootham.	9½	

Miles from N. S'ham		Miles from Petworth	
11½	Storrington.	10¼	Picturesque village under South Downs. Church contains incised slab, H. Wilsham, 1591. Monuments by Westmacott to Sir Henry Bradford, 1816, and Major Falconer, 1827.
	Parham, 2 m. ☞		A road leads on right back to Parham and Amberley, places of considerable remoteness, but of great beauty and interest. Parham (Lord Zouch), Elizabethan mansion. Great hall hung with ancient armour. Long gallery (158 feet) lined with pictures. Roman Catholic chapel. Legend of ghost. Park is the loveliest in Sussex, rich in ferny brakes and ancient oaks, and with heronry, established *temp.* James I. Small church of St. Peter, near mansion, contains leaden font, 1351.
	Amberley, 4 m. ☞		

Neighbourhood of Parham (locally "Parram") and Amberley is so remote and anciently so marshy that Amberley people said to be web-footed and yellow-bellied, like frogs. Amberley is locally "Amberley God-knows". Amberley Castle overlooks marsh and river Avon. Built by Bishop of Chichester 1379. Ruins of fortress. Mansion within walls of castle built by Bishop Sherborne, 1508. Amberley church is Norman and Early English. Brass: John Wantele, 1424, with heraldic tabard. Hour-glass stand by pulpit.

9	Washington.	12¾	Resuming road to Old Shoreham, leave Storrington up stiff rise, bearing right in two miles.

Washington church rebuilt, except tower, 1866. In village, turn sharp left.

On way to Steyning, Wiston Park is on right, a lovely demesne, stocked with deer. Elizabethan mansion, remodelled, anciently home of Shirleys, famous in their day. Sir Thomas, in difficulties, sold Wiston, *temp.* James I., to Sir John Fagg. Church, abominably "restored," adjoins mansion. Brass, very fine and important, Sir John de Braose, 1426, powdered with thirty scrolls inscribed "Jesu Mercy," and embellished with heraldic shields. Figure is beautifully engraved one of knight in plate-armour. Tomb, with effigy of child, son of above. Monuments (of Renascence character) of Sir Richard Shirley, 1540, and two wives, and of Sir Thomas Shirley, builder of Wiston.

Miles from N. S'ham		Miles from Petworth	
	Buncton Chapel, ☜ ¼ m.		On left of cross-roads at Wiston is Buncton Chapel, isolated ancient building.
5	Steyning.	16¾	(Thence to New Shoreham, as pp. 80-82).
	NEW SHOREHAM.	21¾	

XLIII. LONDON TO WORTHING

Miles from Worthing		Miles from London	
56	LONDON. (*Westminster Bridge.*)		Along Kennington Road, past Kennington Church, straight on along Clapham Road, past Stockwell and the "Plough," Clapham,
50	Tooting Broadway.	6	following tramways to Tooting Broadway (as p. 111).
48½	Merton. (*Cross Roads.*) *Wimbledon*, ☞	7½	Turn left and proceed over railway bridge at Morden station.
48	Morden Railway Station.	8	At next turning, turn right.
46½	Morden.	9½	Uninteresting village. Church rebuilt in red brick 1636. Road
45½	Pylford Bridge. Cross the Wandle.	10½	almost flat.
44½	Cheam Common. *Cheam*, ☜ 1 m. *Malden*, 1½ m. ☞	11½	In Domesday "Ceiham". Now growing suburban. Modern church 1862-70. Chancel of old church remains, apart, with monuments of Lumleys of Chester-le-Street, Durham, including John, Lord Lumley, 1609, and two wives. Several brasses, *c.* 1370-1579 (key at Rectory). Turn left into Ewell at "Spring" hotel.
43	Ewell.	13	In Domesday "Ætwell," *i.e.*, at the well. Springs of Hogsmill river (which flows into Thames at Kingston) still noticeable feature

Miles from Worthing		Miles from London	
			here. Still a pleasant, somewhat old-world village. Church demolished 1848, except ancient tower. New church built at same time. Old tower, covered with ivy, is picturesque object. Leaving Ewell, turn right at post office.
41½	EPSOM.	14½	Pop. 10,915. Keep to right on entering Epsom, under railway bridge. Now favourite suburban residential district, situated near famous Epsom Downs. Formerly noted for medicinal waters, and a celebrated spa at close of seventeenth century. Waters long since lost their fame, but notability of horseracing, established here in reign of James I., is sufficient to make Epsom world-famous. Racing season, April to October. Most famous races are those in May, including "the Oaks" and "the Derby," established 1779 and 1780.

Epsom Church rebuilt 1824, in typical "churchwarden-Gothic" style. Very remarkable mahogany chest, *c.* 1580, in vestry, elaborately carved with groups of figures. Adjoining church is Pit Place, scene of Lord Lyttelton's death after supernatural warning, 1779.

In neighbourhood of Epsom is Durdans, seat of Earl of Rosebery, on road to Ashtead. Leaving Epsom, turn left in passing clock-tower in middle of street, and at next fork right. Road passes over Epsom Common and sharply undulates to Ashtead.

39¼	Ashtead.	16¾	Small, unremarkable village. Church stands in Ashtead Park, and is built on site of Roman villa, or camp. Church tower and surrounding ancient yews form pretty picture, but church is not remarkable.
37½	LEATHERHEAD.	18½	Pop. 4694. Small, ancient town on river Mole, here crossed by long bridge of fourteen arches. All streets in town are narrow and crooked. On entering, turn sharp left at "Swan" inn. By bridge is little inn, the "Running Horse," on site of house kept by Elynor Rummyng, *temp.* Henry VIII., celebrated in

Skelton, Poet-Laureate's, poem, "The Tunning of Elynor Rummyng" :—

"... *her viságe*
It would aswage
A manne's courage."

A portrait of this alarming lady is affixed to front of the house. Church overmuch "restored" of late. Road sharply undulates and comes to fine scenery in valley of Mole. On right is Norbury Park, with picturesque lodge.

Miles from Worthing		Miles from London	
35¾	Mickleham.	20¼	Mickleham is tiny village with fine church still retaining Transitional-Norman portions, with enriched chancel-arch. But some dreadful churchwarden-Gothic fittings of 1823 should be removed. Brasses: William Wyddowson and wife, 1513.
			On left of road is Juniper Hall, home of French refugees from the terror of 1789-93. Among these was General D'Arblay, who met Fanny Burney at Norbury Park. They were married 1793.
	DOWN *Box Hill.*		
34¾	Burford Bridge Hotel.	21¼	Descent to Burford Bridge. Here is old "Burford Bridge" hotel, where Keats composed *Endymion*. R. L. Stevenson, lying wakeful here one night, imagined romance in midnight tapping on an outer shutter. Here Nelson slept his last night on English soil. Behind hotel is Box Hill (445 ft.).
	Cross the Mole.		Bridge spans Mole, which here disappears underground for considerable distance, at spot called "the swallows". Beyond bridge, Pixholme Lane, on left, leads to picturesque mill and pond.
32¾	DORKING.	23¼	Passing railway station, rise and right turn into town at corner of villa with massive garden wall, called "Ivy Holt".

Miles from Worthing		Miles from London	
			(For description of Dorking, see pp. 37-38.) At farther end of town, turn left at fork, along South Street.
			Road rises sharply and descends to Holmwood.
29¾	Holmwood Common.	26¼	
			Road rises sharply and descends to railway station.
29¼	Holmwood Railway Station. Beare Green.	26¾	
	Ockley, 1¼ m. ☞		Keep straight on. Off next turning to right lies Ockley, one and quarter mile, charmingly situated on wide common. Church restored. Old custom (alluded to in ballads of "Constant Maids of Ockley") of planting red rose-trees on graves of lovers, untimely dead. Pretty modern well-house on green. Ockley is the "Aclea" of *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, which details battle fought here A.D. 851, in which Ethelwulf defeated Danes. Village stands on line of famed Roman road, the "Stane Street," which ran from *Regnum, i.e.*, Chichester, to London *viâ* Streatham.
	Newdigate, 1½ m.		Newdigate is exceedingly secluded village, in district famed for old oaks. Little Early English church, with ancient timber-framed belfry and rude chest, hollowed out of solid block of oak, and provided with three padlocks.
27¼	Capel,	28¾	Small village. Church Early English, of little interest. Mural monument, with small effigies, John Cowper and wife, 1590. Long, moderate rise, then undulating.
	Enter Sussex.		

Miles from Worthing		Miles from London	
25¼	*Oakwood Chapel*, 2 m. ☞	30¾	Here is turning to right, which leads to most lonely (and also, perhaps, most beautiful) place in Surrey, Oakwood Chapel, eminently situated on hillock, with long approach up stairs, in midst of woodlands. Building is very rough Early English. Brass: Edward de la Hale, 1431, with collar of SS.
24	Kingsfold, DOWN	32	Road descends. Bear left at fork. One and a half mile farther, keep left. Road descends to Horsham.
22½	Fork of roads. *Arundel, Littlehampton and Bognor*, ☞	33½	Approaching town, bear right, along Springfield Road. Long suburban approach.
19½	HORSHAM.	36½	Pop. 11,062. Pleasant town, in wooded district. Church is large (rebuilt and enlarged 1866) and fine. Altar-tomb in chancel, with effigy of Thomas, Lord Braose, 1396. Monument, Elizabeth Delves, with effigy, 1654; altar-tomb, Thomas, Lord Hoo, 1455. Brass (imperfect): Thomas Clarke, priest, 1411. Grammar School, founded 1532. Old bull-ring in Market Square. Hotels: King's Head; Anchor; Black Horse; Bedford. Each with garage. Motor repairs: Prewett, Worthing Road; Jackson Brothers, London Road. Two and a half miles south is Christ's Hospital, or "Bluecoat School"; removed from City of London 1902 to great range of buildings erected here at cost of £600,000 (Aston Webb, architect). Leaving town, ascend long hill to Southwater. At next fork, bear left.
	UP†		
16½	Southwater.	39½	

Miles from Worthing		Miles from London	
	(*Railway Station.*)		Rustic district of dense undergrowth and hazel thickets.
14½	The Bar,	41½	At cross-roads keep straight on. Road descends. On right, on hillock or "knap," stands Knepp Castle, a solitary tower—all that remains of great fortress of feudal De Braose family. Very large lake in Knepp Park, in which is modern residence—Knepp Castle.
13¼	Burrell Arms. Fork of roads. *West Grinstead,* ☜1	42¾	Avoid left fork to West Grinstead. Road undulates. Poor surface; very loose in summer. Sparsely-populated districts all the way to Worthing.
11¾	Dial Post.	44¼	
8¾	Ashington.	47¼	
7¼	Washington,	48¾	Village at foot of South Downs, which here have to be climbed, up long, winding hill. At crest begins descent to Findon, easier and not so continuous as the rise. On west of Downs, a road leads left along the ridge to Chanctonbury Hill (814 feet), crowned with clump of trees and earthworks of "Chanctonbury Ring," a Brito-Roman camp.
	Chanctonbury Hill, ☜1 m.		
4½	Findon.	51½	Downland village, with Early English church. Cissbury Hill (603 feet), standing isolated from South Downs, on left, is also crowned with earthworks, and is remarkably impressive eminence.
2¼	Offington Corner.	53¾	Bear left, up a rise. At cross-roads turn left, following telegraph wires to Broadwater Church. Here, at fork, bear right, and then proceed straight on to sea-front of Worthing.
1	Broadwater. (*Church.*)	55	Broadwater Church is now in suburban hinterland of Worthing, but is very fine cruciform building of Transitional-Norman period. Brass: John Mapilton, rector and

Miles from Worthing		Miles from London	
			chancellor to Q. Katherine, wife of Henry V., 1420. Tomb: Thomas, Lord De la Warr, K.G., 1525. In south transept tomb of third Lord De la Warr, 1554. At Broadwater, in 1734, died John Bunnet, aged 109, who was six times married—thrice after he had attained 100 years!
	WORTHING.	56	Pop. 22,567. Worthing strikes a stranger as being a miniature Brighton. The same flat shingly shore as at western part of Brighton; the same array of wooden groynes; a similar pier to West Pier; and houses along front of identical Regency and Early Victorian type. Worthing arose as a bathing-place about 1750 (when the sea was first discovered for that purpose). In 1799, the Princess Amelia visited the place, and its fortune was made forthwith. Of late years Worthing has still further expanded, and is now exceptionally favourite residence in winter owing to mild climate, which is genial enough to admit of much fig-growing, together with production of early fruits and vegetables for London market. Expansion of Worthing has absorbed village of Heene, now "West Worthing".

Hotels: Warne's (garage); Central; Burlington; Marine; Stanhoe. Motor repairs: Wades', Chapel Road.

XLIV. LONDON TO LITTLEHAMPTON

Miles from L'hampton		Miles from London	
59¼	LONDON. (*Westminster Bridge.*)		(London to Kingsfold, as pp. 134-138.)
27¼	Kingsfold. *Surrey.*	32	
25¾	Fork of roads, keep right.	33½	At fork of roads bear right.
25¼	Warnham. *Sussex.*	34	In Early English church fine monument, Sir J. Caryl, 1613. Road passes grounds of Field Place, right; birthplace of poet Percy Bysshe Shelley, 1792. Room marked by tablet. Here *Queen Mab* was written.

Miles from L'hampton		Miles from London	
23¾	Broadbridge Heath.	35 ½	Road rises and descends to Broadbridge Heath. Straight across cross-roads, and then bear right, and again right after crossing railway bridge. Easy ascent, 1m.
	Slinfold, 1¾ m. ☞		Church rebuilt, 1861.
19¾	Five Oaks.	39½	
18	Billinghurst.	41¼	Large village, on "Stane Street". This was woodland settlement of Saxon clan of "Billings" (after whom Billingsgate in London is named). Church Early Norman and Perpendicular. Fine oaken ceiling to nave, richly carved. Brass: Thomas and Elizabeth Bartlett, 1489. Some fine old farmhouses at Billingshurst.
16	Adversane.	43¼	Hamlet. Road undulates, but continues quite straight to Pulborough. It is the "Stane Street". Country has flat, empty, featureless aspect.
14	Cadmore Hill,	45¼	Easy rise, followed by steep, winding descent through cutting, past Pulborough church down into Pulborough town and valley of Arun. Notice picturesque cottage on left, and steep cutting through hill-crest here, made *c.* 1820. Church (here, on hill-crest) dedicated to "Our Lady of Assumption," is large and fine, and most picturesquely situated, with old lych-gate and cottages grouping finely; Early English and Perpendicular. Brasses: Thomas Hardyng, rector, 1423; Edmond Mille and wife, 1452; Richard Mille, 1478.
12¾	PULBOROUGH.	46½	Pop. 1725. Pleasant town, favourite resort of anglers. Descent into it across narrow bridge spanning Arun.
	Cross the Arun.		Hotels: Swan; Arun; Railway. Motor repairs: Sandilands.

Miles from L'hampton		Miles from London	
12	Hardham.	47¼	Church Early English. A farmhouse contains remains of Hardham Priory, with ancient chapel, etc.
10¾	Coldwaltham,	48½	Road sharply undulates, then descends steeply to Watersfield.
10	Watersfield,	49¼	
	Fork of roads, keep left.		
8	Bury.	51¼	Abrupt ascent, Bury Hill, winding to crest of South Downs, followed by easy descent.
	Bury Hill,		
6½	Cross-roads.	52¾	Keep straight on. (After passing cross-roads, a road on left leads through gates of Arundel Park, through which there is fine drive of two miles.) Main road to Arundel town goes straight on, descending to town.
	Whiteways Lodge.		
3¾	ARUNDEL.	55½	Pop. 2738. Small hillside town above Arun, owing existence to great castle of Roger de Montgomery, who fought at Battle of Hastings, and was created Earl of Arundel. Thence castle passed to Fitzalans, and from them by marriage in 1580, to Howards, Dukes of Norfolk. Besieged three times, last in 1643, when Parliamentary troops captured it after seventeen days, during which cannon were planted on church tower, reducing Castle to ruins. In 1720, part was repaired. Rebuilt 1791, in shocking would-be gothic. Present (fifteenth) Duke has pulled down most of that rebuilt castle and built another, at huge cost, which is not much better. Entrance to castle lowers upon main street like portals of Giant Blunderbore's lair. Castle interior not generally shown (perhaps no great loss), but park always open and ancient ruined keep open by ticket (apply Norfolk Hotel), Mondays and Fridays (12 A.M. to 4 P.M.). Parish church was (1880) subject of lawsuit between Duke of Norfolk and Vicar. Duke claimed chancel, and won his case, to do with it as he
	Cross the Arun.		

would; and he has accordingly built it up from public access, and it can only be seen by permission, to be obtained beforehand by written application. It is full of fine monuments of Fitzalans, etc.

Duke of Norfolk is a Roman Catholic, and has built great Roman Catholic church of St. Philip Neri (1869-76) in Decorated style, with tall spire, at cost of £100,000. Design is by no means inspired with genius, and extravagantly costly materials serve in place of it to impress strangers.

Hotels: Norfolk Arms; Bridge. Motor repairs and garage: Finxman, High Street.

Miles from L'hampton		Miles from London	
	Causeway Hill, UP†		Leave town by crossing Arun and ascending Causeway Hill. At crest, in hamlet of Crossbush, turn right. Then descent to Lyminster.
2½	Crossbush, DOWN	56¾	
1¾	Lyminster.	57½	Village, with Transitional-Norman and Early English church. Bear right, then left, and then pass over level crossing.
	LEVEL CROSSING.		
¾	Wick Street.	58½	Hamlet.
	LITTLEHAMPTON.	59¼	Pop. 7363. Small seaside resort which grows slowly. Situation, at mouth of Arun, flat. Chief feature is rough, common-like lawn between sea-shore and "front," which is set back considerably from shingly beach. Rainfall being small, climate mild, and soil dry and porous, Littlehampton is favourite situation for Convalescent Homes and the like. Empress Matilda landed here, 1139, and no one of any importance since. Hotels: Beach (garage); White Hart; Dolphin. Motor repairs: Jones, Surrey Street (garage); Herbert & Co., Surrey Street (garage).

XLV. THE PORTSMOUTH ROAD

One of the most important of the old coaching roads out of London, measured in those days from Stones End, Borough High Street. The distance is now generally reckoned from the south side of Westminster Bridge, as under; but from the west end of London, the best route is that given on pp. 101-102, *by Hyde Park Corner and Putney Bridge, joining route from Westminster Bridge on Putney Heath, beyond "Green Man" inn.*

The great coaching roads had, and still have, each their own individual character. The Portsmouth Road is especially notable for the constant succession of wild commons through which it passes, which lend it a peculiar beauty.

Miles from P'mouth		Miles from London	
73	LONDON. (*Westminster Bridge.*)		Westminster Bridge Road, Kennington Road, Kennington Park Road.
71¾	KENNINGTON.	1¼	Originally "Cyningtun," *i.e.*, the "King's town". Hardicanute died here 1042, mad drunk.
70¾	STOCKWELL.	2¼	Now part of London. Originally the "ham" = home, of Danish Earl Clapa. It was at marriage of Clapa's daughter, Gytha, that Hardicanute ended, in drinking bout. Remarkably fine monuments of Atkyns family *c.* 1680, in church. Clapham Common over 200 acres.
69¾	CLAPHAM. (Common.)	3¼	
68¾	BATTERSEA RISE.	4¼	
67¼	Wandsworth.	5¾	*i.e.*, "Wandle-sworth" = the Wandle meads. River Wandle, rising at Croydon, here flows into Thames. Now a place of factories and wharves. Church, rebuilt 1780, contains monument of Henry Smith, alderman and silversmith of London; died 1627. In 1620 he made disposition of his great wealth, by which almost every parish in Surrey continues to benefit.
	East Hill, DOWN		
	West Hill, UP†		
66	TIBBET'S CORNER.	7	Putney Heath. Here open road begins. Heath formerly resort of

Miles from P'mouth		Miles from London	
			highwaymen, one of whom, Jerry Abershawe, was hanged 1775 and gibbeted at Putney Bottom. On right, Bowling Green House, where Pitt died 1806.
	Kingston Vale,		
64	Robin Hood Gate.	9	Left, Wimbledon Common, right, Richmond Park, entered at Robin Hood Gate.
	Kingston Hill,		Kingston Hill, "not rarely infested with robbers" (Ogilby, 1675).
61¾	Norbiton Church	11¼	Descending Kingston Hill, we come to tramways. Follow these into town (very crowded and narrow streets). Other tramway lines presently are seen on right; but proceed straight forward, taking left turn where other tramway lines join on left, and passing on left Hodgson's brewery. Keep with tramways to right, leaving them at next fork of roads and proceeding right to Griffin Hotel; then left, and by river side.
61	KINGSTON. (*Market Place.*)	12	Pop. 34,375. The "King's town" of England, united under the later Saxon kings. "Coronation Stone" in market place, on which monarchs were crowned—from Edward the Elder, A.D. 900, to Ethelred (the "Unready"), A.D. 978. Picturesque market place; pretty reaches of river Thames above and below the town. Hotels: Sun; Kingston. Motor repairs: Kingston Motor Co.
60	Surbiton Parade. ☞ *Surbiton.*	13	Road skirts the river for half mile. Pop. 15,019. Hotels: Southampton; Victoria. Motor repairs and garage: Rice, Victoria Road, Abbott, Victoria Road.
	Thames Ditton, ½ m. ☞		Secluded village, beside river. Small Early English church and waterside inn, the "Swan," sung by Theodore Hook:—

Miles from P'mouth		Miles from London	
	Gigg's Hill Green & Ditton Marsh. *E. Molesey*, 1½ m. ☞ Esher Hill, UPT		*"The Swan, snug inn, good fare affords As table ne'er was put on, And worthier quite of loftier boards, Its poultry, fish and mutton."*
57	ESHER.	16	Pop. 9490. Sandown Park race-course. At "Bear" inn are boots worn by post-boy who drove Louis Philippe, fugitive king of the French, to Claremont, 1848. Old church, now deserted, contains old Royal pew attached to Claremont. New church built 1852, has a modern Royal pew, and contains monument of Richard Drake, father of Sir Francis. Samuel Warren, Q.C., author of *Ten Thousand a Year*, buried here. Also Lord Esher, Master of the Rolls. See his singular monument in churchyard. In grounds of Esher Place (Sir Edgar Vincent, Bart.) are picturesque ruins of old palace of Bishops of Winchester, where Wolsey, banished by Henry VIII., lived awhile in retirement.

Beside road out of Esher, on left, is Claremont Park (Duchess of Albany) estate named after Earl of Clare, 1720, but mansion rebuilt, *c.* 1768, by Lord Clive, founder of our Indian empire. He committed suicide in London, 1774. Estate Crown property since *c.* 1810. Here died Princess Charlotte, only child of George IV., 1816. By her death, the Princess Victoria eventually became Queen.

Hotel: Bear. Motor repairs: Nunn & Son, Denham.

53½	COBHAM STREET. Cross the Mole. *Church Cobham*, ¾ m. ☞ *Stoke D'Abernon*, 1¾ m. ☞	19½	Pop. 3902. "Cobham Street," *i.e.*, the street of houses fringing high road, which sprung up early in coaching days. Original village and church of Church Cobham lie off road to left, three-quarters mile. Hotel: White Lion. Motor repairs: Cygnet Motor Works. Stoke D'Abernon (locally "Dabburnun"). On river Mole. Early English church. Brasses: Sir John D'Abernon, life-sized effigy in chain-mail; earliest brass in England, 1277; also his son, 1327; Elizabeth May (on column in chancel), 1516. Tombs of Vincent

Miles from P'mouth		Miles from London	
	Pain's Hill,		and Norbury families (seventeenth century). Early English oak chest. Hour-glass stand.
	UP		Road crosses river Mole at Pain's Hill, and ascends picturesque rise.
52¾	Wisley Common.	20¼	Pine woods of Wisley and Ockham Common stretch nearly all the way to Ripley. Opposite "Hut" inn, now rebuilt as hotel, is Wisley Lake or "Boldermere," romantic sheet of water.
	Ockham and Ockham Park, ¾ m. ☞		Ockham Park (Earl of Lovelace). Ockham Church, Early English, with fine east window of seven grouped lancet windows. In churchyard, punning epitaph, 1736, to John Spong, village carpenter.
49¼	RIPLEY.	23¾	Pop. 2301. Ripley was favourite haunt of early cyclists (1869-1896). Its remarkable popularity now a thing of past. Old inns, "Talbot" and "Anchor" (very picturesque). Church of Early English chapelry type. Stained-glass window to Herbert Liddell Cortis, early cyclist; died, Australia, 1885.
	Newark Priory, 1 m. ☞		Ripley Green, a beautiful wide common, extends north of village, towards river Wey, where are ruins of Newark Priory. Fine scenery, wood and water.
	Pyrford, 1½ m. ☞		Hotel: Talbot.
	Sutton Place, ☞		Sutton Place (Lord Northcliffe). Fine old English mansion built *c.* 1520. Example of Early Renaissance architecture and of early use of moulded terra-cotta ornamentation. Recently restored.
43¼	GUILDFORD.	29¾	Pop. 20,941. The county town of Surrey sits on steep hillside overlooking river Wey. High Street the steepest (and also perhaps most picturesque) High Street in England. Guildford still retains a
	High Street,		
	DOWN		

Miles from P'mouth		Miles from London	
	Shalford, ☜ 1 m.		fine old county town aspect. Norman Castle keep in ruins; quaint Guildhall, 1683; stately almshouse, 1622, founded by George Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury, a native of Guildford; his monument in Holy Trinity Church. Interesting churches of Holy Trinity, St. Mary (part Norman, with remarkable frescoes: St. Michael weighing human souls, with demon putting his foot in scale, etc.); Grammar School, 1683. "Angel" inn has two Gothic crypts, under road, excavated in chalk.
			Hotels and garage: Angel; Red Lion. Motor repairs and garage: Dennis Brothers; Rice Brothers; Falcon Motor Works.
	Cross the Wey. Fork of roads, keep left.		Descending to hollow in which runs river Wey, and crossing bridge over river, avoid right-hand road (which leads to Farnham), and bear left on the rise; road crosses bridge, and turns left, uphill (right-hand road goes to Farnham, ten miles. See pp. 196-7.)
	St. Catherine's Hill,		Road ascends St. Catherine's Hill, below which river Wey breaks through barrier of North Downs. The oldest road (or track) in England, *i.e.*, the "Pilgrims' Way" from Winchester to Canterbury, along the hillsides, here crosses river at Shalford = "Shallow Ford". St. Catherine's Chapel, a ruined wayside oratory, crowns hilltop.
	Loseley, 1½ m. ☞		Loseley, the historic mansion of More family. Built 1515; added to *c.* 1610. A noble grey stone building famed for its historic MSS., its memories of Queen
41¾	Peasmarsh Common.	31¼	

Miles from P'mouth		Miles from London	
			Elizabeth, ancient furniture, pictures and hangings, and old-world garden.
	Compton, 2 m. ☞		Compton Church, chiefly late Norman. Remarkable Norman chancel in two floors, of which the purpose is conjectural, but upper floor probably anchorite's cell.
39¼	FARNCOMBE.	33¾	Suburb of Godalming.
	Charterhouse School, ☞		Charterhouse School, removed from London, 1870, prominent on hilltop. Interesting school museum.
39	GODALMING.	34	Pop. 8748. Singularly old-fashioned town of oddly-winding narrow streets, roughly paved with stone setts. Lies in level beside river Wey. In Saxon times "Godhelm's ing," *i.e.*, the meadow-lands belonging to one Godhelm.
			Hotels: King's Arms; Red Lion. Motor repairs and garage: Victoria Motor Garage; Pulman's.
37¼	MILFORD. Fork of roads, keep right. *Haslemere*, 🚂 7½ m. *Petworth*, 🚂 14½ m.	35¾	Modern village, situated in midst of lovely scenery. On right, Eashing Bridge, ancient structure spanning river Wey, saved from destruction by the National Trust for preserving scenes of natural beauty and historic interest. A scene of exquisite beauty. But whole district exceptionally rich.
	Eashing Bridge, 1½ m. ☞		Peperharow (Viscount Midleton) Mansion, built 1771, Sir William Chambers, architect: afterwards altered by Cockerell, standing in park, rich in cedars of Lebanon, planted 1736; largest fifteen feet round. Oxenford Grange, interesting to students of Gothic revival, as built by Pugin, 1844. He also restored Peperharow Church.
	Peperharow, 1¼ m. ☞		

Miles from P'mouth		Miles from London
36¾	Moushill and Witley Commons.	36¼
34½	Hammer Ponds.	38½
	Hindhead Hill,	
	Thursley, ¼ m. ☞	
31¾	HINDHEAD. Devil's Punch Bowl.	41¼

The road here traverses the wildly-beautiful country leading up to Hindhead. On right side is a chain of "Hammer Ponds," relics of old iron-smelteries. On Thursley Common are the three natural (but artificial-looking) equidistant pyramidal hillocks rising from the heath, known as the "Devil's Jumps". The weirdness of these and of surrounding scenery evidently impressed the original Saxon settlers here, for in "Thunder Hill" and in Thursley, *i.e.*, "Thor's meadow," one sees allusions to their deity, Thor, after whom our "Thursday" is named. "Kettlebury Hill" takes its name from the Saxon mythical hero, "Ketel".

Lonely churchyard of Thursley remarkable for grotesque tombstone in memory of murder of an unknown sailor, 1746, on Hindhead, by three sailors tramping to Portsmouth. It is the stock horror of the district, and the narration is still capable of making the blood creep, especially when told on some gloomy day befitting the brooding scenery. Scene of the murder is near road at summit of long ascent to Hindhead, overlooking deep hollow of Hascombe Bottom, popularly the "Devil's Punch Bowl". Here another tombstone stands, recounting the tale, and invoking curses upon anyone who removes the stone. Actual scene of the affair was beside old road, at summit of Gibbet Hill, where bodies of murderers were exposed. Handsome cross, erected by Sir William Erle in 1851, on spot. The incident is mentioned by Dickens in *Nicholas Nickleby*. Hindhead, until recent years a solitary heather-covered height, brought into fashion by example of Professor Tyndall, who discovered it, 1882, as health resort. Now a town fringed with country-houses.

Devil's Jumps, 2¾ m. ☞

Frensham Ponds, 4 m. ☞

Frensham Ponds, three in number. The Great Pond is two miles round. They once belonged to Waverley Abbey, of which scanty ruins exist two miles north. One mile north is Tilford, famed

Miles from P'mouth		Miles from London	
			for "King's Oak," mentioned 1150. Trunk twenty-five feet round.
	Frensham, 5 m. ☞		Frensham church. Tower contains "Mother Ludlam's Cauldron," ancient copper vessel associated with traditional witch of "Mother Ludlam's Cave," Moor Park, Farnham. Really old parish porridge-pot.
	Tilford, 7 m. ☞ Cold Ash Hill and "Seven Thorns" inn.		
	Enter Hampshire.		
	DOWN		
	Bramshott, ¼ m. ☞		
	Waggoner's Wells 2 m. ☞		Waggoner's Wells. Three sylvan ponds, amid beautiful scenery.
26¼	LIPHOOK.	46¾	Pop. 1000. Pleasant village, lately much expanded. "Anchor" inn, now "Royal Anchor" hotel, with enormous chestnut tree in front, has entertained from Queen Anne to William IV. numerous Royal travellers. John Wilkes, eighteenth century demagogue, often stayed here.
	Woolmer Forest, ☞		Woolmer Forest and Great Pond. Wild stretch of pine and heathland, chiefly Crown property.
	Bordon Camp, 3 m. ☞		Bordon Camp, recently-established military camp of exercise.
	Selborne, 6½ m. ☞		Selborne, secluded village made famous by Gilbert White, celebrated naturalist (1720-93), curate-in-charge of Selborne. Lived at "The Wakes," still existing, but greatly altered. Church approached under shade of dark yews. Village ("Sel-bourne" = the stream amid the woods) still bears out that descriptive title. Situated in deep hollow amid heavily-wooded hills, the "hangers" of Gilbert White's writings. Never-failing springs gush from hillsides.

Miles from P'mouth		Miles from London	
25½	Milland Common.	47½	On left, old Milland chapel, amid woods.
22¾	RAKE.	50¼	Hamlet on ridge looking south over fine wooded vale of Harting Combe. Numerous villas here.
	Liss, 2¼ m. ☞		
19¼	SHEET.	53¾	Road to Rogate follows valley of river Rother. Trotton church contains fine brasses: Marguerite de Camoys, *c.* 1310, with heraldic mantle. "Garter" brass of Lord Camoys and wife (widow of "Hotspur"), *c.* 1419, with small effigy of son, Sir Richard, on altar-tomb in chancel. Lord Camoys fought at Agincourt, and was created Knight of the Garter for his services on that occasion. Church founded by him, also fine bridge over Rother.
	Rogate, 3 m.		
	Trotton, 4¾ m.		
18	PETERSFIELD.	55	Pop. 3265. Quiet old market-town. Norman portions in church. At old "Castle" inn, in market-place, now private mansion, Charles II. once stayed, on his way to Portsmouth, and, after him, Pepys: "Here very merry, and played with our wives at bowles". In front of it is a grotesque leaden equestrian statue of William III. as "Roman emperor," formerly gilt.
	Steep, 2 m. ☞		Fine bold wooded scenery, on road to Alresford. The hamlet of Steep is well-named, Stonor Hill, just beyond it, being a long and exceedingly acute rise.
	Butser Hill,		Highest chalk-hill in Hampshire, 927 feet. Road carried through it in great cutting.
	Buriton, 1 m.		Typical old English eighteenth century village, of the type pictured by Caldecott. Home of Gibbon, historian of *Decline and Fall of*

Miles from P'mouth		Miles from London	
			Roman Empire, born at Putney, 1727. His father owner of manor of Buriton.
14	"Coach and Horses."	59	Here a bare tract of open, rolling chalk down begins. "Coach and Horses" inn succeeds the old "Bottom" inn, now gamekeeper's cottage, on left, which stood on road now superseded. The cottage is the inn referred to by Dickens in *Nicholas Nickleby*, where Nicholas and Smike stay the night, on their tramp to Portsmouth.
	Oxenbourne Downs.		
	Chalton Downs. *Catherington*, ½ m. ☞		Small village, with church of St. Catherine prominent on side of down. Tombs in churchyard of Charles Kean, the actor, his mother, and wife; and of Admiral Sir Charles Napier, died 1860. In church, monument of Sir Nicholas Hyde, Lord Chief Justice. At the Hyde mansion, Hinton House, one mile distant, James, Duke of York, afterwards James II., married Ann Hyde.
10½	HORNDEAN.	62½	Entrance to ancient Forest of Bere, practically a thing of the past, but formerly a Royal chase.
	Rowland's Castle, 2 m.		Portsmouth tramways begin ½ m. beyond Horndean.
			Village, taking its name from mythical Roland of romance, traditionally associated with ancient mound, which has yielded Roman relics.
7½	WATERLOOVILLE.	65½	Modern suburban district, whose name suggests date of origin.
6½	PURBROOK.	66½	Summit of Portsdown Hill commands magnificent views down upon Portsea, Portsmouth, Gosport, Isle of Wight and Channel. On left is Fort Purbrook, part of land defences of Portsmouth Harbour.
	Portsdown Hill, DOWN		
4¾	COSHAM.	68¼	Suburban village at foot of hill.

Miles from P'mouth		Miles from London	
3½	HILSEA.	69½	Enter "Portsea Island". Here road passes through "Hilsea Lines," moat and wall of fortifications.
2¼	NORTH END.	70¾	
1½	LANDPORT.	71½	Beginning of group of crowded towns comprising "Portsmouth". Charles Dickens, born 1812, at 387 Mile End Terrace, Landport. Hotel: Central.
	P'RTSMOUTH TOWN.	72	Pop. (including Southsea) 189,163). Portsmouth itself a small place. Walls and gates now demolished and their sites occupied by Victoria and Cambridge Barracks, Military Hospital and parade-grounds. Church of St. Thomas, Early English. Desecrated and used as warehouse *c.* 1500-1620. Restored to sacred uses by Charles I. Tower and nave rebuilt, 1698. Remarkable vane, representing full-rigged ship, 6 feet 10 inches, erected 1710. Monument to Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, assassinated by Felton, 1628. Garrison church, originally "God's House," *i.e.*, Almshouse (of St. Nicholas), *c.* 1250. Restored by Street, 1866. Numerous military memorials.
	Victoria Pier.	73	

"Portsmouth" dockyard (really in Portsea) foremost in England, over 300 acres. Relics of old ships, figure-heads. "Rotten Row," line of discarded men-o'-war. Harbour, practically a salt-water lake, entered from Spithead by narrow passage (296 yards wide) between Portsmouth Point and Blockhouse Fort, Haslar. Numerous inlets branch from main harbour, which extends four miles inland, to Porchester and Fareham. Opposite Portsmouth (reached by steam-ferry) is Gosport, *i.e.*, "God's Port," so styled by Bishop of Winchester, Henry de Blois, 1158, when he found shelter from storm here. Victualling establishments of dockyard here. Gosport church, built 1863, contains monument to soldiers slain in massacre at Cabul, 1842, and regimental flag.

Chief item of interest in Portsmouth Harbour is the *Victory*, Nelson's famous old flagship, on board which he received mortal wound at Trafalgar, 21st October, 1805. It is to be viewed every week-day. Spots where Nelson fell and where he died decorated with laurels every anniversary.

Hotel: George. Motor repairs: (see Southsea.)

Miles from P'mouth		Miles from London	
	SOUTHSEA. (Adjoins Portsmouth.)		Favourite seaside residential neighbourhood and holiday resort. Chief feature, extensive common, overlooking Spithead and Isle of Wight. Hotel: Queen's.

XLVI. PORTSMOUTH TO ISLE OF WIGHT

Miles from P'mouth		Miles from London	
	PORTSMOUTH. (*Victoria Pier.*)	73	*Steamboats, making the journey in half-hour, start at frequent intervals from Harbour Pier, Portsea, calling at Victoria Pier, Portsmouth, some also touching at Southsea Pier.*
5	RYDE. (*Pier Head.*)	78	

XLVII. PORTSEA TO ISLE OF WIGHT

Miles from Portsea		Miles from London	
	PORTSEA. (*Portsmouth Harbour Pier.*)		*Steamboats also go to West Cowes, but at less frequent intervals, and do* NOT *touch at Victoria Pier, Portsmouth. They start from Portsmouth Harbour Pier at Portsea, and touch at Southsea Pier. Passage is made in one hour twenty minutes.*
	WEST COWES. (*Landing Stage.*)	85	

XLVIII. RYDE TO VENTNOR

Miles from Ventnor		Miles from Ryde	
12½	RYDE. (*Pier: Shoreward End.*)		Proceeding shoreward, along pier, turn left, along Esplanade, then right, bearing left uphill. At summit keep left past St. Johns Church, then right. (Left-hand road goes to Bembridge—four and a half miles. See p. 164.)
11½	St. John's. Fork of roads, keep right.	1	

Miles from Ventnor		Miles from Ryde	
			Undulating, then steep descent into Brading, a decayed town of great antiquity, in levels beneath chalk downs. Brading Haven was a salt-water estuary of 800 acres. Since seventeenth century attempts have been made to reclaim it. In 1880 this was finally effected.
8¼	Brading.	4¼	Church is Transitional Norman and Early English, with stone spire. Curious incised slab to John Cherowin, governor of Porchester Castle, died 1441, in chancel. Oglander Chapel: Monuments include two wooden effigies—Sir William Oglander, 1608, and Sir John, 1655. Quaint town-hall and market-house in churchyard. Old bull-ring, stocks, etc.
			At Morton, one mile south of Brading, is a Roman villa, unearthed 1880. One shilling is charged to view tesselated pavements, relics, etc.
	Cross the Yar.		Keeping left at "Wheatsheaf," and then right, road undulates, then level, to Sandown, crossing river Yar.
6¼	SANDOWN. (*Post Office.*)	6¼	Pop. 5006. Originally "Sandham". A place of no history and no past, except that of a fisher hamlet, but now a fashionable and exclusive seaside resort. Sands at Sandown are admirable. The meadows and marshes of river Yar give place on south-west to low, crumbling cliffs on way to Shanklin. Modern forts on hills above the town.
			Hotels: Ocean; Sandown; Royal Pier. Motor repairs: W. Firth, High Street.
5¼	Lake.	7¼	Road rises past Barracks, where turn left down easy descent, with

Miles from Ventnor		Miles from Ryde	
			sharp turn to left at foot. Then flat to Lake, where keep straight on; sharply undulating; then descent into Shanklin, bearing right at Madeira Hotel.
4	SHANKLIN. (*Post Office.*)	8½	Pop. 4533. The rural beauties of what was once a tiny village of thatched cottages, embowered in trees, have departed, as the population figures above clearly indicate. Keats here wrote *Lamia*, 1819; but modern eloquence inspired by Shanklin, is that entirely commercial variety used by house-agents in descriptions of "desirable residences".
			Shanklin Chine is a deep reft in cliffs, but is only quarter-mile long.
3¾	Shanklin Down Hill.	8¾	It is a show-place (6d. each person), with feeble waterfall, etc.
			Hotels: Daish's; Hollier's; Royal Spa. Motor repairs: Bailey, High Street (garage).
			Steeply down from Shanklin Post Office, road then rises to crest of Shanklin Down Hill, growing very steep towards summit. Then easy descent, curving along sides of Luccombe Chine, with lovely views seaward. The Chine is an exquisitely pretty rocky dell, unlike most of the pretty spots in the Isle of Wight—free; but the builder of "desirable residences" has made the spot itself less desirable. A lovely walk leads down the glen, and so beneath cliffs to Dunnose Head and Bonchurch.
1½	Bonchurch Hill,	11	Descent of Bonchurch Hill, one mile, with nasty, sharp bends at foot.
¾	Bonchurch. (*Post Office.*)	11¾	Pop. 668. Village under the towering mass of St. Boniface

Miles from Ventnor		Miles from Ryde	
			Down (783 feet high). Name derives from little church dedicated to that saint (now out of use). This is one of the many so-called "smallest churches in England," but there is a smaller at St. Lawrence, which itself, however, is not the smallest. Bonchurch is very beautiful, but no longer solitary, villas entirely surrounding it. These are, however, villas situated in grounds almost size of parks, and rural aspect is therefore not altogether destroyed.
			Bonchurch Hotel (garage).
			Rising past Trinity Church, road then descends, rises again, and finally descends to Ventnor.
	VENTNOR. (*Post Office.*)	12½	(Described, p. 160.)

XLIX. RYDE TO VENTNOR BY NEWCHURCH

Miles from Ventnor		Miles from Ryde	
12¼	RYDE. (*Pier : Shoreward End.*)		Pop. 11,042. Large seaside resort, popular in spite of the muddy foreshore exposed at low water. Across this straddles the pier, three-quarter mile long. An electric tramway runs to pierhead. Beside this pier runs the Isle of Wight Railway, with a pierhead station. Yachting is the chief summer occupation.
			Proceeding shoreward along pier, turn right along Pier Street, then left into Union Street. Uphill, steeply at first, then more easy. From Union Street turn right, then left, up High Street,
11¼	Fork of roads, keep left.	1	along Swanmore Road and to fork of roads, in one mile. Here keep left, along Ashley Road, and

Miles from Ventnor		Miles from Ryde	
			downhill, nearly half-mile; then short rise to Smallbrook.
10½	Smallbrook. (*Cross-roads.*)	1¾	Undulating for one and quarter mile, with long following ascent to Ashley Down. At summit, turn right, steeply downhill, keeping
8¼	Ashley Down. (*Cross-roads.*) *Newport*, 5¼ m. ☞ *Bembridge*, 6¼ m.	4	left in a little under half-mile, still steeply. At foot, keep right, then left, and over level crossing.
			See p. 164.
6½	LEVEL CROSSING. Newchurch Railway Station.	5¾	
6¼	Newchurch.	6	Mother-church of Ryde: like many so-called "new" places (New College, Oxford; Newbury, etc.) of great antiquity. Church, standing on abrupt cliff, is Early English
5	Bramstone Cross.	7¼	and rude Dec.; cruciform; wooden tower and spire at west end.
			Straight ahead, over cross-roads, and with short pitch to right bend of road.
	Newport, 6½ m. ☞ *Sandown*, 3 m.		See p. 156.
3¾	Whiteley Bank. Cross-roads.	8½	Keep straight ahead, over cross-roads. Long, gentle rises and falls to Wroxall.
	Newport, 7½ m. ☞ *Shanklin*, 2 m.		See p. 157.
			Hamlet. Rise to "Star" inn. Here turn right, uphill, with following descent. Turn left at foot, and then rise and fall past cemetery and straight on, downhill, past railway station, quarter-mile past which keep middle road on
2¼	Wroxall,	10	

Miles from Ventnor		Miles from Ryde	
			right, and then right at fork of roads to High Street.
	VENTNOR. (*Post Office.*)	12¼	Pop. 5866. Small but select seaside resort, greatly favoured with mild winters, and therefore, in conjunction with its dry atmosphere, peculiarly favourable to consumptive patients. In summer the heat is of almost tropical intensity. Ventnor is an entirely modern place, of hotels and lodging-houses. Foreshore is shingle. Hotels: Royal; Royal Marine. Motor repairs: Martin Brothers (garage); Brown's, High Street (garage); Jackman, Pier Street (garage).

L. VENTNOR TO FRESHWATER AND YARMOUTH

Miles from Y'mouth		Miles from Ventnor	
21¾	VENTNOR. (*Post Office.*) 		Leaving Ventnor, up Church Street, and past St. Catherine's Church; road then descends easily and again rises, past Royal Hotel. Thence undulating, along Undercliff Road.
20	St. Lawrence, Fork of roads, keep left. *Whitwell*, 1 m. ☞	1¾	At fork of roads, keep left (right-hand road goes to Newport, by Whitwell, ten miles. Church of St. Lawrence, built 1878, for needs of growing population, has quite obscured ancient church at summit of old road, known as "the Shute". This was once (but wrongly) said to be "smallest church in England," and measured 20 × 12 feet long, and 6 feet high. A chancel was subsequently added, *c.* 1840. Whitwell, reached through tunnel in cliff, has a curious Norman and

Miles from Y'mouth		Miles from Ventnor	
			Early English church, practically two small conjoined churches or chapels.
			The Undercliff, a five mile length of tumbled earth, fallen at various periods through the action of water percolating through cliffs, is a scene of wild beauty stretching along shore between Ventnor and Blackgang. It is a paradise of flowers, trees and shrubs which has commanded all the admiratory adjectives of innumerable writers.
	Buddle, ☞		Keeping left by St. Lawrence Church, road sharply undulates and then rises to coastguard station, thence falling to Blackgang.
16¼	Blackgang Chine.	5½	Romantic gap in cliffs, caused by landslips, and named from dark colour of rocks in the "gang" (*i.e.* the gangway) thus formed to sea. But most of the grandeur of scene has been abolished by modern villadom, etc., and the "cascade," once famous, is a poor thing that any Water Company could easily rival at small expense.
			Chine Hotel.
			Easy descent to Chale.
15½	Chale. (*Church.*) Keep right.	6¼	Small village. Church is Perpendicular. In churchyard lie many of twenty-five passengers and crew of the *Clarendon*, wrecked October, 1836, at Blackgang.
14	Chale Green. *Godshill,* 3¼ m. ☞ "Star" inn, keep right.	7¾	Keeping right at church; keep left at Chale Green, uphill.
			Right-hand road goes to Godshill.
			At "Star" inn, keep right.
13¼	Kingston Cross, keep left. ☜ *Kingston.*	8½	Here keep left.
			Small Early English church. Mural brass, Richard Mewys, 1535.

Miles from Y'mouth		Miles from Ventnor	
11	Shorwell. (*Church.*)	10¾	Long rise and descent to Shorwell. Church is Norman and Early Decorated. Fresco of St. Christopher; brass, Richard Bethell, vicar, 1518; and hour-glass stand. Curious monument, Sir John Leigh, 1629, and great-grandchild.
			Sharp turn left, past church, over bridge, and uphill to Brixton; with awkward bend entering village; and dangerous coach and motor-omnibus traffic, apt to be encountered in summer.
9	Brixton. (*Church.*)	12¾	Brixton, *i.e.*, "Ecgbright's town," once property of King Egbert, who gave it to bishopric of Winchester. Bishop Ken was vicar here, 1667-69, and Samuel Wilberforce.
7½	Mottiston. (*Church.*)	14¼	Curious little Transitional Norman church. Internal woodwork is of cedar, salvaged from wreck. On hillside is the "Longstone," 12 feet high, in proximity of several large tumuli.
6¾	Hulverston.	15	
			Keep right at cross-roads, and steeply uphill. Then down to
6½	Brook Cross, keep right.	15¼	Chessel; with swelling chalk downs on either side of road. Chessel Downs are site of ancient Danish burial-place. Very fine comprehensive views. A modern military road runs here.
	Brook.		
5¼	Chessel.	16½	At Shalcomb farm, left of road, keep left. Road rises and falls very sharply to Afton Farm, where keep right.
2½	Fork of roads, keep right.	19¼	(Left-hand road goes to Freshwater Bay, Alum Bay, and the Needles, four miles, pp. 165-166.)
2	Freshwater. (*Church.*)	19¾	Pop. 3306. A charming little seaside resort, not so overrun with modern vulgarities as are many

Miles from Y'mouth		Miles from Ventnor	
			others of the seaside towns of Isle of Wight. It is beautifully situated on river Yar. Church one mile inland, rebuilt 1876.
			Keeping right after passing Freshwater Church, road rises and
1¼	Norton Green.	20½	falls to Norton Green, where keep
			left, and ascend Norton Hill; thence descend by Hallett Shute.
1	Norton Hill,	20¾	Thence keep right along Causeway,
			and cross river Yare by drawbridge (toll) to Yarmouth.
	Hallett Shute. Cross the		
	Yare.		
	YARMOUTH. (*Old Market House.*)	21¾	Pop. 948. Small ancient town, now dependent largely upon excursion steamers which touch here. Town suffered much of old from French incursions, hence blockhouse built *temp.* Henry VIII. and still one of curiosities of the place. Church demolished by French, rebuilt *temp.* Charles I. from proceeds of collections made for purpose throughout country. In Holmes Chapel are numerous monuments of that family, including colossal statue of Admiral Sir Robert Holmes, died 1692. The statue of white marble was captured from French, and was an effigy of Louis XIV. With a new head it was made to do duty for Sir Robert.

LI. RYDE TO BEMBRIDGE AND SANDOWN

Miles from Sandown		Miles from Ryde	
11	RYDE. (*Pier : Shoreward End.*)		Proceeding shoreward, along pier, turn left, along Esplanade; then right, bearing left, uphill.

Miles from Sandown		Miles from Ryde	
			At summit, keep left, past St. John's Church, then left.
10	St. John's. Fork of roads, keep left.	1	(Right-hand road goes to Brading, three-quarters mile. See p. 155.)
9½	Fork of roads, keep right. *Spring Vale*, ¾ m.	1½	At fork of roads, keep right. (Left-hand road goes to Spring Vale, three-quarters mile.) Road descends and rises to cross-roads at one and three-quarters mile, keeping straight forward, inclining left, road undulates, with rising tendency, to Nettlestone.
9¼	Cross-roads. *Sea View*, ¾ m.	1¾	
8¼	Nettlestone.	2¾	
			Easy rises and falls to St. Helen's, past church; built 1719. Of old church only ancient tower remains, by the sea, and serving as sea-mark.
6¾	St. Helen's. (*Vine Inn.*)	4¼	Keeping right in village of St. Helen's, and then left, slightly downhill to railway station, road crosses causeway to Bembridge (toll).
6¼	St. Helen's Railway Station. LEVEL CROSSING.	4¾	
5¼	Bembridge.	5¾	Bembridge is situated in secluded corner of the Isle; but affected by golfers. Here is a good hotel (the "Royal Spithead").
			Keep right, up easy rise from causeway, and right again at Bembridge Church. Then level to
4½	Fork of roads, keep left.	6½	Windmill, where keep left at fork of roads, easily downhill, to Bembridge Cross.
4¼	Bemb'dge Cross, keep right.	6¾	Keep right, downhill to stream. Thence easy rise, bend of road to right, and slight drop. Rises and falls, then steep climb of Langlands Shute, on crest of which is Bembridge Fort. Road then gradually
	LanglandsShute		
3		8	falls and then rises to fork of roads, where keep left, past Yaverland

Miles from Sandown		Miles from Ryde	
			Church, and down to village.
2¼	Fork of roads, keep left.	8¾	Rough surface.
1½	Yaverland.	9½	Small church has fine Norman chancel-arch and South door. The scene — church, tall elms, and gabled old manor-house grouped together—is very charming. Easy rise and fall, then undulating to
	SANDOWN. (*Post Office.*)	11	Sandown. Loose rough roads. (Sandown described, p. 156.)

LII. VENTNOR TO FRESHWATER GATE AND YARMOUTH

Miles from Y'mouth		Miles from Ventnor	
27¼	VENTNOR. (*Post Office.*)		Ventnor to fork of roads at Afton Farm.
8	Fork of roads, keep left.	19¼	At fork of roads keep left. (Right-hand road goes to Yarmouth direct, two and half miles. See pp. 160-162.)
7½	Freshwater Gate. (*Stark's Hotel.*) Keep left.	19¾	Crossing a bridge, road goes straight on to Freshwater Gate, so-called from a "gate" or gap in the downs. Here keep left. Road
			rises and falls to Middleton.
	Freshwater Bay,		On left, a road goes to Freshwater Bay, whence in half-mile, Farringford is reached, a residence of Tennyson, Poet Laureate, where he lived in welcome seclusion:—
			"Close to the ridge of a noble down."
7	Middleton.	20¼	Long rise and descent to Stoats. Here keep straight forward, over
			cross-roads, up long easy rise, to
6¼	Stoats.	21	fork of roads, where keep left.

Miles from Y'mouth		Miles from Ventnor	
	Cross-roads.		(Right-hand road goes to Yarmouth.)
5½	Fork of roads, keep left.	21¾	Descent to Alum Bay, where there are hotels and other evidences of the strenuous modern exploitation of scenic beauties of Isle of
4¼	Alum Bay.	23	Wight, including a pier. Alum Bay is bordered by cliffs some 400 feet high, vividly streaked with more than the colours of the rainbow in sharply-defined alternations, a wonderful sight. The Isle terminates westward in the noble chalk cliffs (474 feet) whence the Needles are seen; three very prominent spiny masses of chalk rising from the waves, with a lighthouse built on the most westerly rock.
3¾	Fork of roads, keep left.	23½	Retracing road for about half-mile from Alum Bay, uphill, keep left at fork on descent; thence still descending, steeply, with following rise and falls to Totland Bay.
2¾	Totland Bay. (*Post Office.*)	24½	Rising seaside place, with pier, dominated by large hotel. Road rises easily, with repeated falls and rises to Colwell Bay Hotel in three-quarters mile; thence rising steeply to Golden
1¾	Fork of roads, keep left.	25½	Hill Fort. At fork of roads, keep left, and then, at cross-roads, left,
1¼	Hallett Shute, keep left.	26	descending Hallett Shute. Numerous forts, old and new, here bristle on the heights, guarding approach to Solent.
	Cross the Yare.		Bearing right, road crosses causeway and river Yare, into Yarmouth, over drawbridge (toll).
	YARMOUTH. (*Old Market House.*)	27¼	

LIII. YARMOUTH TO WEST COWES.

Miles from W. Cowes		Miles from Yarmouth	
11¾	YARMOUTH. (*Old Market House.*)		Proceeding along Newport Road, undulating, descend to Ningwood Bridge.
8¾	Ningwood Bridge. Cross a stream.	3	Rise and fall from bridge, with further rise, and final steep fall to Shalfleet.
7¾	Shalfleet.	4	Church is Norman and Early English. In church is eleventh-century monumental slab, sculptured with shield and spear, found buried in churchyard.
			Sharp, short rise. At top, turn
	Fork of roads, keep left.		left at fork of roads. (Right-hand road goes to Newport, five and three-quarter miles.
			Easy descent and rise.
	Newtown, ½ m.		Very small village, with extremely interesting history. Although now a place of only a few rural cottages, Newtown was in its day corporate, and returned two members to Parliament. It was "new" in Norman times, and was then styled "Francheville," receiving name of "Newtown" *temp.* Queen Elizabeth, when it was fondly hoped to revive its fortunes, at the lowest ebb after destruction by French in 1377. Old town-hall, afterwards school, is now dwelling-house. Newtown "River" is salt-water estuary; oyster-beds. Road descends to Clamerkin Bridge, then rises to fork; left to Lock's Green.
5½	Lock's Green.	6¼	Hamlet, with school-house.
5	Porchfield.	6¾	Hamlet. Easy rise and fall to cross-roads, where keep left. Then

Miles from W. Cowes		Miles from Yarmouth	
	Cross-roads, keep left. Cross-roads, keep left. keep right.		easy rise and fall, keeping right at foot. Steep, short rise follows, then easy descent, with rise to cross-roads, where keep left, then right, downhill, to Tinker's Lane.
2½	Tinker's Lane.	9¼	Gradual rise to fork of roads, where keep left, then again first left. (Right-hand road goes to
1¾	Fork of roads, keep left.	10	Newport.)
1	Debourne.	10¾	Here keep right. Long descent to West Cowes, along Park Road and Terminus Road. Nasty bend at railway station. Keep left at High Street, then right by Fountain Hotel, to landing-stage.
	Cross-roads, keep right.		
	WEST COWES. (*Landing Stage.*)	11¾	Pop. 8654. Chief yachting station of Isle of Wight, looking northward across Solent and Spithead to Southampton Water.

East Cowes, on opposite shore of Medina River—here a salt-water estuary, one mile broad—is much smaller place; but both originated in circular forts built *temp.* Henry VIII. for coast defence, and called the East and West Cow:—

The two great Cows that in loud thunder roar,
This on the eastern, that the western shore.

West Cowes Castle is now used as club-house of Royal Yacht Squadron—the select and exclusive resort of yachting society. Situation is flat and almost level with water, to which beautiful lawns and grounds lead. Cowes Regatta, in August, is one of the finest spectacles of its kind.

Hotels: Fountain; Gloucester; Royal Marine. Motor repairs: Clark & Blachford.

Proceeding under archway at Fountain Hotel, and keeping left into High Street, turn sharply to right in 200 yards. Then left steeply uphill. At "Duke of York" inn, in quarter-mile,

Floating Bridge.	12¼	keep left down Medina Road and to floating-bridge, which crosses every ten minutes.

LIV. NEWPORT TO SANDOWN

Miles from Sandown		Miles from Newport	
9½	NEWPORT. (*St. James's Square.*)		Leaving Newport by Upper St. James's Street, steeply uphill, along the road to Godshill, bear left, and descend to Shide, passing over level crossing and turning right.
8½	Shide. LEVEL CROSSING.	1	Suburb of Newport. Gradual ascent of nearly one mile to fork of roads, where keep left. (Right-hand road goes to Godshill, three
7½	Fork of roads, keep left.	2	and three-quarter miles. See p.176.) Long ascent, then undulating. Road winds to left, beneath shoulders of downs, then bears right, descending easily to Arreton.
5½	Arreton. (*White Lion.*)	4	Church is Norman and Early English and very fine; somewhat afflicted, however, with modern fittings, in which craze for polished marble and the like gauds is painfully prominent. Brass: Harry Hawles, 1430; with verse. On hillside is Jacobean manor-house, now farm.
4½	Horringford R'lway Station. LEVEL CROSSING.	5	Road descends to level crossing at Horringford railway station, with gentle rise to cross-roads, and on to Branstone Cross.
3½	Cross-roads.	6	
3	Branstone Cross.	6½	Road descends to cross-roads at Apse Heath, where keep straight forward.

Miles from Sandown		Miles from Newport	
2½	Apse Heath. Cross-roads.	7	Road descends by varying gradients to stream, thence rising and descending to Lake.
1½	Cross a stream.	8	
1	Lake. (*"Stag" inn.*) Keep left.	8½	Keeping left at "Stag" inn, turn right in quarter-mile, and proceed under railway and uphill past barracks.
	Fork of roads, keep right.		Approaching Sandown, keep right, downhill.
	SANDOWN. (*Post Office.*)	9½	(Described, p. 156.)

LV. NEWPORT TO CHALE BY KINGSTON CROSS

Miles from Chale		Miles from Newport	
8½	NEWPORT. (*St. James's Square.*)		Leaving Newport by High Street for Carisbrooke, keep left at column and up long rise, past Carisbrooke Castle. Thence undulating, with downward inclination, for one and half mile, with
7¼	Carisbrooke. (*Convent.*)	1¼	following easy rise. The woods at Gatcombe are very beautiful. Here, on left, is Gatcombe House, built 1750 by one of Worsley family.
6½	*Gatcombe* ☞	2	Church, on right, rebuilt, except Perpendicular tower; contains fine wooden cross-legged effigy, *temp.* Edward I., considered to be one of extinct Estur family.
5¼	Sheat.	3¼	Here is fine Jacobean manor-house. Road rises, gradually growing steeper, through hamlet
4½	Chillerton St.	4	of Chillerton Street, then steeply down, with following easy rise, to Billingham House. Road then
2¼	Kingston Cross.	6¼	undulates to Kingston Cross.

Miles from Chale		Miles from Newport	
2	"Star" inn, keep left.	6½	At "Star" inn, keep left, downhill.
1½	Chale Green. CHALE. (*Church.*)	7 8½	Keep right.

LVI. EAST COWES TO RYDE

Miles from Ryde		Miles from East Cowes	
8¼	EAST COWES.		Keeping left, after crossing river, along Castle Street, take first to right, uphill, to Osborne gates. Some fine villas line the shore and occupy hillsides at East Cowes. Here is villa called East Cowes Castle, built by Nash, architect of Regent Street, etc.; also Norris Castle (Duke of Bedford). But Osborne House is the great centre of interest here (rather, however, from sentimental interest in Queen Victoria than from any intrinsic merit). Since death of Queen Victoria it has become Naval and Military Hospital, and in grounds has been built Royal Naval College.

Estate of Osborne was purchased 1840 by Queen Victoria and old house demolished. On site was erected existing Italianesque villa, design of which was largely inspired by Prince Consort. It was never really comfortable. Here Queen Victoria died 22nd January, 1901.

7½	Osborne. (*Gates.*)	¾	Keep right here, and past Prince of Wales gates and hotel.
6¼	Whippingham.	2	Church here is a very notable building, rebuilt 1854-60 by Queen Victoria, and added to at different times. The building it replaced was a singular would-be Gothic church by Nash. Details of present church are very sumptuous, but style is a bastard one, not at all to be commended. Seats for Royal Family and household carefully partitioned off from those for meaner mortals. Many memorials to members of Royal Family, also chapel in which is monument to Prince Henry of Battenberg. Died 1896.
5¼	Cross-roads, keep left.	3	At cross-roads, one mile past Whippingham Schools, keep left.

Miles from Ryde		Miles from East Cowes	
			(Right-hand road goes to Newport, two and half miles. See p. 173.)
4¾	Palmer's Bridge.	3½	Easy rise and fall to Palmer's Bridge.
			Long rise and fall to Wootton Bridge.
3¼	Wootton Bridge.	5	
			Three rises and falls past Quarr Hill down to Binstead, passing
2¼	Quarr Hill,	6	numerous villas, behind which are
			scanty remains of Quarr Abbey, so called from *quarraria*—ancient
	Cross the		quarries in neighbourhood, whence
			came much of stone for building of Winchester Cathedral.
	Wootton River.		
1½	Binstead. (*Post Office.*)	6¾	Pretty village. Church rebuilt 1844-76. Entrance to churchyard formed by Norman arch. Road rises from village, keeping left at first turning. Road goes level to Ryde. At fork of three roads,
¾	Fork of 3 roads, take middle.	7½	take middle, along St. John Street to High Street, where keep left downhill, bearing right past theatre, then left steeply down Union Street, from which turn sharply right at foot into Pier Street and Esplanade.
	RYDE. (*Pier : Shoreward End.*)	8¼	(Described, p. 158.)

RYDE TO NEWPORT AND FRESHWATER BAY.

Miles from F'water Bay		Miles from Ryde	
19¼	RYDE. (*Pier : Shoreward End.*)		Proceeding to right from pier, along Pier Street and turning left up Union Street, keep right past theatre and turn left up High Street. Thence in 200 yards right

Miles from F'water Bay		Miles from Ryde	
	Cross-roads, keep right.		into John Street. At cross-roads, keep right, and downhill into Binstead.
17¾	Binstead.	1½	
			Road rises and descends Quarr Hill, then rises and falls more
17½	Quarr Hill,	1¾	easily, with another easy rise and fall to Wootton Bridge.
	Cross the		
	Wootton River.		
16	Wootton Bridge.	3¼	
			Road rises. On rise, avoid old road to Newport, on left, at half-mile.
15	Palmer's Bridge.	4¼	
			Descending to Palmer's Bridge, road again rises to fork.
13½	Fork of roads, keep left.	5¾	Keep left at fork of roads. (Right-hand road goes to East Cowes, two and half miles.)
			Entering Newport, road descends sharply to railway bridge across Medina River, thence gradually rising into town.
12	NEWPORT. (*St. James's Sq.*)	7¼	Pop. 10,911. Ancient town, on navigable estuary of Medina River. It is a busy and increasing place. Church, rebuilt 1854, contains

curiously-carved old pulpit (1636). Here lies Princess Elizabeth, second daughter of Charles I. She died, aged 15, at Carisbrooke Castle, 1650. Queen Victoria, in 1856, erected a monument here to her memory. Here also is monument, with effigy, to Sir Edward Horsey, 1582. Grammar School, 1614. In this building Charles I. and Parliamentary Commissioners negotiated, fruitlessly, 1648.

Newport was utterly destroyed by French 1377, and very slowly recovered, not reaching its former importance until reign of James I.

Hotels: Warburton's (garage); Bugle (garage). Motor repairs: Marvin and Cheverton.

Miles from F'water Bay		Miles from Ryde	
11½	Fork of roads, keep right.	7¾	Leaving Newport along High Street, keep right at fork of roads in half-mile.
11	Carisbrooke. (*Church.*)	8¼	Beautiful village and castle of Carisbrooke are additionally interesting as scene of captivity of Charles I., 14th November, 1647, to 15th September, 1648. Castle, built *temp.* Henry I., has been greatly altered and enlarged since then. The noble great machicolated gatehouse, with flanking circular towers, was built by Lord Scales *c.* 1464, and extensive repairs and military works were undertaken *c.* 1587-98. The apartments occupied by captive King Charles are shown, and also window where his attempted escape was frustrated by his becoming wedged in between bars. News of a projected second attempt reached ears of his gaolers and caused him to be more closely guarded.

Here two children of the unhappy monarch were kept for a time after his removal. The Princess Elizabeth died here, 1650. In 1653 the Duke of Gloucester was permitted to depart the country.

Church is chiefly Transitional Norman, and still a large building, although shorn of chancel and north aisle *temp.* Queen Elizabeth. Fine tower. Monument to Lady Margaret Seymour, wife of Sir Nicholas Wadham, Governor of Isle of Wight in reign of Henry VIII. ; also monument to William Keeling, 1619, general for Honble. East India Adventurers, with singular verses.

	Fork of roads, keep right.		At fork of roads, past church, keep right, uphill for one mile. Thence undulating, with steep ascent and fall to Calbourne.
6	Calbourne. (" *Sun* " *inn.*)	13¼	A charming village, with cottages grouped around a green. Church is Norman and Early English, but unfortunately " restored " in not the good sense of that word. Brass, to a Montacute of Swainston, and one to clergyman—Daniel Evance, died 1652 ; with anagram, " I can deal even ".
5½	Fork of roads, keep left.	13¾	Road descends easily to fork, where keep left, steeply down. (Right-hand road goes to Yarmouth, five and quarter miles.)

Miles from F'water Bay		Miles from Ryde	
3½	Chessel. Cross-roads, keep straight on.	15¾	Straight on at Chessel cross-roads, Ventnor road joining on left. Road rises and falls.
¾	Fork of roads, keep left.	18½	At fork of roads keep left. (Right-hand road goes to Freshwater and Yarmouth, half-mile and two and three-quarter miles.
¼	F'water Gate. (*Stark's Hotel.*)	19	Rise to Freshwater Gate. Keeping left at Stark's Hotel, road gradually descends to Freshwater Bay.
	FRESHWATER BAY.	19¼	

LVII. WEST COWES TO NEWPORT, GODSHILL AND VENTNOR

Miles from Ventnor		Miles from West Cowes	
15½	WEST COWES. (*Landing Stage.*)		Proceeding from landing stage, and under archway at Fountain Hotel, keep left into High Street, then right, up Railway Street, and straight on between Roman Catholic Chapel and railway station.
14½	Debourne. Cross-roads, Keep left.	1	At cross-roads, keep left.
13¾	Cross roads, keep right.	1¾	At cross-roads, keep right.
13½	Fork of roads, keep left.	2	At fork of roads, keep left.
13¼	Northwood. ("*Horseshoe*" *inn.*)	2¼	Small Transitional Norman church, with modern spire.
	Fork of roads, keep right.		At fork of roads, keep right. Parkhurst Forest extends away to right.
			Road rises easily, and falls steeply to Parkhurst, where are
11½	Parkhurst.	4	those evidences of advanced civilis-

Miles from Ventnor		Miles from West Cowes	
	(*Barracks.*)		ation, the Convict Prison, Barracks and Workhouse.
			Descent to Newport, along St. James's Street (Described, p. 173.)
10½	NEWPORT.	5	Leaving Newport by Upper St. James's Street, steeply uphill, road bears left and descends to Shide, passing over level crossing, and turning right.
9½	Shide. LEVEL CROSSING. Keep right.	6	Suburban to Newport.
			Gradual ascent of nearly one mile to fork of roads, where keep right.
8½	Fork of roads, keep right.	7	(Left-hand road goes to Sandown, seven and half miles. See p. 169.)
			Road descends to Blackwater level crossing.
8¼	Blackwater. LEVEL CROSSING.	7¼	
			Long rise and easy descent, with following rise to Rookley.
7	Rookley. Fork of roads, keep left.	8½	Keep left at fork of roads. Road descends to Bohemia.
6¼	Bohemia.	9¼	
6	Bow Bridge.	9½	
	Cross a stream.		At cross-roads keep left. (Right-hand road goes to Ventnor by Whitwell, six and quarter miles.)
5½	Cross-roads, keep left.	10	
4¾	Godshill. (*Griffin Hotel.*)	10¾	Hilltop village, prettily situated above the winding roads of district, which are very like Devonshire lanes. Church is large Decorated and Perpendicular cruciform building containing fine recessed altar-tomb, Sir J. Leigh and lady, *temp.* Henry VIII. Monts. Worsley family.

Miles from Ventnor		Miles from West Cowes	
4¼	Sandford. Whiteley Bank.	11¼	Undulating road, with easy fall and rise to Whiteley Bank. Road from Ryde joins on left. Here keep right. (Left-hand road goes
3½	J'nction of roads from Ryde and fork of roads, keep right. *Appuldurcombe*, ☞	12	to Shanklin.) Away on right is Appuldurcombe, seat of modern monastery. On hilltop, 685 feet above sea, whence Isle of Wight is seen spread out as in an isometric drawing, is fragment of obelisk erected 1744 to Sir Robert Worsley. Summit of obelisk was wrecked by lightning, 1831.
			Long easy rises and falls to Wroxall.
2¼	Wroxall.	13¼	Hamlet below Boniface Down, to which road now rises, opening up magnificent views.
1¼	"Star" inn. Fork of roads, keep right. Fork of roads, keep left.	14¼	Keeping right at "Star" inn, uphill, road goes in short descent in one mile to fork, where keep left, easily uphill, to cemetery: then straight on, downhill, past railway station, quarter-mile past which, keep middle road on right, and then right at fork of roads, to High Street.
	VENTNOR. (*Post Office.*)	15½	(Described, p. 160.)

LVIII. KINGSTON TO WEYBRIDGE, CHERTSEY AND STAINES.

Miles from Staines		Miles from Kingston	
	KINGSTON. *Surrey.* (*Market Place.*)		Follow tram lines over Kingston Bridge (tram lines very dangerous here), then bearing left along flat road, shaded with trees, to Hamp-

Miles from Staines		Miles from Kingston	
	Cross the Thames. *Enter M'dlesex.*		ton Court. Tram lines all the way. Road bends sharply left at Hampton Court.
12	Hampton Court. (*Greyhound Hotel.*)	1½	Hampton Court Palace, built originally by Cardinal Wolsey, who surrendered it to Henry VIII. Here resided English sovereigns until Queen Anne. Little of Wolsey's palace remains, Henry VIII. and William III. having largely rebuilt it. Palace, with its State rooms, picture collections, gardens and park open daily to public, free.
	Cross the Thames. *Enter Surrey.*		Crossing Thames, turn sharply right, and follow road past Hurst Park racecourse, into Walton. Road flat.
11½	East Molesey.	2	
7¾	Walton-on-Thames. (*Church.*)	5¾	Pop. 10,329. Old riverside village, in midst of modern villa suburbs. In glass case in church is a "Gossip's bridle," inscribed :— "*Chester presents Walton with a bridle To curb women's tongues when they are idle.*" Interesting brass : John Selwyn, keeper of Oatlands Park, died 1587, with wife and eleven children, and figure of himself mounted on stag. Monument, Viscount Shannon, died 1740. Hotel : Oatlands Park. Motor repairs : Turner & Sons. Beyond church, turn left. (Right for Walton Bridge and Lower Halliford.)
	Hersham.		
6½	Oatlands Park. (*Post Office.*)	7	New suburban district, adjoining park, formerly seat of Duke of York, 1794. House converted to hotel, 1858.
	School Hill,		Three-quarters mile beyond Oat-

Miles from Staines		Miles from Kingston	
	DOWN		lands Park turn left, then bearing left, descend School Hill.
5½	WEYBRIDGE. (*Church.*)	8	Pop. 5329. Picturesque old village fringing green, in midst of great villa district. On green is memorial column to Duchess of York (died at Oatlands, 1820). This is original pillar erected at Seven Dials, London, *c.* 1694. It stood there until 1773. Large stone formerly supporting dials is embedded in pathway near "Ship" inn.
	Cross the Wey.		Weybridge Church, rebuilt 1848. Brasses: Thomas Inwood, 1586, and three wives and five children. John Woulde, 1598. Monument,
	Cross the Canal.		Duchess of York. Hotels: Oatlands Park; Lincoln Arms (garage). Motor repairs: Paterson's, High Street (garage).
	Cross the Bourne.		Turning right, past church, cross river Wey, canal, and Bourne in succession, keeping straight on
	Addlestone.		over Addlestone Moor.
3	Chertsey. (*Church.*)	10½	Pop. 12,762. Riverside town, dull and uninteresting church, rebuilt 1808. The great Abbey of Chertsey, founded *c.* A.D. 666, and afterwards becoming one of most splendid in country, was dissolved, 1537. Not the slightest vestige of it, except a few stones and tiles in private garden, now left. Thames at Chertsey is at its tamest. Hotels: Bridge; Crown. Motor repairs: Herring & Son, Guildford Street.
½	Hythe.	13	Straight road on to Hythe, hamlet of Egham. Here, facing "Old Bridge Cottage," turn sharply left, and then in fifty yards sharply

Miles from Staines		Miles from Kingston	
			right, and over Staines Bridge into Staines.
	STAINES. *Enter M'dlesex.*	13½	(Described, p. 355.)

LIX. KINGSTON TO LEATHERHEAD

Miles from L'head		Miles from Kingston	
8¼	KINGSTON. *Surrey.* (*Coronation Stone.*)		High Street and Portsmouth Road, alongside Thames to the Waterworks on right, turning left along "Brighton Road" (with tramway lines) and under railway
7¼	Surbiton.	1	bridge. Road rises and becomes "Upper Brighton Road". In three-quarters mile from turning stands "Maypole" inn; several roads branching right and left. Keep straight on, leaving inn on
5¼	Hook.	3	your right, along Hook Road. Road rises and falls all way to Leatherhead in long sweeping undulations.
4½	Chessington.	3¾	All places on the way are small and lack interest.
	LEATHERHEAD.	8¼	(Leatherhead described, p. 135-6.) Short steep rise into town, and nasty abrupt turn to left and then right.

LX. LONDON TO KINGSTON BY HAMMERSMITH AND BARNES

Miles from Kingston		Miles from London	
10½	LONDON. (*Hyde Park Corner.*)		Along Knightsbridge Road, Kensington Gore and Kensington High Street to Hammersmith
7¼	Hammersmith Broadway. Hammersmith Bridge.	3¼	Broadway, where turn left and take right-hand turn almost directly in front. This is Hammersmith Bridge Road, flat and

Miles from Kingston		Miles from London	
	Cross the Thames. *Enter Surrey.*		wood-paved to Barnes. (Do *not* turn to right immediately passing Hammersmith Bridge.)
5¾	Barnes. (*Red Lion.*)	4¾	Old village (now almost entirely overwhelmed in new suburbs) on right. Old church, rebuilt and repatched at various times, has sixteenth-century red-brick tower. Note in churchyard on south side of church tomb of Edward Rose (1653), still with the rose-bushes (but not now very flourishing) which he desired to be planted here "for ever".
	Barnes Railway Station.		
5¼	Cross-roads.	5¼	
	Fork of roads. Avoid right turn.		Keep straight on, over Barnes Common, crossing over railway station to cross-roads. Here keep straight across, up Roehampton Lane, long gradual rise, passing convent on right.
4½	Roehampton.	6	Rustic village, on Putney Heath. Modern church.
4	Junction of rds., turn right.	6½	Turn right at junction of roads. Here is Portsmouth Road, to Kingston. (See p. 145.)
	KINGSTON, (*Market Place.*)	10½	

LXA. LONDON TO RICHMOND (BEST ROUTE)

Miles from Richmond		Miles from London	
7¾	LONDON. (*Hyde Park Corner.*)		As above (p. 180).
2½	Barnes Railway Station. Cross-roads. Priest's Bridge. Cross the Beverley Brook.	5¼	Turn right at cross-roads past railway station. Straight road, level, into Richmond.

Miles from Richmond		Miles from London	
	East Sheen.		
1½	*Mortlake*, ☞	6¼	Mortlake lies off to right, on Thames. "Mortlake" is said to derive from *Mortuus lacus*, the dead lake, but—(?). Ancient riverside village, now suburban town. Riverside front is still old-fashioned. Here is end of Oxford and Cambridge boat-race course. Church rebuilt, except ivy-clad tower, with stone inscribed "Vivat R. H. 8, 1543". Font *c.* 1450, bears arms of Archbishop Bourchier.
	RICHMOND. (*Greyhound Hotel.*)	7¾	Pop. 35,385. The proper name of Richmond is "Sheen". It bore that title (Anglo-Saxon and modern German—*schön:* bright, beautiful; Middle English—"shene": compare—"Whan shaws bene sheene and shroddes full fayre") from earliest times until Henry VII. (formerly Earl of Richmond, Yorks.) rebuilt Royal Palace here and called it "Richmond". The hamlet, as it then was, speedily acquired name of Palace. All the map now shows of old name is that of East Sheen, of which Richmond was the western counterpart. London and Richmond are continuous, but while the Thames runs Richmond cannot lose its ancient savour.

Richmond Green is behind principal street. On one side is Maid of Honour Row—seventeenth-century red-brick houses adjoining old Palace gateway. Of Palace, where Queen Elizabeth died, 1603, few vestiges are left. Parish church rebuilt, except ancient tower, in eighteenth century. It looks like a factory. New chancel added 1904 in would-be Gothic, to which factory portion is preferable. Town-hall clock bell has probably most discordant note of any within 100-mile radius of London.

Richmond Terrace commands one of loveliest views in England, and is probably now more beautiful than ever before. Terrace Gardens, opened 1886, need not fear comparison with any others in England.

Hotels: Greyhound; Star and Garter; Castle. Motor repairs: Holbrook Motor Company, Hill Rise.

LXI. LONDON TO RICHMOND AND KINGSTON BY KEW

Miles from Kingston		Miles from London	
12	LONDON. (*Hyde Park Corner.*)		(See p. 353).
10¼	Kensington. (*St. Mary Abbots.*)	1¾	
8¾	Hammersmith Broadway.	3¼	Here keep straight forward, following tramways through King
7	Turnham Green.	5	Street, Hammersmith, to Turnham
6½	Gunnersbury Railway Station.	5½	Green, Gunnersbury and Kew Bridge. Here turn left and cross
6	Kew Bridge. *Strand-on-the-Green.* Cross the Thames.	6	Thames, over Kew Bridge. On Middlesex shore, on left, note quaint waterside houses of Strand-on-the-Green.
5½	Kew. (*Church.*)	6½	Old village of Kew (now incorporated in borough of Richmond) is prettily grouped round pleasant green, to right of which is principal entrance of Kew Gardens. Church stands on green. It is of brick, built 1714, and often added to. In churchyard lie Gainsborough and Zoffany. "L. N. G., who died from the sting of a B in the I; the peerless, yet hapless, maid of Q," is a weird invention of Tom Hood's sportive muse, and it would be vain to seek her epitaph, except in his pages. In church is Cambridge mausoleum. Road runs past Kew Gardens wall on right, and line of villas on left, to Richmond.
4	RICHMOND. (*Greyhound Hotel.*)	8	(Described, p. 182.) See above. Past "Greyhound," in George Street, bending left (traffic apt to

Miles from Kingston		Miles from London	
			be crowded) to Hill Street. Straight on, avoiding right turn to Richmond Bridge, taking right hand at fork of roads immediately beyond. This is Petersham Road, beginning narrow, then widening and descending moderate hill. Road soon passes through woodland, and turning sharply right, descends short steep pitch. This is the foot of Petersham (locally "Star") Hill, which rises to Richmond Park and "Star and Garter" on left.
3	Petersham. (*Dysart Arms.*)	9	Small village of some 600 inhabitants, but large parish, including much of Richmond Park. In Domesday Book "Patriceham". Formerly property of Abbey of St. Peter, at Chertsey. Church of St. Peter—small building, with bell cote on tower—early eighteenth century. Monument: George Cole, of Middle Temple, and wife, 1624-33. In churchyard lies Captain Vancouver, died 1798. New church, size of small cathedral (erected 1905-7), near by, is melancholy example of unwanted church building.
			Bear left out of village. On right is entrance to avenue approach to Ham House (Earl of Dysart).
2	Ham. (*New Inn.*)	10	Small village, fringing large and beautiful common. Church built 1832; since added to.
	KINGSTON. (*Market Place.*)	12	(Described, p. 145.)

LXII. LEATHERHEAD TO GUILDFORD

Miles from Guildford		Miles from Leatherhead	
12¼	LEATHERHEAD. *Surrey.* Cross the Mole.		Proceed down Bridge Street to river Mole, crossing bridge. At "Rising Sun" inn, half-mile beyond, turn right, and at next fork, left.
			Road rises.
11	Fetcham.	1¼	Tiny village. Church stands in Fetcham Park, adjoining mansion.
10	Great Bookham. Cross-roads. Keep straight on.	2¼	Church is Norman and Decorated. Chancel rebuilt, 1341, by Abbot Rutherwyke, according to Latin inscription of that period, on wall. Monuments: Colonel Moore, 1735, with effigy as Roman warrior; Arthur Moore, 1746. In Slyfield Chapel are brasses of that extinct family. Brass to Robert Shiers, 1668. Monuments: Robert Shiers and wife, and son, Sir George.
9½	Little Bookham. Cross roads. Turn right and left.	2¾	Church is fine Norman and Early English, well cared for. Ancient yew in churchyard. Here turn right at cross-roads, then immediately left.
8¾	Effingham.	3½	Seat of Lord Howard of Effingham until 1647. Church Early English. Tower a compo. monstrosity of *c.* 1770. Bear right and follow easy descent to East Horsley.
7	East Horsley.	5¼	Church partly Early English. Brass: John Bowthe, Bishop of Exeter, died 1478. In vestry is altar-tomb, with effigies, of Thomas Cromwell, groom-porter to Queen Elizabeth, and wife.
	Fork of roads.		Beyond village, on right, is East Horsley Towers (Earl of Lovelace) in fine park. Turn left, at "Duke of Wellington" inn.
6½	West Horsley.	5¾	Church is Early English and Perpendicular, with ivied tower

Miles from Guildford		Miles from Leatherhead	
			with spire; fourteenth century monument of a former rector in chancel wall. Nicholas Chapel, with monuments of that family, who once resided at adjacent West Horsley Place. Road sharply undulates to Merrow.
5	Fork of roads. *East Clandon*, 🖙 *West Clandon*, 🖙	7¼	Keep left. Picturesque village. Church ill-used with compo.-coating. Church in sorry condition. On right of road is Clarendon Park (Earl of Onslow).
2	Merrow.	10¼	Church, ruined by "restorers," adjoins quaint old three-gabled "Running Horse" inn, dated 1615, with recent sign painted by E. H. Sime.
	DOWN		Long descent to Guildford. (Described, pp. 147-148.)
	GUILDFORD. (*Town Hall.*)	12¼	

LXIII. LONDON TO CHICHESTER BY MIDHURST

Miles from C'chester		Miles from London	
63	LONDON. (*Westminster Bridge.*)		(London to Milford, see pp. 144-149.)
27¼	MILFORD. *Surrey.* *Lea Park*, 🖙	35¾	In two miles the hideous walls enclosing Lea Park skirt road for long distance. The place is notorious in connection with Whitaker Wright, "Napoleon of finance," who committed suicide, 26th January, 1904, upon being sentenced to long term of imprisonment. Romantic tales of costly works executed here for him. Ball-room under lake, with glass roof, etc. Lodges and four miles of stone
	DOWN		
24	Brook Street.	39	
	DOWN & UP		

Miles from C'chester		Miles from London	
22	Grayswood.	41	walls built at a cost of £36,000. Estate offered at auction, 1905, by Court of Chancery, but withdrawn after only £35,000 bid.
20	HASLEMERE.	43	Pop. 2614. Formerly small country town. Decayed with extinction of coaching, but since romantic scenery of neighbouring Hindhead and "Highlands of Surrey" discovered it has revived. A town and district of country houses, rather in danger of becoming over-built. Hotels: Royal Anchor; Old Swan.
	Shottermill, 1 m. ☞		Suburb of Haslemere. Associations with George Eliot, etc.
	Lynchmere, 3½ m. ☞		At turning, across the heath to right, off road to Liphook is Lynchmere, secluded hamlet, with adjoining mansion including remains of
	Friday Hill,		Shulbrede Priory, founded *c.* 1230. Remains include "Prior's Room," with quaint frescoes of Nativity, birds and beasts looking on. On representation of a
17	Fernhurst.	46	cock crowing is legend: "*Christus natus est*". A duck is shown, asking "*Quando, quando?*" to which a raven answers "*In hac nocte*". "*Ubi, ubi,*" queries a cow of a lamb; lamb bleating, "In Bethlems".
	Aldworth, 1½ m.		Aldworth, secluded mansion under Blackdown; built by Knowles for Lord Tennyson, poet laureate, who died here 1892.
15½	Henley Green.	47½	Fine Perpendicular church, with elaborate monument of Viscount Montague, 1592; removed from
	Henley Hill,		Midhurst Church, 1880. Adjoining, and on road to Midhurst, is Cowdray Park, in which are situated romantic ruins of Cowdray

Miles from C'chester		Miles from London	
			House, destroyed by fire, 1793.
12½	Easebourne.	50½	It was semi-castellated brick mansion, built 1530 by Earl of Southampton. Became property of Sir Anthony Browne, created Viscount Montague. He was given Battle Abbey by Henry VIII., and legends told how his family were laid under curse of fire and water for sacrilege. Almost simultaneously with burning of Cowdray, eighth Viscount Montague drowned at Falls of Lauffen, near Schaffhausen. Title extinct with his successor. On his death, Cowdray inherited by sister, whose two sons drowned at Bognor. Cowdray estates then sold to Earl of Egmont.
12	MIDHURST.	51	Pop. 1650. Quiet, picturesque old market town on river Rother.
9½	Cocking.	53½	Large Perpendicular church.
	Cocking Hill, UP†		Hotels and garage: Angel; Spread Eagle. Motor repairs: Poate.
	Budd's Hill, DOWN		
6½	Singleton.	56½	Perpendicular church with Norman tower.
	East Dean, 2 m.		
5½	West Dean.	57½	Early English church; monuments of Lewknor family. Woodland scenery in which at East or
2½	East Lavant.	60½	West Dean was situated Alfred the Great's hunting-lodge, where Asser first saw him.
			Burial-place of Dean Hook, died 1875.
	Mid Lavant,		On left, Goodwood Park, seat of Duke of Richmond. Named from Saxon, Godwin. Park purchased 1720 from Compton family by first Duke of Richmond. House built by Sir William Chambers, altered

Miles from C'chester	Miles from London	
		by Wyatt. Collection of pictures, etc. Roman relics found in Park, which is beautifully wooded and known as "Glorious Goodwood". Goodwood Race Meeting, held in July, is pre-eminently "Society" function marks close of London "season". First held 1802.
CHICHESTER.	63	Pop. 12,241. The *Regnum* of Roman Britain: "Cissa's ceaster," Saxon era. Terminus of Roman road, "Stone Street," London. Cathedral city. Cathedral founded in succession to that of Selsey, 1108. Destroyed by fire, 1114. Rebuilt 1123. Norman nave, with peculiarity (unique among English cathedrals) of four aisles. Exterior aisles Early English. Choir Norman, Retrochoir Transitional-Norman and Early English, transepts Norman. Two west towers Norman, and peculiar feature of detached campanile tower of late Perpendicular date fifteenth century, built to relieve central tower of weight of bells. To this central tower was added in 1380 the tall and graceful spire, 270 feet, which, after some preliminary warnings, sank suddenly in complete ruin, 21st February, 1861. Rebuilt, 1866, at a cost of £25,000. Total length of cathedral, 411 feet. Fine cloisters to south. Bishop's palace. Monuments in cathedral: Arundel Chantry, Richard FitzAlan, 1372, thirteenth Earl of Arundel, and Countess. Chapel of St. John Baptist; fine effigy of (?) Maud, Countess of Arundel, 1270. Near by is monumental statue of Huskisson, M.P., killed 1830 at opening of Liverpool and Manchester Railway, first victim of railway accident. South aisle, tomb of Bishop Arundel, 1459. Brass: William Bradbridge, three times Mayor, 1592. Tomb of Bishop Molyneux, murdered 1450. Ten various monuments in nave, by Flaxman. Most interesting monument in south transept to "St. Richard of Chichester," *i.e.*, Richard de la Wych, died 1253. Near by, brass to Dean Burgon, died 1888. Carvings on miserere seats in choir. Monuments: Dean Hook and Bishop Durnford.

Tomb in Retro-choir of Bishop Story, died 1503, builder of Market Cross. In wall adjoining is heart shrine with defaced carving, "Ici gist le cœur Maud de ——". Tomb of Bishop Day, died 1556. In Lady Chapel, plain coped tomb, inscribed "Radulphus Episcopus," thought to be resting-place of Bishop Ralph, founder of cathedral. Over fine Early English and

Decorated Lady Chapel is cathedral library, containing many interesting early MSS. and relics discovered in cathedral. Market Cross at intersection of four principal streets of Chichester; fine late Perpendicular canopied structure, elaborately enriched. Defaced, and statues removed from niches, 1643, when city and cathedral suffered greatly from Puritan soldiery, after siege. Clock given, 1724, and bronze bust of Charles I. St. Mary's Hospital; singular almshouse founded *c.* 1150; refounded, 1562. Consists of Early English and Decorated hall roofed in massive timbering, with tiny two-roomed dwellings on either side for inmates, eight in number. Interesting chapel. Guildhall, formerly Greyfriars Chapel, *c.* 1233. Churches of St. Olave and St. Andrew. Ancient Vicar's College, now Theological College. Fine walks upon city walls north and east.

Hotels and garage: Dolphin; Unicorn. Motor repairs: T. S. Adcock.

LXIV. LONDON TO CHICHESTER BY PETWORTH

Miles from Chichester		Miles from London	
	LONDON. (*Westminster Bridge.*)		(London to Milford, see pp. 144-149.)
28½	MILFORD.	35¾	
26¾	WITLEY.	37½	Rustic church, with adjacent old Surrey cottages, forms beautiful picture. Brasses: T. Jonys, officer of Henry VIII.'s household, 1525; H. Bell, clerk of household to James I., 1634, etc. On north side of churchyard, cross of Russian marble, to Whitaker Wright, died 26th January, 1904: "Lord of the Manor of Witley. He loved the poor." Neighbourhood of Witley very picturesque, and greatly loved by artists: Birket Foster, etc.
23¾	Chiddingfold.	40½	Village encircling large green. One of the many Surrey and Sussex "folds," *i.e.*, originally clearings in the great forest of Andredeswald, whence surviving name of "Weald" districts. Formerly (sixteenth and seventeenth century) site of iron-smelteries and glass-works. Large church, Early

Miles from C'chester		Miles from London	
			English Decorated and Norman. Old "Crown" inn, with ingle-nook.
	Cripple Crouch Hill,		
20¾	Fisher Street.	43½	
19½	NORTHCHAPEL.	44¾	
14	PETWORTH.	50¼	Pop. 2503. Small town of very narrow and winding (and for most part gloomy) streets, oddly huddled together in a particularly spacious district. Petworth Park (fourteen miles round) and House (Lord Leconfield): magnificent domain. Formerly home of a branch of Percy family, and through them to Wyndhams; created Barons Leconfield, 1859. Scene of many entertainments given to royalty, from Edward VI. to George IV., by Dukes of Somerset and Earls of Egremont. Once notoriously difficult of access, through Sussex mud and bad roads, of which old travellers, especially Charles III. of Spain, 1703, and Prince George of Denmark, had painful experiences. House rebuilt, 1730, and altered 1763-1837. Unlovely exterior, but exceptionally fine and extensive collection of pictures (Dutch and Italian Schools). Church, a fearful example of uninstructed interference in "carpenter-Gothic" era; contains monuments of Percys, and effigy of Earl of Egremont, 1840. Market-house, with bust of the "Deliverer," *i.e.*, William III. Almshouse built by Duke of Somerset *c.* 1720.

Hotels and garage: Angel; Red Lion.

	Burton, 2½		Small church, with interesting monuments of Goring family. Note the unusual brass to Elizabeth Goring, 1558, in which she is represented in heraldic tabard.
10¼	Duncton. **Duncton Beacon,**	54	Road ascends to South Downs and Duncton Beacon.
7¾	Upper Waltham.	56½	Small interesting Early English church, with semicircular apse.
	Eartham, 1 m.		Eartham Park, formerly seat of Huskisson, died 1830, and of Hay-

Miles from C'chester		Miles from London	
			ley, the poet. Church Early English, with fine Norman chancel arch. Fine monument to son of Hayley, by Flaxman.
3½	Halnaker.	60¾	Locally "Arnica". In Park, ruins of Halnaker House. Fine avenue of Spanish chestnuts.
	Boxgrove Priory, ☜ ½ m.		Benedictine Priory founded *c.* 1120. Nave destroyed at Reformation. Remainder now parish church. Early English and Norman tower, very beautiful. Monuments: Thomas, Lord Delawarr of Halnaker, died 1532; very fine Renaissance work; Philippa, Countess of Arundel, *c.* 1428; three tombs ascribed to Adeliza of Louvain, Queen of Henry I., afterwards wife of Earl of Arundel, and her two daughters; Sir William Morley of Halnaker; Countess of Derby. Remains of Priory domestic buildings in adjoining farmstead.
1½	West Hampnett.	62¾	
	CHICHESTER.	64¼	

LXV. GUILDFORD TO STAINES BY CHERTSEY

Miles from Staines		Miles from Guildford	
12½	GUILDFORD. *Surrey.* (*Town Hall.*)		At beginning of High Street, Guildford, from London, turn right into Chertsey Street, descending smartly and turning right at fork.
11½	Stoke. Cross the Wey.	1	Cross river Wey twice, turning left at ensuing fork.
10	Whitemoor Common.	2½	Turn right at fork. At following cross-roads keep left, up rise. Level stretch of nearly one mile, then left turn and across bridge into Mayford.

Miles from Staines		Miles from Guildford	
7¾	Mayford.	4¾	Incline to right and follow straight flat road for one mile. Then, at cross-roads, turn right and afterwards left. In another quarter-mile again left, up rise; then descend, keeping left. Then, passing under railway, turn right, along New Woking High Street, to railway station.
	Cross the Wey.		
5¾	(New) Woking. (*Railway Stat'n.*)	6¾	Pop. 16,222. Now commonly styled "Woking," omitting the "New" qualification. Woking is essentially a product of the railway age. In 1838, at opening of London and Southampton Railway (now L. & S.W.R.), a windy shed, miscalled a station, was erected for Woking on a sandy, lonely heath—site of present modern suburban town. It was simply a junction station named after village of Woking (now "Old Woking"), one and half mile south. Hotels: Railway (garage); Albion (garage). Motor repairs: Quartermaine (garage); Hutchins, Goldsworth Road. Turn left, out of High Street—easy running—and dip to Dunford Bridge, two miles, thence long gradual ascent. Left turn at fork. Rise and fall to Ottershaw.
2¼	Ottershaw.	10¼	Suburban district of villa residences. Straight, level road hence, into Chertsey.
	CHERTSEY.	12½	(See p. 179.)

LXVI. GUILDFORD TO READING

Miles from Reading		Miles from Guildford	
30½	GUILDFORD. *Surrey.* (*Town Hall.*)		Leaving Guildford down High Street and turning right into and across Market Street, proceed

Miles from Reading		Miles from Guildford	
	DOWN		along Leapale Road and Woodbridge Road, whence keep left—and so out of the town—crossing river Wey in one mile, and passing under railway, rising to fork
29¼	Fork of roads, keep left.	1¼	of roads. Here keep left. (Right-hand road goes to Bagshot, nine miles.)
28½	Fork of roads, keep right.	2	At fork of roads, keep right.
27¼	Littlefield Common. Cross-roads, keep left.	3¼	Here keep left, crossing Littlefield Common.
26¼	Clashfield Common. Cross-roads, keep left.	4¼	Cross-roads. Keep left.
25¼	Willey Green, keep right.	5¼	Keep right.
25	Normandy.	5½	Hamlet in which Cobbett farmed in his last years, and where he died, 1835.
23	Junction of road from Farnham, keep right. *Ash*, ☜ ¾ m.	7½	Here keep right.
18¾	Frimley Green.	11¾	
17¾	Frimley, keep left.	12¾	Approaching Frimley, keep left at church.
16	Yorktown, turn right and left.	14½	Here turn right at "White Hart" inn, then left, in westerly
15¼	Blackwater. *Enter Hampshire.* Cross the	15¼	direction, down Portsmouth Road.
	Blackwater. LEVEL CROSSING AND RAILWAY STATION.		
	Fork of roads, keep right.		Leaving Blackwater, keep right to Darby Green.

Miles from Reading		Miles from Guildford	
14	Darby Green. Fork of roads, keep left. Fork of roads, keep right.	16½	Keep left at Darby Green, and, shortly afterwards, right, down short pitch.
12¾	Yateley.	17¾	
11¼	Eversley Cross.	19¼	
10½	Junction of road from Newbury.	20	Keep right.
9½	Eversley.	21	Eversley is notable in modern times as having been rectory of Charles Kingsley, cleric and novelist (died 1875). Brass in church to Richard Pendilton, 1502. Jocular epitaph on Alexander Ross.

Bramshill (Sir Henry Cope, Bart.), a splendid Jacobean mansion in park, rich in noble Scotch firs, was (traditionally) to have been residence of Henry, Prince of Wales, eldest son of James I., who died untimely. (But same tradition is current respecting Ham House, near Richmond.) At Bramshill, however, the Prince of Wales' feathers and motto, on front, lend authority to the story. Mansion and surroundings are much the same as when originally built.

	Cross the		Crossing the Blackwater, keep sharply left.
	Blackwater. *Enter Berkshire.* Fork of roads, keep left.		
5¾	Arborfield Cross. Fork of roads, take second, on left.	24¾	At fork of roads, take second road on left. Road undulates, generally trending downhill.
5	Arborfield. Cross the	25½	Church is modern. Cross the Loddon.
	Loddon. 		Easy descent and long, steady rise to Shinfield, which lies slightly to left.

Miles from Reading		Miles from Guildford	
3½	☜ *Shinfield.*	27	Easy undulations and gentle descent to Reading.
	READING. (*St. Giles' Church.*)	30½	(Described, p. 235.)

LXVII. GUILDFORD TO WINCHESTER

Miles from W'chester		Miles from Guildford	
37¾	GUILDFORD. *Surrey.* (*Town Hall.*)		(Described, p. 147.) Steep descent of High Street to river Wey. Turn right, opposite church, avoiding left turn (Portsmouth Road). Then, at railway station, turn left, over railway bridge.
	DOWN		
	Cross the		
	Wey. Fork of roads. Guildford Railway Station.		
	UP†		Long steady ascent to ridge of down known as the "Hog's Back" (500 feet). "Pilgrims' Way" runs along south slope.
33½	*Puttenham*, ☜ ½ m.	4¼	Picturesque village on south hillside of "Hog's Back". Church Transitional-Norman. Restored 1862. Brass: Ed. Cranford, rector, 1431. Curious arch in nave-arcade.
	Wanborough, ½ m. ☞		*i.e.*, "Woden's burgh". On north slope of "Hog's Back". Ancient deserted Early English chapel, restored 1862, clothed in ivy. Perennial springs of Wanborough traditionally never frozen.
31½	☜ *Seale*, ¼ m.	6¼	*i.e.*, "The Woodland". Fine ancient elm north of church. Pine-clad Crooksbury Hill prominent, south. Descent to Farnham at six and quarter miles. Approaching Farnham, bear left, then sharply right at foot of descent,
	DOWN		

Miles from W'chester		Miles from Guildford	
			Road then rises to railway bridge, after which is sharp turn left, then short dip and rise.
27¾	FARNHAM.	10	Pop. 6124. One of pleasantest towns in Surrey. Farnham Castle, seat of Bishops of Winchester since A.D. 860. Rebuilt by Henry of Blois 1136. Stands on commanding height, looking grandly down on Castle Street. Fortress besieged and taken 1216 by Dauphin of France. Recovered, but again taken 1218. Retaken by barons, who destroyed it. Rebuilt 1230, and altered and added to at various times. Castle taken 1642 by Parliamentary party and held until close of war, when it was dismantled. Largely restored by Morley, Bishop of Winchester, 1662-84, and since then, from time to time, refitted and altered to suit modern residential ideas.

Ancient portions are—keep, overlooking noble park, and reached by long flight of steps; Norman chapel, now servants' hall; Bishop Fox's Tower, built 1510; dining hall. Many fine cedars of Lebanon, planted 1781-1820.

Church is large building, with fine pinnacled tower, rebuilt 1865. Body of church is partly Early English and Transitional-Norman, but chiefly Perpendicular. In churchyard, tomb of William Cobbett, born at house now "Jolly Farmer" inn 1762; died 1835. In West Street was born Toplady, author of "Rock of Ages". Farnham is a centre of hop-growing district.

Hotels: Bush; Railway; Lion and Lamb (garage). Motor repairs: Heath & Wiltshire (garage).

One mile south-east of town is Moor Park, seat of Sir William Temple, 1686-99. Swift was secretary here and became acquainted with Stella.

	Fork of roads, keep right. *Greatham*, 12 m. *Liss*, 13¼ m. *Petersfield*, 17½ m. *Enter Hampshire.*		Leaving Farnham, straight on, along West Street, turn left in one mile, at fork. (Left to Greatham, twelve miles; Liss, thirteen and quarter miles; Petersfield, seventeen and half miles.) Road excellent for three miles, and flat, thence sharply undulating.
23¾	*Bentley*,	14	Village lies right, railway station left. Church Norman; lies half-mile away, on hill, approached by yew avenue.

Miles from W'chester		Miles from Guildford	
	Binstead, ☜ 1½ m.		Village amid hop-gardens. Lovely old road by church, overhung with ancient trees. Church is Transitional-Norman and fine. Cross-legged effigy:. Richard de Westcote, *c.* 1350.
22	Froyle.	15¾	Village lies to right of road.
20	Holybourne.	17¾	Picturesque village to right, named from a spring which gushes from hillock on which church of Holy Rood stands.
18½	ALTON.	19¼	Pop. 5479. Quiet, clean old town, in hop district. Church is fragment of old Transitional-Norman building. A few brasses, including one (a replica of original in Winchester Cathedral) to Colonel Boles, killed 1643 in defence of Alton against Waller, Roundhead commander. Retreating to church, Boles and sixty of his men were slain in the long fight. Inscription on brass includes Charles I.'s exclamation: "Bring me a moorning scarf, for I have lost one of my best commanders!" Carefully-preserved church-doors still display shot-marks. Hotel: Swan (garage). Motor repairs: Enticknap.
	Selborne, ☜ 4½ m.		(Described, p. 151.)
17¼	Fork of roads, keep right. Chawton.	20½	At Chawton keep right. Pretty village. On right, at fork, by pond, is house (now workmen's club) where Jane Austen lived many years and wrote many of her novels. Church contains monument of Sir Richard Knight, of Chawton Park, the "Mansfield Park" of Miss Austen's novel.
14¼	*Medstead Railway Station*, ☞	23½	Road excellent; slightly undulating for some miles.

Miles from W'chester		Miles from Guildford	
	Medstead Village, 1½ m.		
12¼	Ropley Street.	25½	
	Ropley, 1 m.		
	Petersfield, 9½ m.		
9¾	Bishop's Sutton.	28	Small village; once a manor of Bishops of Winchester. Norman church; belfry internally framed with fifteenth century woodwork.
	Bramdean, 3 m.		
8¼	ALRESFORD.	29½	Pop. 1540. Locally "Arlesford". Quiet, decayed old market-town, with very broad street. Birthplace of Miss Mitford. It is properly "New" Alresford, Old Alresford being village half-mile distant. Both were in existence at time of Conquest, 1066. Admiral Rodney buried at Old Alresford 1792.
	Old Alresford, ½ m.		Alresford Pond, formerly 200 acres, now less than quarter that size, was formed by De Lucy, Bishop of Winchester, 1189-1204, with object of rendering river Itchen navigable to Southampton.
			Hotel: Swan. Motor repairs: Pilot Motor Works.
7¼	Fork of roads, keep right.	30½	At one mile out of town, turn right.
			(Left to Winchester by route one mile shorter, ending in precipitous descent of St. Giles's or Magdalen (locally "Morn") Hill—winding and exceedingly dangerous, conducting into Winchester at Cheesehill Street and Eastgate.)
	Tichborne, 1¼ m.		Tichborne derives its name from the chalk stream, the "Ticce burn," which flows towards the Itchen. It is the ancient seat of the Tichborne family, who claim descent from Saxon times. Manor-house in park; rebuilt 1804. Church, Early Norman and Decorated, contains monuments of Tichbornes. Ancient family legend of the "Tichborne Dole," a gift of 1900 small loaves

on one day in year to all applicants. Discontinued 1796 in consequence of attracting undesirables, and changed for money gift to parish poor. Dole legendarily originated in promise exacted in twelfth century by a Lady Tichborne from her husband on her death-bed that he would establish the charity. She laid curse on the family if the charity should be discontinued, and declared it would become extinct. Arthur Orton's claim to be Roger Tichborne, the last eldest son of Sir Henry, tenth baronet, formed the famous "Tichborne Case" of 1872-74.

Miles from W'chester		Miles from Guildford	
6¼	Itchen Stake.	31½	River Itchen runs along left of road all the way to Winchester, through very charming scenery. Itchen Stoke has a small modern church in Decorated style, in good taste.
			Steep and winding short rise to Itchen Abbas—pretty village,
4½	Itchen Abbas.	33¼	overlooking water-meadows. Interesting little Norman church.
3¼	Martyr's Worthy. ☞ *Easton*, ½ m. *Abbot's Worthy*, ☜	34½	Road now comes to Martyr's Worthy, first of "the Worthys," a group of four villages with that generic name. All exceedingly pretty. Church is Norman.
2	King's Worthy. *Headbourne Worthy*, ☞	35¾	Church is Early Perpendicular. Stone rood in exterior of east wall. On the Hyde Bourne, hence corrupted fore-name. Church is partly Saxon. Stone rood of great size, originally outside west end, but enclosed within chapel built fifteenth century. An anchorite dwelt in room over it. Note odd little brass to John Kent, who died 1434, when at Winchester School. He wears scholar's costume, as still in use. Scroll, issuing from mouth, inscribed: "*Misericordias dni inetnū cantabo*" ("The mercies of the Lord I will sing for ever"). Pretty suburban, level entrance

Miles from W'chester		Miles from Guildford	
	Junction of road from Basingstoke.		to Winchester by Jewry Street, at end of which High Street runs right and left.
	WINCHEST'R.	37¾	

LXVIII. LONDON TO WINCHESTER

Miles from W'chester		Miles from London	
62¾	LONDON. (*Hyde Park Corner.*)		(London to Basingstoke, see pp. 353-9.)
	BASINGSTOKE. *Hampshire.* Market Place.	45¾	
	Fork of roads, keep left.		At fork of roads outside Basingstoke take left for Winchester. (Right to Andover.) These seventeen miles between Basingstoke and Winchester are very lonely. Road goes in long undulations through fairly pretty country, well wooded.
12	*Dummer*, ½ m.	50¾	Church contains brass, *c.* 1508, to William Atmore, "Comptroller of Chamber of London," with rhyming inscription.
	North Waltham, 1 m.		Picturesque manor house near church.
	Steventon, 1¾ m.		Birthplace, 1775, of Jane Austen, whose father was rector here.
11¼	Popham Lane.	51½	Notorious lurk of highwaymen in early years of eighteenth century.
	Fork of roads, keep left.		Keep left. (Right for Stockbridge.)
10¼	Popham.	52½	
	Stratton Park.		Lodges of Stratton Park (Lord Northbrook) on left.
	East Stratton, ½ m.		
	Mitcheldever, 1¼ m.		Many fingerposts at by-roads point to Mitcheldever, which in these lonely districts is a sort of centre. (Mitcheldever railway station is quite two miles from

Miles from W'chester		Miles from London	
			village.) Pretty village, with odious church, which (except ancient Perpendicular tower) was rebuilt by Sir Francis Baring, 1806, at cost of £10,000. Monuments of Barings by Flaxman. Flag of unfortunate turret-ship *H.M.S. Captain*, which "turned turtle" in Bay of Biscay, 1870, hangs over monument of Honourable A. T. Baring, midshipman, one of many then drowned.
	Weston ☞		A group of four villages close together in valley of little chalk stream, clustered from half mile to three miles beyond Mitcheldever. Stoke Charity Church is Transitional-Norman, Early English, Decorated and Perpendicular. Brasses: notably one to Thomas Wayte, 1482, with engraving of our Lord's resurrection. Easter sepulchre combined with niche tomb of one of Waller family, 1524, etc.
	Stoke Charity ☞		
	Hunton ☞		
	Wonston ☞		
$4\frac{3}{4}$	Lunways Inn.	58	Lonely wayside inn, formerly posting-house and coach-change. Stands at junction of road from the Candovers.
2	King's Worthy.	$60\frac{3}{4}$	Junction of road from Alresford. Straight on into Winchester, level, through pretty suburb, along Hyde Street and Jewry Street, to High Street, which runs right and left.
	WINCHEST'R. (*Butter Cross.*)	$62\frac{3}{4}$	Pop. 20,919. Ancient cathedral city, pleasantly situated in valley of Itchen. Winchester, in the front rank of great historical cities, was the *Venta Belgarum* of Romans, Latinised from aboriginal Celtic "Gwent," a word probably referring to chalky downs of district. Saxons, after Roman withdrawal, called it "Wintan Ceaster," and it is even now, in country speech and on surrounding milestones, "Winton". When kingdom of Wessex was established, Winchester became its capital, and with union

of all Saxon kingdoms of Heptarchy under Egbert, A.D. 827, it became chief city of England, and seat of supreme government. Many Parliaments held here. It gradually declined, before growing importance of London, and by time of Henry VIII. had become decayed.

Winchester Cathedral, perhaps most interesting cathedral in England, was originally founded by Birinus, A.D. 635, on site of early Christian church. Here were interred many kings of old Saxon kingdom of Wessex. Nothing remains of that building which was rebuilt A.D. 980, and again by Walkelin, 1079-1093, and consecrated to St. Swithun. Of that building the North and South transepts remain very much as he left them, together with low central tower, which owes its dwarf proportions to fall of original tower, 7th October, 1107. According to superstition of time, the fall was due to William II. (Rufus) who lived and died in sin, having been buried beneath it, 1100. Great additions made to cathedral by Bishop de Lucy, 1189-1204. He built Retro-choir and part of Lady Chapel. The style is Early English, and particularly beautiful. Bishop Edington, 1346-1366, began next great work. In his day the Norman building, already 250 years old, had become entirely out of touch with sentiment of the times, and he began no less a work than remodelling of the whole. But he died when only west front and two north-west bays had been completed. His west front still remaining (restored) is particularly poor and disappointing. It exhibits early, but fully-developed Perpendicular, and has all the baldness and peculiar vices of the style, without any of its virtues. Edington was succeeded by the great William of Wykeham, 1367-1404, often (but wrongly) said to have invented the Perpendicular style. He performed the great feat of entirely remodelling cathedral westward of tower and transepts, without demolishing Norman walls. Norman nave consisted of three storeys: nave-arcade, triforium and clerestory. Wykeham's remodelled building displays two apparent divisions only: a very lofty nave-arcade and clerestory, with triforium-passage forming part of clerestory design. To effect this transformation, Norman walls were pared down to core and refaced in Perpendicular style, as seen to-day. Wykeham's Perpendicular was here probably conditioned entirely by circumstances, and is exceptionally bold and massive for that style, and very good. Wykeham himself lies in magnificent chantry in bay on south side of nave, with effigy on altar tomb.

Later additions are extension of Lady Chapel by Bishop Courtenay, 1486-1492, and chapels by Priors Hunter and Silkstede. Courtenay's extension brought total length of Cathedral up to 565 feet 8 inches, making it longest cathedral in England,

seven feet longer than St. Albans. Bishop Fox, 1500-1528, added stone screens at sides of choir, which show Early Renascence feeling and are surmounted by painted chests of fully-developed Renascence decoration, containing indiscriminately mingled bones of Saxon kings and saints. These were rifled by brutal Cromwellian soldiery, who used bones to break the painted windows. They were collected again and replaced in chests. Great feature of cathedral is splendid series of chantry chapels, containing tombs and effigies: William of Wykeham, 1404; Bishop Edington, 1366; Cardinal Beaufort, 1447, in red robes of cardinal; William of Waynflete, 1486; Fox, 1528; and Gardiner, 1555, persecutor of Protestants. Great fifteenth century stone reredos in choir, similar to that of St. Albans. Fine series of miserere seats. Early Norman transepts are among most impressive and sternly grand works of that era in England. In nave is very fine sculptured Norman font of black marble.

Winchester Cathedral is not prominent in the city. Its lack of lofty tower renders it inconspicuous, and the close is entered from High Street only by narrow entries. Beside the chief of these is the Butter Cross, fifteenth century (restored). In close is picturesque Deanery with Early English arches. Ruins of Norman chapter-house near by. Note singular monkish Latin inscription on south side of west front, directing pedestrians the several ways through close to cathedral entrance and to market. South of cathedral is Winchester College, founded by William of Wykeham, 1382; one of foremost great public schools of this country, which adopts Wykeham's motto: "Manners makyth man". Gothic entrance gatehouse to precincts. Grand Perpendicular chapel, with tall detached bell tower. Chapel windows are very rich in ancient glass, including figures of carpenter and other craftsmen who aided in building. Fine cloisters. Old school building of 1687 contains famous three courses open to Wykehamists, in pictorial Latin inscription; colloquially rendered, "Learn, go, or be whopped".

In Guildhall, fine Gothic building, 1873, is museum. In west gate the standard weights and measures, established *temp.* Henry VII. are now kept.

Wolvesey Castle, in lovely public grounds, is ruined stronghold of bishops, built by Henry of Blois, dismantled in thirteenth century, but restored, and episcopal residence until seventeenth century, being finally destroyed by Cromwell. A palace built by Bishop Morley, 1662-1684, adjoins. Royal castle of Winchester stood at further end of city, adjoining west gate. It was from thence Rufus set out for his hunting expedition, ending in his death in New Forest, 1100. Royal residence until sixteenth century. Here Henry III., "Henry of Winchester,"

was born, 1207. All that remains of it is the noble Great Hall in which Parliament often met, for close on 400 years, built 1235, containing "King Arthur's Round Table" (really early sixteenth century). Hall is now used as approach to Assize Courts. Here is noblest statue of Queen Victoria ever designed. It is bronze seated figure, showing Queen in old age, holding orb and sceptre, by Alfred Gilbert, R.A.

Among ancient churches of Winchester, note that of St. Swithun, occupying floor over King's Gate. Of Hyde Abbey, founded by Alfred the Great, and where he was buried, few traces remain. A noble colossal statue of Alfred (by Thorneycroft) was unveiled at end of High Street, 1901.

Hotels: George (garage); Royal (garage); Black Swan. Motor repairs: Gandys, Parchment Street; Dean, Upper Brook Street.

LXIX. WINCHESTER TO SOUTHAMPTON

Miles from S'hampton		Miles from Winchester
12¼	WINCHEST'R. *Hampshire.* (*Butter Cross.*)	
11¼	St. Cross.	1

Leave city by turning out of High Street and proceeding along Southgate Street, which leads direct through residential suburbs to St. Cross. On left will be seen, rising prominently across valley of Itchen, isolated St. Catherine's Hill, crowned with weird clump of trees. Church of Holy Cross founded, with hospital—*i.e.*, almshouse—by Henry of Blois, Bishop of Winchester, 1136. Hospital was to give shelter to thirteen aged, poor men, and one hundred others were to receive daily relief. The charity became greatly diverted, and was not fully restored until time of Cardinal Beaufort, *c.* 1440, who added a foundation of his own—the "Almshouse of Noble Poverty"—including provision for thirty-five brethren. This charity also was prey of all kinds of scoundrels for hundreds of years, and was only in modern times rescued. There are thirteen hospitallers, wearing a long black gaberdine, with silver cross on left breast. Brethren of Almshouse of Noble Poverty wear red gaberdines. Each receives 5s. weekly, with residence and food. Church and hospital are exquisite. Entrance by Cardinal Beaufort's gatehouse, where curious "Wayfarers' Dole" may still be obtained up to twelve noon every day. It consists of horn of ale and slice of bread, and may be asked for by anyone. (It is not worth the asking for: the ale is of the smallest.)

Gatehouse gives entrance to quadrangle, round which are grouped residences of brethren and the "Hundred Men's

Hall" = dining-room. A "Brother Exhibitioner" conducts visitors round. (Fee, 6d.) In hall, the inmates dine together on certain days. Here are ancient black-jacks, salt-cellars, etc. Note exquisitely beautiful cloisters, also fifteenth-century kitchen still in use. Great cruciform church, chiefly Late Norman and Early English, of massive solemnity. Restoration by Butterfield exhibits shocking disfigurement of choir in Butterfield's well-known craze for colour, walls being tricked out and lined in red, and made to look "as good as new". Orgie of modern tiles in floor, etc. Singular Norman external "triple arch," richly moulded in zigzags, south transept. Note ornate wood-work of choir-screen, etc., *c.* 1520, showing almost complete Renascence development. Brass (very large and of great interest): John de Campeden, warden, 1382.

Miles from S'hampton		Miles from Winchester	
9¾	Compton.	2½	Pretty village in hollow. Above is wooded hill and "Oliver's Battery" (relics of Cromwell's camp). Church Norman.
	Shawford, ☜ ½ m.		Village and station on railway.
	Twyford, ☜ 1 m.		Lovely village on Itchen. Church seventeenth century.
8	Otterbourne.	4¼	Pretty village. Long residence of Miss Yonge, at whose expense church (built 1838) was remodelled.
	UP †		Steep rise to Chandler's Ford.
5¾	*Chandler's Ford Railway Station*, ☞	6½	
	Cross-roads.		Keep straight on at cross-roads. Road descends.
	DOWN		
3½	Basset Cross-roads.	8¾	Left of road is Stoneham Park. One mile left is North Stoneham, the *Ad Lapidem* of Roman times. Most interesting church, in which is large stone slab, inscribed "Sepvltvra de la schola de Sclavoni, anō dñi MDCCCCLXXXXI.," and bearing a double-headed spread-eagle. This is the last relic of a guild of Slavonian traders who in fifteenth century traded largely from Venice
	North Stoneham, ☜ 1 m.		
	Eastleigh Junct'n and Bishopstoke, ☜ 2 m.		

Miles from S'hampton		Miles from Winchester	
			and Adriatic to Southampton. They incurred great enmity among Southampton people, and suffered much in travelling their goods from that port into country districts. In 1499, on this road, highwaymen killed two. At nine and three-quarter miles from Winchester begins that unique approach to a great town—"Southampton Common"—which is a great expanse of parklike land, rich in noble elms, etc. Road runs through fine avenue to Southampton.
	SOUTHAMPTON. (*Bar Gate.*)	12¼	(Described, pp. 130-131.)

LXX. WINCHESTER TO MARLBOROUGH

Miles from Marlboro'		Miles from Winchester	
34¾	WINCHEST'R. (*Butter Cross.*) *Hampshire.*		Leave city by Jewry Street, turning left into City Road. At "Eagle" hotel turn right and proceed over railway bridge along Andover Road.
31¾	Fork of roads, keep left.	3	At fork of roads keep left. (Right-hand road goes to Whitchurch—eight and half miles.) Road ascends gradually over Three Maids' Hill. Here note, beside modern iron finger-post, an old round-headed cross, in hedge.
29¾	Three Maids' Cross.	5	This is Three Maids' Cross, legendarily place where three sisters were buried upright, up to their necks, and left to die, as punishment for poisoning their father. Road now passes through avenue of trees.
27¾		7	Road hitherto has been perfectly straight, and is identical with Roman road from Winchester to

Miles from Marlboro'		Miles from Winchester	
			Cirencester. At seven miles from Winchester, however, modern road parts company with it and swerves suddenly to left, Roman road going, as a lane, straight forward and ending in one and three-quarters mile at a stream.
24	Wherwell. Cross the Test twice. Wherwell Hill, Clatford Hill,	10¾	Road to Wherwell gradually descends, turning sharply left to first crossing of river Test, and sharply left again into village street, in which turn right and ascend Wherwell Hill (steep and winding). Thence straight forward, steeply, down Clatford Hill to Andover.
20¾	ANDOVER. LEVEL CROSSING.	14	(Described, p. 362.) Leave Andover by Bridge Street and over railway level crossing; thence rising to old toll-house at fork of roads. Here keep right. (Left-hand road goes to Salisbury, seventeen and three quarter miles.)
	Fork of roads, keep right.		
17½	Weyhill. *Penton Mewsey*, 1 m. ☞ *Appleshaw*, ¾ m. ☞ *Enter Wiltshire.*	17¼	(Described, p. 469.) Village amid cluster of small agricultural villages. Church has quaint west bellcote.
13½	LUDGERSHALL.	21¼	Village on border of Salisbury Plain. Recently altered out of old sleepy existence by development of neighbourhood as military training-ground. Here, on railway, are extensive sidings for entraining and detraining of troops. Anciently "Lutegard's Hall"—residence of Saxon notable. Here was castle, in complete ruin so early as 1540. Fine market-cross, twelve feet high, in village. Church is cruciform. Monument

Miles from Marlboro'		Miles from Winchester	
			early seventeenth century: Sir Richard and Lady Brydges, ancestors of Dukes of Chandos.
12½	Fork of roads, keep right.	22¼	Leaving Ludgershall, bear left and cross railway bridge, and in one mile keep right, up a rise. Here the abandoned old Hungerford and Sarum road is crossed.
10¾	Collingbourne Ducis. Cross the Bourne.	24	One of the three Collingbournes, which take their generic name from the little Bourne, or Winterbourne. Collingbourne Ducis formerly belonged to Duchy of Lancaster. It afterwards passed to St. Maurs, Earls of Hertford.
10	Collingbourne Sutton. Cross the Bourne.	24¾	In Collingbourne Ducis church is quaint little brass to infant son of Earl of Hertford (died 1631), with rhymed inscription, beginning:— "*If he had lived to be a man,* *This inch had grown but to a span.*"
9½	Collingbourne Kingston. Cross the Bourne.	25¼	Church is Early English and Perpendicular. Monument: Sir Gilbert and Lady Pile, 1626. Brass: Constance Darell, 1495.
	Brumston, ☞		Turn left, over Bourne, in leaving village, and again left in one and half miles. Keep right at
6	Burbage. Cross-roads.	28¾	next turn. At Burbage cross-roads proceed straight forward.
5¾	Burbage.	29	Road runs through village street. A short distance right is side road, running through a singular spot, very like a farmyard, and under an archway. This is part of old manor-house (now a farm) of Wolfhall, in Domesday "Ulfela," *i.e.*, the home of one Ulf. Ancient house demolished 1662, except large building called "The Laundry," with old barn adjoining. Here lived Sir John Seymour, father of Lady Jane Seymour,

Miles from Marlboro'		Miles from Winchester	
			third wife of Henry VIII., who married her 1536. The King was here 1539 and 1543.
5	Steep Green.	29¾	Road descends to railway from Steep Green. Here bear left.
	GATE ACROSS ROAD.		At bottom is a gate across the road, generally closed after sunset. Road now passes under two railway arches and ascends steeply. Here begins Savernake Forest. Road grows very steep, finally descending, under railway at Marlborough Station, to town.
	MARL-BOROUGH.	34¾	

LXXI. WINCHESTER TO SALISBURY

Miles from Salisbury		Miles from Winchester	
22¾	WINCHEST'R. *Hampshire.* (*Butter Cross.*) Branching roads, take middle rd.		Leave city by Jewry Street, turning left into City Road. At "Eagle Hotel" there are three roads facing the traveller in this direction. Take the middle one. Left road leads only to Winchester railway station. (Right-hand road goes to Andover, 14 miles. See pp. 207-208.) Proceeding under railway arch, and bearing right, up a rise out of the Fulflood district, road ascends gradual rise of Roebuck Hill; "Roebuck" inn on left. Short descent to Weeke (or Wyke) follows.
21½	Weeke (or Wyke.)	1¼	Little village in hollow, with pond and rustic church by roadside. Church is partly Norman. It contains puzzling epitaph to Dr. Harpesfelde, died 1550, "parson here," in which letters are almost inextricably mixed. Also mural brass, about 12 inches high, en-

Miles from Salisbury		Miles from Winchester	
			graved with figure of St. Christopher carrying infant Christ over (= "Christ-opher") a stream; to William Complyn and his wife, 1498. On inscription, name of village is spelled "Wike".
			Road ascends from Weeke to Harestock Hill.
	Harestock Hill, UP†		Church Norman and Early English.
20¼	Fork of roads, keep left. *Littleton*, 1 m. ☞ LainstonChapel.	2½	On left of road, in dense woodlands, locally known as "the Avenue", really part of demesne belonging to Lainston House is Lainston Chapel, a roofless, ivy-covered building with little churchyard enclosure, containing two or three tombs. "Living" of Lainston, worth £60 per annum, goes with that of Sparsholt, and is held by vicar of Sparsholt preaching here once a year. Here, 1745, Miss Chudleigh privately married Captain Hervey. Marriage was kept secret. She afterwards married Pierrepoint, Duke of Kingston, while her first husband was still living. Duke died, 1773; and she, after extraordinary career, in 1786, aged 68.
19¾	*Sparsholt*, ☜ ½ m.	3	Pretty village of scattered cottages and farms. Church restored by Butterfield, 1884, is Early English, with some Jacobean woodwork.
17¾	*Crawley*, 1 m. ☞	5	Village recently thoroughly remodelled by present landowner, Mr. Philippi, in most artistic style. Cottages have been rebuilt on old English models, and almost every one is different from its neighbour. "Model" villages are usually abominations, but this is entirely delightful.

Miles from Salisbury		Miles from Winchester	
			Church is Transitional-Norman, Early English and Perpendicular.
			Road, passing "Rack and Manger" inn, is uphill, and then down to Stockbridge, growing very steep and finally narrow into the town.
14¼	STOCKBRIDGE.	8½	(Described, p. 444.)
	SALISBURY. (*Poultry Cross.*)	22¾	To Salisbury, as pp. 444-445.

LXXII. LONDON TO BOURNEMOUTH

Miles from B'mouth		Miles from London	
	LONDON. (*Hyde Park Corner.*)		(London to Winchester, as pp. 353-359 and 201-202)
39¾	WINCHEST'R. *Hampshire.* (*Butter Cross.*)	62¾	Leave Winchester by ascending High Street, and passing under West Gate; bearing thence left, up St. James's Street, into Romsey Road, which passes by the prison, commanding fine views down upon valley of Itchen and the city, spread out below. Road in one and half
37¾	Pit.	64¾	mile descends to Pit, a hamlet in hollow, chiefly off road, to right.
36¼	Standon.	66¼	The obelisk prominent on hilltop to right is that of Farley Mount, erected in memory of a horse belonging to Paulet St. John, which leaped with its rider, September, 1733, into chalk pit, neither horse nor horseman being injured. Next year, under name of "Beware Chalkpit," it won the Hunter's Plate on Worthy Downs. Farley Chamberlayne Church (no village) is small building, containing fine monument to one of Chamberlayne family.
	Farley Chamberlayne, 2 m. ☞		
35¼	Hursley.	67¼	*i.e.*, "the wooded meadow". Pretty village of the modern

"model" kind, having been rebuilt in detached tiled and gabled cottages and farmsteads by Sir William Heathcote, Bart., of Hursley Park, *c.* 1870. Merdon Castle, in remote corner of park, built by Bishop Henry of Blois, *c.* 1138, is now mere fragment surrounded by fosse and by trees. Old mansion became property of Richard Cromwell, son of the great Oliver, by his marriage with daughter of Richard Major, 1649. His daughter sold estate to first Sir William Heathcote, who demolished old mansion, traditionally because he would not live under roof that had sheltered a Cromwell. Heathcote family no longer own Hursley. Some of them went mad, and others became Roman Catholics.

Church is famous for having been built, 1848, by Keble, vicar here. (Died, 1866.) Cost of it was defrayed by profits on his *Christian Year*. Tomb in churchyard, and brass in church. Small brass, with rhyme, to Anne Horswell, widow of Thomas Sternhold; married secondly William Hoby, and died, 1559. Large, elaborate monument of Richard Cromwell, and Cromwell family. Richard died 1712, aged 86, and was buried here.

Miles from B'mouth		Miles from London	
34¾	Fork of roads, keep right.	67¾	At fork of roads, keep right. (Left-hand road goes to Chandler's Ford and Southampton, eight
33¼	**Knap Hill,**	69¼	miles.) Long rise to Knap Hill, followed by descent to Ampfield.
32¾	Ampfield.	69¾	Woodland hamlet, with modern church, built 1841. Sharply undulating to Romsey.
29¼	ROMSEY. (*Town Hall.*)	73¼	Pop. 5000. Pleasant town, of great antiquity but in general presenting neat modern appearance, situated in beautiful valley of river Test, where best trout fishing in England is found. Great Norman Abbey Church in centre of town, and is one of finest Norman buildings in England, 240 feet long, with transepts and stumpy central tower surmounted by lantern. At extremity of south transept is an external representation of crucifixion. Most notable monument in church is white marble effigy of sleeping child, Alice Francis, by Chantrey. Third Lord Palmerston—"Pam," the statesman—(died, 1865) was intimately associated with Romsey, and his seat, Broadlands, mansion with beautiful park, lies

immediately south of town. A statue of him is in Market Place.

Hotels: White Horse (garage); Abbey. Motor repairs: Mitchell Brothers, Palmerston Street.

Through Romsey, straight on, past old toll-house, leaving it on left, and avoiding left-hand turn. Then, at Corn Exchange,

Miles from B'mouth		Miles from London	
	Cross the Test.		turn left, and again left. Crossing river Test, bear left at fork, avoiding right-hand road (which goes to Salisbury, sixteen miles.
	Fork of roads, bear left. *Stockbridge*, 10½ m. ☞ *Southampton*, 🚂 8 m.		(See pp. 261-263.)
28½	**Pauncefoot Hill,** Fork of roads, keep left.	74	Long rise. At fork of roads on summit, keep left, descending easily to Ower, a wayside hamlet.
25½	Ower. Fork of roads, keep left. Cross affluent of Test. Fork of roads, keep right.	77	At Ower, keep left at fork. (Right-hand road goes to Salisbury, sixteen miles.) Leaving Ower, keep right at fork. (Left-hand road goes to Totton and Southampton, seven and quarter miles.)
23	Cadnam. Fork of roads, keep left.	79½	Hamlet at beginning of New Forest. At fork, where there is a pond on right, and a cottage in front, keep left. (Right-hand road goes to Ringwood, eleven and half miles.)
20½	LYNDHURST. (*Crown Hotel.*)	82	*i.e.*, *Lynde-hurst:* the lime (or linden) wood. Pop. 3816. Capital of the New Forest, but not in most beautiful part of it. Old folk-lore, which tells how William the Conqueror devastated and depopulated district covered by New Forest, is picturesque, but untrue. Nature of soil forbids this having ever been a cultivated tract.

What it is now, a wild untilled district, it must ever have been. What William I. did was to convert the wilderness into a chace, or preserve of deer. He abolished no villages, threw no cultivated fields back again into primeval state; but he and his successors established and maintained the chace for hunting, and exacted the most ferocious penalties against those who should dare kill the deer or wild boars.

Lyndhurst was, and still is, centre of peculiar government of the New Forest. It is a curious village-like town, greatly affected by visitors to surrounding scenery, and with excellent hotel accommodation, but behind that holiday-making aspect there is the ancient life of the place. New Forest, in time of William I., of some 60,000 acres, afterwards increased to 92,000, is now of 66,000 acres, of which half is private property, other half Crown lands, in charge of Department of Woods and Forests. The deer were removed, 1851, and it was proposed to abolish the forest itself in 1868. Much of the so-called forest is heathery moorland, and much more consists of vast melancholy plantations of firs, neither inspiring nor beautiful. Roads everywhere are open and unfenced, and the New Forest ponies, which wander here at will, have a great fancy for lying down in roads at night and sleeping there, much to discomfort of travellers abroad after nightfall. Pick of the forest scenery is at Boldrewood, Stoney Cross, Brockenhurst, and along Beaulieu River.

Miles from B'mouth	Miles from London	
		Brockenhurst, 3¾ m., *and Lymington*, 8½ m.
		Queen's House, Lyndhurst, *c.* 1670, is the interesting old seat of Forest Government, at head of which, on the spot, is Deputy Surveyor. An official verderer for the Crown, and six verderers elected by inhabitants of Forest determine questions of management.
		Boldrewood, 2¾ m.
		Lyndhurst Church was entirely rebuilt, 1863, in red brick, picked out with black and white. It is large and ornate, with tall spire, and in what may be termed Middle-Victorian Early English. Some like it, others don't; but it is unquestionably too large and of too urban a type for New Forest. Fine modern monuments, includ-

Miles from B'mouth		Miles from London	
			ing effigy by Cockerell, sculptor, of his wife; very effective, with mosaic background. Chancel Decorated in fresco by Sir Frederick (afterwards Lord) Leighton, P.R.A. Subject of it is parable of the ten virgins. Many fine estates in neighbourhood. Hotels: Grand; New Forest; Crown. Motor repairs: Imperial Motor Works.
13¼	Fork of roads, right, then left.	89¼	Leaving Lyndhurst, past church, turn right and then left, in half-mile, at "Swan" hotel. Thence
12½	Holmsley Railway Station.	90	through Forest, undulating, to Holmsley railway station. Cross over railway bridge and ascending
12¼	Fork of roads, keep right.	90¼	moderate hill keep right, at fork of roads.
	Fork of roads, keep left. DOWN		In quarter mile further keep left, at fork of roads, then long easy descent of two and half miles.
9¾	Hinton Admiral	92¾	"Cat and Fiddle" inn; quaint thatched building with pictorial sign.
5¾	Purewell.	96¾	
5¼	CHRISTCHURCH. (*Town Hall.*)	97¼	At Christchurch, electric tramways to Bournemouth begin. Pop. 4204. Ancient town, standing near sea, where Hampshire Avon and the Stour join, and from this circumstance called by Anglo-Saxons *Tweonaeteam*—the isle or delta of the two streams—afterwards corrupted into "Twineham". The great priory of Augustine monks, founded here before Conquest, was, however, of such importance that name of Twineham fell into disuse and that of Christchurch rose. The priory was suppressed 1535 and existing church granted to parish. It is a huge structure, of great length, with no central tower, and but one insufficient tower at west end. Entire existing church was rebuilt by Flambard (afterwards Bishop of Dur-
	Cross the Avon.		

ham) in reign of William II. The nave of seven bays, together with aisles, is Norman, to triforium, but clerestory is Early English. The finest piece of Norman is exterior of north transept—a very picturesque bit, with chequered decoration characteristic of Flambard's work at Durham. Choir is late Perpendicular, and doubtless exhibits intentions of monastery towards rebuilding nave in that style. Fine miserere carvings, with Renascence feeling. Great reredos is of the Winchester, St. Saviour's (Southwark) and St. Albans type, and is perhaps (like those others) more remarkable for size than for beauty.

Among monuments, the chantry chapel (built in her lifetime) of Margaret Pole, aged Countess of Salisbury, executed 1541, is most prominent, in choir. Monument to Countess of Malmesbury, with effigy, 1876. In south choir-aisle is chantry chapel of John Draper, last prior, who surrendered priory to Henry VIII.'s Commissioners. Chantry chapel of Robert Harys, 1525. Note his rebus: an "R" with a hare beneath; "ys" issuant from its mouth.

Very fine Lady Chapel, Perpendicular, 1400. Altar-tomb, with alabaster effigies of Sir John Chideock and wife, *c.* 1465. Odd room—"St. Michael's Loft"—over Lady Chapel, long used as schoolroom. Monument to Shelley, the poet, with quotation from his *Adonais*, placed under west tower, 1854. In churchyard are odd epitaphs, among them one to "that fine boy who was his parents' only joy," and the mysterious inscription on Henry Rogers (died 1641) beginning:—

"We were not slayne, but raysd—
Raysd not to life,"

which is an insoluble riddle, in spite of many attempts to explain it.

Ancient Norman house, roofless, on river bank, adjoining priory.

Hotels: King's Arms; Ship. Motor repairs; Pope, Waterloo Place.

Miles from B'mouth		Miles from London	
	Ringwood, 9¼ m. ☞		Leaving Christchurch, turn left at "Antelope" inn, cross tramway and railway bridge, and follow telegraph wires to Iford Bridge, Pokesdown railway station (tramways) and Boscombe; long straight approach to Bournemouth.
3¾	Iford Bridge. Cross the Stour.	98¾	

Miles from B'mouth		Miles from London	
2¾	Pokesdown.	99¾	*i.e.*, Puck's Down. From "Puck," the elf, or sprite.
1¾	Boscombe.	100¾	
	BOURNEMOUTH. (*The Square.*)	102½	Pop. 63,138. Locally, in rustic speech, "Bourne". Bournemouth is prime example of rapid growth of seaside health-resort. In 1820 the site of present great town was a wild and lonely heath, through which little Bourne stream trickled down to sands. In 1850 the resinous health-giving pinewoods which have made fortune of the place were still solitary, save for one country mansion, an inn, a coastguard-station and two fishermen's huts. The modern town figures in Thomas Hardy's *Tess of the D'Urbervilles* as "Sandbourne"; and that name describes the place much better than "Bournemouth," the ten miles of yellow sands—from Christchurch Head to Poole Harbour, in midst of which this still-growing seaside resort is situated—being as much a feature of it as are the pinewoods. It is largely a town of detached villas and of fashionable hotels and stylish boarding-houses, and was principally of a "superior" residential character; but its amazing growth and the introduction of an extensive tramway system have brought about the usual varying social strata. Here are a rich residential quarter, a striving working-class district, and a "shopping" region, and there are trippers, too, nowadays. The health-giving and wealth-giving pinewoods have been sadly lessened, in their growing value as building sites. Here are all the resources of twentieth-century civilisation, including churches and chapels of every denomination, and theatres and music-halls to suit all tastes—and even people of no taste. Two pleasure-piers are features of sea-front, and in the town are arcades and public gardens of great beauty. Sufferers from pulmonary diseases find great relief here. At "Skerryvore," Alum Chine Road, lived Robert Louis Stevenson for short period. Situation of Bournemouth is on sandy cliffs, at no point of any great height, dipping down here and there into chines, or valleys, through which tiny rills trickle, mostly unobserved, to the sands. Most of these wild and pretty chines have been tamed, and kerbed and lighted with gas-lamps.

Hotels: Mont Doré; Newlyn's Royal and Imperial Exeter Hotel (garage); Metropole, East Cliff (garage); Grand, East Cliff (garage); Salisbury (Boscombe); Durley Dean Hydro.; Linden Hall Hydro.; Osborne, and Priory. Motor repairs: Im-

perial Motor Works (garage), 38 Holdenhurst Road; Edwards & Co., Old Christchurch Road.

LXXIII. LONDON TO BOURNEMOUTH BY RINGWOOD

Miles from B'mouth		Miles from London	
105½	LONDON. (*Hyde Park Corner.*)		
28½	Ower. *Hampshire.*	77	(London to Ower, as pp. 353-359, 201-202 and 212-214.)
	Fork of roads, keep right.		Keep right, at fork.
26	Cadnam.	79½	
	Fork of roads, keep right.		Keep right at fork, past "Sir John Barleycorn" inn, and then straight on, over cross-roads, avoiding right-hand road (which goes to Fordingbridge, ten and quarter miles right, and Salisbury, fifteen miles right). Road grows very sharply undulating to Stoney Cross.
	Cross-roads, keep straight on. *Fordingbridge,* 10¼ m. ☞ *Salisbury,* 15 m. ☞ *Southampton,* 8½ m.		Here the most historically interesting, and the most beautiful part of New Forest is entered. On left is Castle Malwood Lodge, modern residence of late Sir William Harcourt, near site of Malwood Keep, hunting residence of Norman sovereigns. It was at Castle Malwood that Rufus (William II.) stayed before the fatal 3rd August, 1100, when he met his death at Stoney Cross, one mile north-west, by an arrow shot, according to history, by Sir Walter Tyrrel. The knight shot at a hart, and either from animal's back, or from tree trunk, the arrow glanced and pierced the evil king through the throat (or, by other accounts, in the breast). He died instantly, and without a word. Tyrrel fled the country. A younger brother had met a similar death in New Forest years before, and a cousin in May of same year.

But Rufus was not only an unpopular king, he had incurred the enmity of the Church, and it is at least singular that on 1st August, two days before his tragic end, Abbot Fulchard, of Shrewsbury, preaching at Gloucester on the woes of England, caused by the king, should have predicted with exact imagery the manner of his end. "The bow of Divine vengeance is bent against the reprobate, and the swift arrow is taken from the

quiver to inflict wounds. Quickly this will be done." The king's body was found that evening, and conveyed in charcoal-burner's cart to Winchester, where it was hastily and unceremoniously buried under the cathedral tower, without religious

Miles from B'mouth		Miles from London	
			rites. Scene of tragedy is marked
	Rufus Stone, 1½ m.		by Rufus Stone, originally placed, *c.* 1800, and now covered with iron sheathing, bearing inscription. It is in centre of a forest lawn, encircled by noble oaks.
	Minstead, 1 m.		Forest village. Church rebuilt in red brick, *c.* 1710, but with some remains of Early English.
23¾	Stoney Cross. (*Compton Arms.*)	81¾	Forest hamlet.
20¾	*Boldrewood*, 1 m.	84¾	On road to Lyndhurst is Boldrewood, the loveliest woodland scene
	Lyndhurst, 4 m.		in New Forest.
17½	Picket Post.	88	
14½	RINGWOOD. (*Crown Hotel.*)	91	Road descends nearly all way from Picket Post to Ringwood, through unspoiled scenes of sylvan beauty. (Thence to Christchurch, as p. 387 and Bournemouth, as pp. 216-218.)
	BOURNEMOUTH. (*The Square.*)	105½	

LXXIV. BOURNEMOUTH TO DORCHESTER BY WAREHAM

Miles from D'chester		Miles from Bournemouth	
31	BOURNEMOUTH. *Hampshire.* (*The Square.*)		Leaving Bournemouth, along electric tram route of Commercial Road, up long steepish rise, turn left at fork of roads. At three miles, road descends Castle Hill steeply, and then, with short intermediate rise, gradually down, to Parkstone. Fine views down to Poole and harbour, but electric
	UP		
	Enter Dorset. Fork of roads, keep left.		

Miles from D'chester		Miles from Bournemouth	
28	Castle Hill,	3	tramway lines are so laid as to constitute a serious menace to all users of the road.
27¼	Parkstone.	3¾	Straight forward, up rise, followed by easy descent; then level
27	Longfleet. LEVEL CROSSING.	4	into Poole, turning left, over level crossing at Poole railway station, into long High Street of town.
26¼	POOLE.	4¾	Pop. 19,461. Interesting, but dirty, old port. Behind mile-long High Street are numbers of quaint

by-streets and alleys. Railways abolished ancient importance of Poole, which had great sea-borne trade from very early times, and was ever a nest of pirates and home of smugglers. Many stately old mansions of old-time Poole merchants remain, more than a little down on their luck.

Church of St. Paul has a "classic" portico in white brick, with a weird belfry. St. James's, with ancient tower, was chiefly rebuilt, 1820. Guildhall built 1761. On the quay is ancient Gothic building, resembling a desecrated church. This is the "Town Cellar" of era when lords of manor exacted dues on goods entering the port. Goods were stored here "in bond". Quaint harbour office adjoins, on which is curious portraiture of one Benjamin Skutt, Mayor in 1727.

Hotel: Antelope (garage). Motor repairs: Warn & Co., 198-200 High Street, Longfleet.

Passing along High Street, and bearing left on to quay, leave Poole by turning right and then left at Hamworthy Bridge, crossing harbour (toll).

25¾	Hamworthy Bridge. Cross the	5¼	Having crossed Hamworthy Bridge, turn right and follow undulating road to Lytchett Gate.
	Poole Harbour.		
24¾	Hamworthy.	6¼	
23¼	Lytchett Gate. Fork of roads, keep left.	7¾	At fork of roads, keep left. (Road on right goes to Sturminster Marshall, three and three-quarter miles.)
5½	Warmwell Cross. Fork of roads, keep right.	25½	
4	Broadmayne.	27	Road undulates freely to Broad-

Miles from D'chester		Miles from Bournemouth	
			mayne; thence rising steeply and descending to Whitcombe.
2¾	Whitcombe.	28¼	Wayside hamlet. From this point there is short rise and fall, with acute bend to right, thence acutely undulating and gentle fall,
1½	Stafford Cross. *West Stafford*, 1 m. ☞	29½	to Stafford Cross. Very pretty little village, with trees and thatched cottages, beside river Frome. Note inn, with long rhyming signboard:— "*I trust no Wise Man will condemn A Cup of Genuine now and then*," etc. Passing over railway bridge in half-mile, turn left, and enter streets of Dorchester.
	DORCHEST'R.	31	(Described, p. 371.)

LXXV. BOURNEMOUTH TO WINCANTON

Miles from W'canton		Miles from Bournemouth	
42	BOURNE-MOUTH. *Hampshire.* (*The Square.*)		
41¾	Richmond Hill.	¼	Steep ascent of Richmond Hill (electric tramways).
41	Forks of road, keep left and then right.	1	At fork of roads, at cemetery, keep left and then right, descending steeply to Winton and Moordown, where electric tramways end. Winton is the working-class district of Bournemouth.
39¾	Winton.	2¼	
39¼	Moordown.	2¾	
			Keep left, continuing downhill to Riddlesford.
38½	Riddlesford.	3½	

Miles from W'canton		Miles from Bournemouth	
	Enter Dorset.		
38	Emsbury.	4	
37½	Kinson.	4½	Small scattered village in heathy district. Church rebuilt except tower, roughly built of great blocks of ferruginous sandstone. In churchyard is tombstone, with inscription, to Robert Trotman, a smuggler who lost his life 1765 in encounter with revenue officers— "*A little Tea, one leaf I did not steal, For guiltless Bloodshed I to God appeal,*" etc.
36¾	Bear Cross.	5¼	Keep straight on, at cross-roads.
35¼	Canford Magna.	6¾	"Model" village, often styled Canford "Manor". Cottages rebuilt by Lord Wimborne, whose seat, Canford Manor, adjoins. Church greatly rebuilt; still retains some Norman features.
34½	LEVEL CROSSING.	7½	
33½	Canford Bridge. Cross the Stour.	8½	
32¾	WIMBORNE MINSTER. (*Minster.*) Cross the Stour.	9¼	(Described, p. 330.) Leaving Minster on right, keep left at fork of roads by "Three Lions" inn. Cross river Stour.
32	LEVEL CROSSING, keep right.	10	At railway level crossing, keep right, *not* passing over railway.
30½	Corfe Mullen.	11½	Keep right.
29	Bailey Gate. Cross-roads, turn right.	13	Turn right at cross-roads.
28	*Sturminster Marshall,* ☞	14	Small village, to right, on river Stour. Church (the "Stour Minster") is a fine Decorated building. The seal of the "Peculiar" of Sturminster, 1688, is affixed to a pillar in chancel. "Marshall" in the place-name derives from the Earls of Pembroke, Earls Marshal of England, anciently lords of the manor.

Miles from W'canton		Miles from Bournemouth	
25½	Spettisbury.	16½	Church rebuilt; contains hour-glass, dated 1700, and altar-tomb to John Bowyer, 1599.
24	Charlton Marshall.	18	
23	Blandford St. Mary.	19	In churchyard lies "Governor Pitt," Governor of Madras, died 1726, grandfather of Earl of Chatham, and author of saying that by lending money to a friend you lose your money and friend as well.
22½	Fork of roads, turn right. Cross the Stour.	19½	At fork of roads turn right and cross river Stour into Blandford.
22¼	BLANDFORD. (*Market Place.*)	19¾	Leave Blandford by Salisbury Street, bearing left along White Cliff Hill Street, thence straight ahead.
21½	White Cliff Hill.	20½	
19½	Durweston. Cross the Stour. *Stourpane,* ☞	22½	Cross river Stour to Durweston, and keep right through village. Church rebuilt except tower, which is very fine; over doorway is sculptured representation of a smithy, with shoeing of a horse—supposed to be allusion to St. Eloi, or Eligius, patron of blacksmiths.
17	Shillingtone.	25	Long straggling village, with tall maypole standing by base of village
15	Piddleford.	27	cross. Church, with Norman chancel-arch, partly rebuilt.
13½	STURMINSTER NEWTON.	28¼	Pop. 1877. Ancient decayed market town. Church rebuilt, except tower. Base of market-cross stands opposite picturesquely-thatched "White Hart" inn.
11½	Bagber.	30½	Turn right at old toll-house at Bagber and descend easily.

Miles from W'canton		Miles from Bournemouth	
	Cross the Stour.		
8¾	STALBRIDGE.	33¼	Pop. 1504. *i.e.*, "Staplebridge". Decayed market town. Fine, but greatly worn, market-cross, with lofty shaft, once much enriched with sculpture. Church is Perpendicular, much "restored," but
7¾	*Enter Somerset-shire.*	34¼	with some excellent features.
7	Henstridge.	35	In rebuilt church is fine altar-tomb of William Carent, 1476, and wife Margaret, with effigies, with heraldic shields and mantle.
6¾	Henstridge Ash.	35¼	Keep straight ahead, over cross-roads. This is a great dairying
6	Yeanston.	36	district, of which Templecombe is
5	Templecombe.	37	the centre, chiefly by reason of facilities afforded by railway junction. Templecombe owes its name to ancient preceptory of Knights Templars, founded in twelfth century.
4	Horsington.	38	Very small scattered village.
	Cross the Bow Brook.		Adjoining old house, formerly "Windmill" inn, is a barn-like building, with end wall originally used as tennis-court for amusement
3¼	North Cheriton.	38¾	of coach-passengers waiting for the cross-country coach here. Church is a pretty Transitional-Norman and Early English building. At entrance to churchyard are old stocks.
	Fork of roads, keep right.		At fork of roads keep right, and right at Lattiford.
2	Lattiford.	40	
	Cross the Bow Brook.		

Miles from W'canton		Miles from Bournemouth	
	Cross the Cale.		Cross river Cale, and rise into town of Wincanton — locally "Wincarnton," which derives its name from little river Cale: "Win-cale-ton".
	WINCANTON.	42	Pop. 1950. Church has been "restored" out of all interest. Here was fought the insignificant skirmish between troops of James II. and those of William of Orange, which was the sole encounter on march of the Prince's troops to London, 1688. Hotels: Bear; Greyhound (garage). Motor repairs: Budgen, High Street.

LXXVI. WAREHAM TO SWANAGE

Miles from Swanage		Miles from Wareham	
10	WAREHAM. *Dorset.* (*Town Hall.*) Cross the Frome.		Proceeding along South Street, and crossing river Frome, road runs level over Frome marshes for short distance, along raised causeway, and then enters upon the wildly beautiful district of heaths stretching between this point and Swanage. On crossing Frome, we have entered Isle of Purbeck.
9½	Stoborough.	½	Scattered hamlet of picturesque character. Fine views of Creech Barrow and Purbeck Hills, ahead. Heaths here contain very valuable deposits of china-clay, which is dug out and trammed down to rude quays at Goathorn and other points on Poole Harbour for shipment. Romans were well acquainted with it, and relics of their pottery are found here. Local china-clay export is now about 60,000 tons annually. Road on this north side of Purbeck, being generally mended with ironstone are ruddy; southward, they are of a blinding whiteness.
7½	Norden.	2½	Wayside hamlet. Road rises steeply to Corfe, a small town crouching beneath great

Miles from Swanage		Miles from Wareham	
5½	Corfe Castle.	4½	grim ruins of Corfe Castle, approached most romantically in this direction, the traveller from Wareham perceiving the gigantic ruins first, apparently in a solitude, town being hidden. The name "Corfe" derives from Anglo-Saxon *ceorfan*, to cut: situation of castle being on a conical hill in a deep, notch-like cut in the great stony ridge of hills forming the backbone of Isle of Purbeck, and running east and west.

Here in A.D. 978 was a hunting-lodge, at whose gates King Edward "the Martyr" was murdered by his stepmother. It was a fitting prelude to the bloody history of castle afterwards built here. In 1202, of twenty-four knights captured by King John in Brittany, and imprisoned in these dungeons, twenty-two were starved to death. Here Edward II. was for a time in captivity. Existing ruins are those of Norman keep and later additions, left in this ruined state after great siege of 1646. In 1643, the fortress withstood siege of two weeks, when Lady Bankes gallantly and successfully defended it against Parliamentary forces; but greater efforts were directed against it three years later. Even then it was only captured by treachery after forty-eight days. Castle was then blown up. Gigantic fragments and leaning towers still bear witness to force of explosion, and look like ruins caused by earthquake.

Corfe town is a stony little place of queer old houses. Note seventeenth-century porch of "Greyhound" inn.

Church, dedicated to St. Edward the Martyr, was rebuilt 1860, except fine Perpendicular tower, whose roof was used by besiegers as place whence to cannonade castle.

Leaving Corfe, follow telegraph-wires into Swanage.

1½	Herston.	8½	Descent into Swanage. Very narrow streets, entering town.
	DOWN		
	SWANAGE. (*Town Hall.*)	10	Pop. 3408. Anciently "Swanwic" and "Swanwick". Quaint old seaport, spoilt as regards its vanishing quaintness, since it was rendered accessible by railway *c.* 1890. Here was principal place of export of Purbeck stone quarried on the hills and on cliffs—now chiefly conveyed by rail—and primitive sea-front, where stone was stacked, occupied with piles of red-brick buildings of London suburban character. Swanage is situated on sandy shores of beautiful curving bay, bounded by dazzling white, and very high, steep cliffs. Here is a singular, jetty-

like pier, where steamboats touch. Close by, on rocky foreshore, is Gothic, pinnacled clock-tower, without a clock, originally erected on south side of London Bridge as memorial to Duke of Wellington, but found to be an obstruction and removed. The stones were given to Burt, the contractor, who re-erected them here.

Mowlem and Burt, both natives of Swanage, shipped in their time a great many unconsidered London trifles here, and thus we find Swanage streets provided with City of London, Westminster and Soho secondhand lamp-posts, while front of Town Hall is Sir Christopher Wren's old frontage of Mercers' Hall, Cheapside. Even Purbeck House, the Gothic residence built by Burt in main street, has its London relic, in form of one of flying-fish vanes from Billingsgate Market.

Church rebuilt 1860, except ancient and extremely plain Saxon tower.

To south of town, up extremely fatiguing road, is Durlston Head, where locally famous Tilly Whim caves are situated. They are really old quarries, abandoned about 1814. The stony platform overlooking sea is spot whence stone was shipped on to barges by a species of crane known as a "whim". Here Burt, ever keen to improve the occasion, has erected, among other things, the "Great Globe," a stony model of the earth, about ten feet high, and weighing forty tons.

Hotels: Swanage Hotel; Grosvenor.

Miles from Swanage		Miles from Wareham	
	Studland.		About three and half miles north-east of Swanage is picturesque village of Studland, near sea, but embowered in trees. Pedestrians may readily proceed from Bournemouth along sands to North Haven, and thence, ferrying by small row-boat across entrance to Poole Harbour, walk along sands to Studland, and thence over hills of Ballard Down to Swanage.

LXXVII. THE BATH ROAD

The road to Bath is of a remarkable flatness for the first twenty-six miles of its total length of 105¾ miles, and thence continues with a generally gently-undulating surface, with two or three intermediate sharp rises, as far as approach to Marlborough, seventy-three miles. Then occurs the long, steep descent of London Hill. The remaining thirty miles grow gradually steeper. It is a road of beautiful scenery, and its surface is chiefly gravel. But the exceptionally heavy motor-car traffic has rendered it very dusty, and in places full of "motor-holes".

Miles from Bath		Miles from London	
106	LONDON. (*Hyde Park Corner.*)		(Proceed to Hounslow as Exeter Road, pp. 353-354.)
96¼	Hounslow. *Middlesex.* Fork of roads, keep right.	9¾	At fork of roads, at western end of Hounslow, keep right. (Left-hand road goes to Staines, six and three-quarter miles.) Electric trams go off to left also, leaving Bath Road free.
93¾	*Cranford*, ☞ Cranford Bridge. Cross the Crane.	12¼	Cranford village is on right. Here is Cranford Park, seat of Earl Fitzhardinge. Church adjoins mansion. Fuller, author of *Worthies of England*, rector here; died 1658.
93	Harlington Corner. *Harlington*, ½ m. ☞	13	Harlington Church has Norman south door. This is extensive fruit, flower and vegetable-growing district.
92¼	Sipson Green. *West Drayton*, 2 m. ☞	13¾	On left side of road here are two inns, the "Magpies" and the "Old Magpies". At this spot, April, 1798, Mr. Mellish was shot by one of numerous highwaymen who at that time infested Hounslow Heath.
91¼	*Harmondsworth*, ½ m. ☞	14¾	In Domesday, "Hermondsworde," *i.e.*, the sworth or sward = pasture-land, of some forgotten Hermond. Here is a very fine timber-framed barn, of great age, 191 feet in length. Exterior

Miles from Bath		Miles from London	
			walls built largely of "pudding-stone" found in locality.
90¾	Longford. Cross the Colne. LEVEL CROSSING. Colnbrook Railway Station.	15¼	Hamlet, with picturesque inn, the "Peggy Bedford".
89	Colnbrook. Cross the Colne.	17	Decayed coaching village, built beside a causeway originally laid across Colne marshes, hence narrow character of long single street of the place.
	Enter Buckinghamshire.		"Ostrich" inn, a quaintly-gabled building, *temp.* Queen Elizabeth, stands on site of a much more
87½		18½	ancient building, to which belonged an evil reputation: landlord and his wife convicted of murdering and robbing numerous guests.
	Langley Broom. ("*William IV.*" *inn.*) *Langley Marish,* ½ m. ☞		In church is curiously painted library of Renascence character, with pew, of Sir John Kedermister, who also built brick tower of church, 1649, and quaint almshouses adjoining churchyard. Library consists of folio works on divinity.
			Fine views of Windsor Castle away to left.
	Windsor, 3½ m.		(See p. 247.)
86	*Upton,* ½ m.	20	Ancient village adjoining Slough, and now absorbed in it. The little Norman and Early English church is interesting. Flat stone in churchyard, with mysterious inscription to "Sarah Bramstone, of Eton, spinster; a person who dared to be just in the reign of George the Second. Obijt. Jan. ye 30th 1765. Ætat 77."

Miles from Bath		Miles from London	
85½	SLOUGH. (*Crown Hotel.*) Cross-roads.	20½	Pop. 11,469. Modern town, developed since railway times from a little wayside coaching hamlet. Some very excellent villa outskirts have recently been built, and Slough stands in pleasant district, but the town is entirely without historic associations. Hotels: Crown (garage); Royal (garage). Motor repairs: Fullbrook & Co., High Street.
	☜ *Eton*, 1¾ m.		Pop. 3301. Eton is world famous for its College, now numbering about 1050 boys, founded by Henry VI., 1441. Great Chapel, 175 feet in length, is a noble Perpendicular building, greatly resembling King's College Chapel, Cambridge. Its great bulk, with angle-turrets, rising amid playing fields and ancient elms, forms a noble picture from river Thames.
	Windsor, ☜ 2¼ m.		
	Stoke Poges, 2 m. ☞		Sequestered village; scene of Gray's *Elegy in a Country Churchyard.* Church, with conspicuous spire, stands in churchyard now crowded with ornate white marble monuments, effectually destroying rustic poetic aspect. Building is Norman, Early English and Perpendicular. Brasses of Moleyns family. Outside east end of church is tomb of Gray, the poet, who lies beside his mother and his aunt. Adjoining churchyard is cenotaph resembling tea-caddy, or biscuit box, to memory of Gray. Near by is Stoke Park.
84¾	Salt Hill. *Farnham Royal*, 2 m. ☞	21¼	Salt Hill, now a continuation of Slough, was formerly noted stage for coaches. Here on left, in Chalvey Lane, is the ancient

Miles from Bath		Miles from London	
	Burnham Beeches, 3 m. ☞		mound, now crowned with summer-house, where Eton boys assembled at "Montem" celebrations, gathering "salt" (*i.e.*, soliciting donations) from travellers. Shortly after introduction of railways, "Montem" was abolished. The celebration took its name from prehistoric mound, and that of Salt Hill derived from the celebration.

Farnham Royal has a finely restored, and almost rebuilt, church. Village adjoins the beautiful woodland of Burnham Beeches, finest piece of natural woodland in England; consisting, as name implies, almost wholly of beech-trees. Most of them are pollarded, and are very weird and ghostly. This lovely spot was saved for the public by spirited action of Corporation of City of London, which purchased the 374 acres for £6000, exclusive of timber. These woodland scenes are perhaps even more beautiful in November than in summer.

82¾	*Burnham*, 1 m. ☞	23¼	Church Early English and Decorated. Brasses, including one with acrostic, to Thomas Eyer, 1581.
	☜ *Dorney*, 1 m.		On way to Dorney are some few remains of Burnham Abbey, on moated site.
81½	Taplow Railway Station. *Taplow*, ☞	24½	Church, rebuilt 1820, contains some fine brasses, including one to Nicholas de Aumberdene, *c.* 1350, and one to Richard Manfeld, 1465.
	Cross the Thames.		Cross Thames over Maidenhead Bridge, built 1772. Views up and down river at this point are delightful, but not improved by gasometers on right. View to right includes Cliveden, on its wooded height. On left Great Western Railway crosses river in two great spans of brickwork, each of 128 feet, with remarkably flat arches, built 1838. This is one of Brunel's daring designs, and has extremely hazardous appearance. Grave doubts expressed at the building of it, but the bridge has stood well ever since; and when line was widened, 1892, the bridge
	Enter Berkshire.		

Miles from Bath		Miles from London	
	Cookham, 3 m. ☞		was widened on exactly similar plan. Road to Cookham passes Boulter's Lock. Picturesque village beside wide common. Note curious epitaph in churchyard on Henry Pullen, 1813. Here lies Fred. Walker, A.R.A., died 1875.
79¾	MAIDENHEAD. (*Town Hall.*)	26¼	Pop.12,980. Anciently "Maidenhythe," from a riverside wharf. This is now a considerable town, but was not of any importance until comparatively recent years, and, until modern times, merely stood in ecclesiastical parishes of Bray and Cookham. "Bear" inn, formerly chief coaching establishment, has weird sign, in shape of bear in attitude strongly suggestive of stomachache. Hotels: Bear. Riverside hotels: Riviera, Skindle's, on Bucks shore (garage); New Thames (garage); Ray Mead, at Boulter's Lock. Motor repairs: Heybourn & Co., 11 High Street; Maidenhead Motor Co. (garage).
	Bisham, 3 m. ☞		Road to Bisham, by way of Furze Platt and Pinkneys Green, and steeply downhill through woods. Bisham church stands beside Thames, with stairs to water. It is Norman and Perpendicular, and contains fine altar-tomb, with effigies of Sir Thomas and Sir Philip Hoby. Sir Thomas (died 1566) was Ambassador to France. Monument was erected by widow of Sir Thomas, the notorious Lady Hoby of legendary fame, who is supposed to haunt adjoining mansion, Bisham Abbey. She is said to have beaten to death her little son for crime of blotting his copy-books.

Bisham Abbey, originally Preceptory of Knights Templars, and afterwards establishment of Augustine monks, was a stately building, in which the great Nevill, "Warwick the Kingmaker," was buried, 1471. Nothing is left of it except portion of domestic building, with ancient gatehouse, forming residence of Vansittart-Neale family.

Miles from Bath		Miles from London	
78¼	Maidenhead Thicket. Fork of roads, keep straight on.	27¾	Maidenhead Thicket, formerly notorious lurk of highwaymen, is a beautiful stretch of common, enriched with fine trees and undergrowth.
	Hurley, 2¾ m. ☞		Thames-side village. Lady Place, mansion on site of Benedictine monastery, was demolished, 1838. Some few portions of outbuildings, including dovecot, remain. A modern house has arisen here. Church is small building. Nave and chancel only, of Norman period, but "restored" out of all interest, 1852.
	Henley, 6¾ m. ☞		
76¾	Littlewick.	29¼	Hamlets, on picturesque common.
75	Knowl Hill.	31	
73¾	Hare Hatch. *Wargrave*, 1½ m. ☞	32¼	Growing village beside Thames. In churchyard lies Thomas Day, author of *Sandford and Merton:* killed by kick from horse 1789. Sir Morell Mackenzie, died 1892, is buried here. Sign of "George and Dragon," painted by G. D. Leslie, R.A., and J. E. Hodgson, R.A., is now very faded.
72½	Fork of roads, keep right.	33½	
72	Twyford. Cross the Loddon.	34	*i.e.*, the "two fords," on river Loddon. Small town; until 1876 a hamlet in parish of Hurst.
	Junct'n of roads from Windsor.		Windsor, twelve and quarter miles.
71	*Sonning*, ¾ m. ☞	35	Pretty village on Thames. Very large Early English church. Quaint old red-brick bridge.
68	Junct'n of roads from Wokingham on left.	38	Good, easy run down to Reading. (Wokingham, seven miles. See p. 381.) Electric tramways. At "Jack

Miles from Bath		Miles from London	
			of Both Sides" inn, fork of roads, at beginning of town, keep left, along London Road and Crown Street, turning right in one mile into Southampton Street, crossing Kennet River and along Bridge Street, thence turning left into Castle Street and straight out of town along Bath Road.
67	READING. (*St. Giles' Church.*) Cross the Kennet.	39	Pop. 72,217. Large, rapidly-growing town, of great antiquity, but largely of modern aspect. It is a historic place, but the modern fame of Huntley & Palmer's biscuits and of Sutton's seeds has somewhat eclipsed historic aspect.

Reading Castle, destroyed in time of Henry II., was never rebuilt. Reading Abbey, one of most important in kingdom, was abolished with all others in reign of Henry VIII., the Abbot, who refused to surrender it (1539), being drawn, hanged and quartered opposite Abbey gateway, which still remains. Forbury Gardens, a public park, are situated here. Abbey mill-stream, known as "Holy Brook," is a branch of Kennet.

St. Lawrence's is chief church, Early English and Perpendicular. St. Mary's, in Minster Street, built 1551, forms a picturesque object from St. Mary's Butts.

Hotels: Queen's (garage); George, King Street; Great Western, Station Road. Motor repairs: Scowen's (garage), 84 King's Road; A. E. Major, Thorn Street; Vincent, Castle Street.

	Basingstoke, 16½ m.		(See pp. 252-253.)
	Guildford, 30½ m.		(See pp. 193-196.)
			Road goes in long gradual ascent out of Reading.
64½	Calcot Row.	41½	Here is Calcot Park, home of the "Berkshire Lady," of ballad fame, who in reign of Queen Anne fell in love with a young barrister and offered him choice of marrying her or fighting duel. This eccentric person was Miss Kendrick Benjamin Child. The young bar-

Miles from Bath		Miles from London	
			rister took the more gallant course, and married the lady, her landed estate, and her £5000 per annum.
62	Theale.	44	Pretty old-world village. Made an ecclesiastical parish 1832, on its separation from Tilehurst. Church, built 1842 in imitation of Early English style, looks well at distance, but on closer acquaintance is found to be very poor.
60	Jack's Booth.	46	(Kingsclere, nine and half miles, left. See p. 257.)
58½	Aldermaston Railway Station. *Aldermaston*, 1¾ m.	47½	(See p. 257.)
56½	Woolhampton Midgham.	49½	Old wayside coaching village, with fine old coaching inn (the "Angel"). The present "Falmouth Arms" formerly known as the "Upper Angel". Railway station is called "Midgham," former name leading to confusion with Wolverhampton.
52¾	Thatcham.	53¼	Anciently a market town, and in later coaching age a very bustling place. Thatcham is now a large straggling village. Approaching it, on right of road, is a small isolated Perpendicular chapel, purchased 1707 by Lady Frances Winchcombe for ten shillings, and used for school.
50	Speenhamland. NEWBURY. (*Broadway.*)	56	Pop. 11,061. Speenhamland and Newbury are one, the first-named being the approach along Bath Road, from direction of London, which grew into great importance

with growth of seventeenth and eighteenth and early nineteenth century coaching. Here arose great coaching inns; now turned into private houses, but their old history readily to be discerned by the experienced eye.

The "Pelican," now partly a veterinary establishment, was notorious for its extravagant charges; hence Quin's epigram:—

"The famous inn at Speenhamland,
That stands beneath the hill,
May well be called the Pelican
From its enormous bill."

The old, original part of Newbury town lies off to left at cross-roads in Speenhamland. Fine late Perpendicular church, built 1510 by "Jack of Newbury," otherwise John Smallwood or Winchcombe (died 1519). His initials, "J. S.," appear on bosses of roof. "Jack of Newbury" was a wealthy cloth-worker and chief employer in the town at that period.

Hotels: White Hart; Queen's; Chequers; Jack o' Newbury. Motor repairs: Stradling & Plenty (garage), Northbrook Street.

Two important battles were fought in neighbourhood of Newbury: September, 1643, and October, 1644. First battle, to south and east of town, was indecisive. 6000 were slain, including Viscount Falkland, Earl of Carnarvon and Earl of Sunderland. An obelisk was erected on Wash Common (1878) in memory of this fight.

Miles from Bath		Miles from London	
	Basingstoke, 15¼ m.		Second battle of Newbury, fought around Speen and Shaw, on north side of town, ended, but still indecisively, in defeat of Royalists.
	Winchester, 25 m.		
	(See pp. 255-6.)		Shaw House, built by Thomas Dolman, clothier, 1581, was held by Royalists on this occasion.
	Stockbridge, 24½ m.		
	(See pp. 257-9.)		Here the King stayed, and a bullet-hole in panelling of drawing-room is still pointed out as that made by a shot fired at him.
	East Ilsley, 9 m.		
	UP		
49	Church Speen.	57	Keeping straight ahead over cross-roads at Speenhamland (East Ilsley right, Highclere left) road bears left, steeply uphill, through Church Speen—the Roman *Spinæ*, "the thorns"—full of old houses formerly coaching inns, thence descending, past lodge of Benham Park, on left. At foot of hill is turning, on left, across railway, to
	DOWN		
47	*Hampstead Marshall*, 1¼ m.	59	Hampstead Marshall. Church stands on further confines of a beautiful park, with stately gate-

Miles from Bath		Miles from London	
			pillars of a vanished mansion standing lonely in field.
45½	Halfway House.	60½	Here stands stuccoed old-battlemented toll-house, in would-be Gothic style, intended to mark half-way between London and Bristol (measured from Hyde Park Corner, however, this should be at fifty-nine and quarter miles).
45	*Kintbury*, 1 m.	61	*i.e.* "Kennetbury". Very pretty village, on delightful reach of river Kennet.
44¼	*Avington*, ¼ m.	61¾	Here is small but fine Norman church, with remarkable font, sculptured with cable moulding and thirteen figures, chiefly of ecclesiastics, one of whom is being embraced by a devil.
	Cross the Kennet.		Road, crossing river Kennet, bends left. Hungerford town, pop. 2908, lies off to left at Bear Hotel, along road to Salisbury.
41½	HUNGERFORD. (*Bear Hotel.*)	64½	Fine trout fishing on river Kennet. Church stands apart, beside river, to west of town.
	Enter Wiltshire.		Hocktide is the great occasion at Hungerford. Quaint public observances then celebrate the gift to town of fishery in river Kennet by John of Gaunt, lord of manor in fourteenth century. A seventeenth century horn, preserved in Town Hall, bears inscription relating to this gift: "John a Gaun did give and grant the Riall of Fishing to Hungerford Toune from Eldren Stub to Irish stil, excepting som Several mil Pound. Jehosaphat Lucas was Cunstabl."
	Salisbury, 29½ m. (See pp. 263-266.)		Hotels: Bear; Plume; Three Swans. Motor repairs: Kennet Motor Co. (garage).
38¾	Froxfield.	67¼	Approaching village, note on left the almshouses, founded 1686

Miles from Bath		Miles from London	
			by Duchess of Somerset for fifty (now sixteen) widows of clergymen. The pretty little village of thatched cottages borders upon a green, with church on right.
	Little Bedwin, 1 m.		Church is Transitional Norman and Perpendicular, and very good, with spire.
	Great Bedwin, 2 m.		Very fine cruciform church, Transitional Norman, Early English and Decorated. The sculptured capitals to pillars of nave arcade are worth notice. Also Flamboyant tracery of chancel windows. Altar-tomb, with effigy, in chancel to Sir John Seymour, father of Jane Seymour, Queen of Henry VIII. Brass: John Seymour, son of above. Monument: Frances, Duchess of Somerset. In south transept is mailed cross-legged effigy; also monumental slab to Sir Roger de Stokke.
			Road rises to Savernake Forest, which is entered through a gate across the road, sometimes closed.
34½	[Gate across Road.]	71½	The forest, property of Marquis of Ailesbury, is sixteen miles round, and includes Beech Avenue, four miles long. Near mansion, called Savernake Forest Lodge, are fine masses of rhododendrons and azaleas. The Ailesbury Column, a conspicuous object here, was built to celebrate recovery of George III., 1781. The radiating Eight Walks cut through forest, and forming noble vistas, are especial features.
	Cross the Kennet.		Road descends steeply from forest into Marlborough, one mile. Fine view of town on descent. Approaching, turn right; over little river Kennet.

Miles from Bath		Miles from London	
31½	MARLBOROUGH. (*Town Hall.*)	74½	Pop. 4123. The fires which devastated the town, 1653, 1679 and 1690 led to it being largely rebuilt. Hence somewhat imposing appearance of its broad High Street. It is an interesting p'ace, of great antiquity. Castle Mound, a huge artificial earthwork in grounds of Marlborough College, is all that remains of important fortress which originated in dim antiquity, and was greatly strengthened in Norman times. It was a Royal stronghold and a favourite residence with Plantagenet sovereigns, but had no warlike history. In later centuries granted to Seymour family, then was demolished, and property came by purchase to Marquis of Ailesbury, 1779.

On site of castle the Seymours built a splendid mansion in seventeenth century. This afterwards, in the remarkable growth of coaching and other travelling along the road to Bath, and in response to call for accommodation for distinguished travellers, became an inn; and, as the "Castle" inn, was one of the very finest in England. This phase of its history ended 5th January, 1843, and another was inaugurated the following August, when the buildings were occupied as a school (since styled a "College") in which sons of clergy and professional men might be cheaply educated. Many successive enlargements have been made, but the old mansion and inn remains as central block of buildings.

There are two ancient churches in Marlborough of Perpendicular character.

Hotels: Ailesbury Arms; Castle and Balls. Motor repairs: Milburn, 139 High Street; Bell's Motor Garage.

	Preshute.		Behind College stands Preshute Church, remarkable for very large black basalt font, early twelfth century; traditionally from castle, and at which King John and others of royal family were baptised.
	UP&DOWN		Bear sharply right and left at end of Marlborough High Street, past College (on left). Thence steeply undulating to Beckhampton.
29¾	Clatford Bottom.	76¼	Half-mile right. By passing through a field gate, Clatford Bottom is entered, along which in half-mile is the relic called the

Miles from Bath		Miles from London	
			"Devil's Den"; consisting of an upright stone and a slab 9 feet by 8; originally supported on upright stones, in the manner of Kit's Coty House and other sepulchral cromlechs. Along this valley are numerous scattered boulders, known to country folk as "Sarsen stones," *i.e.*, "saracen," a word which has curiously survived in rustic places since times of Crusades, when anyone or anything foreign was "saracen". These stones are "foreign" in so far as they are not local. Geologists consider them portions of glacial drift.
29	Fyfield.	77	Small village, with church just below road, on left, containing good Norman font.
27½	West Overton.	78½	Rebuilt church conspicuous to left, on hill. Smart rise to West Kennet.
26¼	West Kennet. *Avebury*, 1 m. ☞	79¾	Picturesque village, which has grown up on site of prehistoric monument, considered to have been larger than Stonehenge, and of much same character, although of greater elaboration. Although the village has greatly obscured plan of this extraordinary place, a circular rampart with inner ditch has been traced, enclosing 28 acres 27 perches. Ditch was lined with about 100 rude unhewn stones, 27 feet apart. Within area thus enclosed were two stone circles, with smaller circles within. In all, there were some 650 great stones, including three huge monoliths, forming, as it were, a holy of holies within largest of circles. Two of these are left, largest measuring 17 feet high, 7 feet 7 inches wide, and 2 feet 4 inches thick. Only fifteen stones are left standing and sixteen fallen. Eighteen lie buried, and the majority have in course of ages been carted off by farmers for gate-posts or broken up. The remaining stones are all "sarsens".

Portions of rampart and ditch exist, and show that the bank was 40 feet high.

Avebury church contains some circular windows of Saxon period, early Norman doorway, and Norman font. Manor-house, a picturesque Elizabethan building, with manorial pigeon-house, adjoins church.

Miles from Bath		Miles from London	
25¾	**Silbury Hill.**	80¼	A wholly artificial hill, 170 feet in height, its base covering five acres, and contents estimated at 468,170 cubic yards of earth. Its history is unknown; but that it stood here when Roman road from *Cunetio* (near Marlborough) to *Aquæ Solis* (Bath) was made is evident from existing road—which is identical with the Roman way—bending to avoid it.
24¾	Beckhampton. Fork of roads, keep right.	81¼	Hamlet. The large important-looking building facing up road at fork, and now part of training stables, was formerly a coaching inn. Here, at fork of roads, keep right. (Left-hand road goes to Devizes, seven and half miles. See pp. 273-275.)
			Road rises for one mile across Cherhill downs, a beautiful range of grassy hills on left, crowned with pillar known as the "Lansdowne Column," and with a white horse cut in chalk of hillside.
21¼	Cherhill.	84¾	This was done in 1780. Road descends, somewhat steeply.
19¾	Quemerford. Cross the	86¼	Hamlet, at approach to Calne. Here a tributary of little river Marden is crossed.
	 Marden.		
18¾	CALNE. (*Market Place.*) 	87¼	Pop. 5344. On entering town, bear slightly left at "White Hart" inn, down short steep pitch, then right to Market Place. Old cloth-weaving town, now busy in the bacon-curing way. Church, with double nave, has

Miles from Bath		Miles from London	
			Transitional-Norman arcade. "Restoration" has obliterated much of interest. Hotel: Lansdowne Arms.
	DOWN		Short steep rise out of Calne, with turn to left at crest. Then,
17¼	Black Dog Hill,	88¾	in half-mile, steep descent to canal and railway, with following steep climb to crest of Black Dog Hill.
	UP†		On left are lodge-gates of Bowood (Marquis of Lansdowne). Mansion, built in eighteenth century, contains fine collection of paintings, but is not generally shown. Gardens and park, however, are often to be seen.
15¼	Derry Hill. (*Swan.*)	90¾	Passing hamlet of Derry Hill, descend New Derry Hill to Chippenham.
	New Derry Hill,		
	DOWN		
12¾	CHIPPENHAM. (*Market Place.*)	93¼	Pop. 5603. Busy market town, whose name derives from ancient Saxon *chepe*, or market. Built chiefly of stone. Cheese-making and bacon-curing district. Here also is large condensed-milk factory.
			Curious rustic-looking old town-hall, or market-house, with date 1776 on gable, but obviously much older.
			Church largely rebuilt 1878. Monument: Sir Gilbert Prynne, 1627.
			Hotel: Angel. Motor repairs: Bentley, London Road.
			Leaving Chippenham by turning left at Avon Bridge and past condensed-milk factory, road bends
	UP†		left and then right, ascending somewhat steep hill, thence de-
	Rowden Hill,		scending Rowden Hill, with bend

Miles from Bath		Miles from London	
	DOWN		in middle. At foot keep right, under railway bridge. (Left-hand
11¾	Fork of roads, keep right.	94¼	road goes to Melksham, six and half miles. See pp. 268-270.)
10½	Chequers Hill,	95½	Sharp climb.
	UP†		
9½	Pickwick. ("*Cross Keys*" *inn.*)	96½	Wayside hamlet.
8¾	"Hare and Hounds" inn. Fork of roads, keep right. *Corsham Regis*, ☜ ½ m.	97¼	Keep right at fork. (Left-hand road goes to Bradford-on-Avon, seven miles. See pp. 267-268.)

Corsham is a handsome stone-built village, formerly largely peopled with Flemish weavers. Corsham Court, seat of Methuen family, was built 1582 by a certain "Customer" Smythe (a farmer of Customs dues), rearranged by Nash, and afterwards rebuilt. Estate, purchased by Hungerford family 1602, became property of Paul Methuen, by purchase, 1746. Although subjected to so much rebuilding, Corsham Court retains its beautiful Elizabethan south front. Here are some very fine yew hedges. The fine collection of pictures includes many of the Italian schools.

The Hungerford Almshouse, built by Lady Hungerford 1672, is very charming.

Church is Norman and Perpendicular. The north transept is the Tropnell chapel, with altar-tombs of that family.

	UP†		Long rise to crest of Box Hill, with good straight descent to Box.
	Box Hill,		
	DOWN		
5¾	Box.	100¼	Large stone-built village. Here is Box Tunnel, on Great Western Railway, nearly one and three-quarters mile long, and in early railway days considered a wonderful achievement. It cost over £500,000. Box is largely a stone-quarrying village, the oolite here being of fine quality, suitable for building.

Miles from Bath		Miles from London	
			Church is Early English, Decorated and Perpendicular. Many relics of Roman villas have been found here of late years. Curious old stone lock-up on right of road, which rises steeply through village, then descends. At fork of roads, keep right, and crossing railway bridge, descend for two miles to Bathford.
5¼	Fork of roads, keep right.	100¾	
4	*Enter Somerset.*	102	
	Fork of roads, keep straight on.		Passing under railway arch and keeping straight on, Bath electric tramways are met.
3¼	*Bathford*, ½ m.	102¾	
2½	Batheaston,	103½	Batheaston Mill, on river Avon, to left, is a pretty feature in the scene.
	BATH. (*G.P.O.*)	106	Pop. 50,000. The *Aquæ Solis*, "Waters of the Sun," of the Romans. Bath lies in a hollow, surrounded by lofty wooded hills, on which are picturesquely disposed numerous fine residences. Through the vale runs Wiltshire and Somersetshire Avon. In summer the air is apt to be languorous. History of Bath begins with Roman health resort of *Aquæ Solis*, established at hot springs; but legend takes us further back, and tells of one "Prince Bladud," B.C. 863, who, exiled as a leper from the Court of his father, a British kinglet, was cured by the healing waters.

The Roman city was finally destroyed by barbarian hordes in A.D. 577, but eventually revived in later Saxon times as "Akemanceaster". The fame of the waters never wholly died out, and "Bath," as it presently became known, was a considerable place when Normans came. They built original of present Bath Abbey, but Bath did not grow in any sense "fashionable" until the visits of Queen Henrietta Maria in 1644, of Charles II. and the Court in 1663, of Queen of James II., 1687, and Queen Anne set society following those royal footsteps. The great era of Bath began in 1704, when the Corporation built a Pump Room and appointed celebrated "Beau Nash" to be Master of the Ceremonies; but Bath was not yet the fine architectural city it is now. It is to Ralph Allen and John Wood that the existing

city of Bath owes its noble houses and stately streets, which date from the middle of the eighteenth century.

Bath Abbey, at the very centre of the city, large though it be, is but one-half size of original Norman building. The abbey was dissolved in 1539, and church was offered to town of Bath as Parish Church, which it has been ever since. The building, begun 1499, was at that time unfinished, and it was left incomplete until 1572, when work was resumed; being brought to conclusion *c.* 1609. We have here, therefore, a very Late Perpendicular building, chiefly of post-Reformation date. It is remarkable for great size of windows, and general lofty proportions, and for characteristic Late Perpendicular fan-vaulting. The imposing, elaborately-pinnacled central tower is not square in plan.

Interior walls are covered with a multitude of memorial tablets to hosts of Bath's visitors of seventeenth, eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries; all of them, to judge by flatulent epitaphs, models of conduct, paragons of wit and beauty, and possessors of all the virtues in fee-simple. At first glance, this great array might seem to indicate that Bath's waters had proved lethal rather than healing to those who sought them; but Bath has never claimed that its springs confer immortality, and even rehabilitated valetudinarians must die some day. Hence the unjustness of the famous epigram:—

> "*These walls, adorned with monument and bust,*
> *Show how Bath's waters serve to lay the dust,*"

and that of the obvious reflection—

> "*Messieurs, vous voyez très bien ici*
> *Que ces eaux ne sont pas d'eaux de vie.*"

Remains of ornate Roman baths, excavated in recent years, adjoin the Pump Room and modern baths. In the "Hot Bath" the water springs from earth at temperature of 120 degrees Fahrenheit.

The city is very rich in fine buildings of Later Renascence period, all built in the excellent "Bath Stone". On Lansdowne, a prominent height in the amphitheatre of hills surrounding the city, was fought Battle of Lansdowne, 5th July, 1643. Here Parliamentary forces were utterly defeated by Royalists, but in the victory the noble Sir Bevil Grenville and other prominent Royalists were slain. A monument, erected 1720, marks the scene. Near by, in what is now a cemetery, stands Beckford's Tower, 130 feet high.

Hotels: York House; Pulteney; Empire (garage). Motor

repairs: Bath Garage and Motor Co., Ltd.; S. & A. Fuller, Kingsmead Street (garage); Pulteney Motor Garage; Wallace, London Street (garage); Griffith, Walcot Street.

LXXVIII. LONDON TO WINDSOR, DIRECT

Miles from Windsor		Miles from London	
21¾	LONDON. (*Hyde Park Corner.*)		(London to Langley Broom, as pp. 229-230.)
3¼	Langley Broom. *Buckinghamshire.* ("*William IV.*" *inn.*)	18½	
	Fork of roads, turn left.		Turn left at fork of roads; right-hand road goes to Slough, two miles (see p. 231).
2¼	Fork of roads, turn right.	19½	At fork of roads turn right.
	Datchet.		Old village, now entirely modernised with bungalows and red villas.
1½	LEVEL CROSSING.	20¼	Passing over level crossing at railway station, on left, turn right at
	Cross the Thames.		river Thames, crossing Victoria Bridge, and thence through the Home Park to Windsor railway station. Passing this, turn left up very steep road, winding left
		21¾	and right, with Windsor Castle on left.
	WINDSOR. *Enter Berkshire.*		Windsor (pop. 14,130) is a busy town, nestling at foot of Windsor Castle, chief residence of kings of England for many centuries. Castle, begun by William the Conqueror, and continued by Henry I. and succeeding sovereigns down to Edward III., who built the famed St. George's Chapel, has been added to, and extensively altered, in almost every successive generation, to suit residential requirements of each period.

The Round Tower, chief feature of Castle in every distant view, was built by Edward III., and stands on a great artificial mound.

Windsor Castle, comprising fortress, palace and place of sepulture of English sovereigns, and prison for their enemies at

different times, for some 800 years, is too vast a subject to be treated of in summary fashion. State apartments are visible to public at certain times, also splendid St. George's Chapel, completed in reign of Henry VIII., and thus exhibiting last phases of Gothic architecture in their application to a building of first importance. Adjoining is Albert Memorial Chapel, built by Queen Victoria in memory of Prince Consort, died 1861. Here is elaborate altar-tomb of Prince Albert Victor, died 1892. At Frogmore, in Windsor Park, is Royal Mausoleum, in which Queen Victoria and Prince Consort lie. Park, traversed in many directions by paths accessible to public, comprises 3500 acres, and is fourteen miles round. The "Long Walk," bordered by noble trees, is three miles in length. At end of it is equestrian statue of George III., locally known as the "Copper Horse".

Hotels: White Hart; Star and Garter; Castle. Motor repairs: King & Co., St. Leonard's Road (garage); Windsor Engineering Co., 5 Sheet Street (garage).

LXXIX. WINDSOR TO MAIDENHEAD, THROUGH BRAY

Miles from Maidenh'd		Miles from Windsor	
6½	WINDSOR. (*Town Hall.*) *Berkshire.* DOWN		Proceeding along High Street, past Queen Victoria Statue, turn left down Peascod Street (easy descent) and past "Star and Garter" Hotel; after which first turn to right, and then third turn to right, to St. Stephen's Church, Clewer. Here turn left.
5¼	Clewer.	1¼	Clewer is now a shabby suburban village in the Thames-side levels, by no means living up to the grandeur of Windsor's associations.
3¾	The Hatch. Fork of roads, keep right.	2¾	Hamlet at fork of roads; keep right.
2¼	Fork of roads, keep right.	4¼	At fork of roads keep sharp to right; left-hand road goes to Holyport, half a mile. Sandy road, generally excellent.
1½	Bray.	5	Picturesque village. Approaching it, on left, is Jesus Hospital, an almshouse founded by William

Miles from Maidenh'd		Miles from Windsor	
			Goddard in seventeenth century. A statue of the founder stands in alcove over doorway. Quadrangle, with chapel, original of Fred Walker's picture, "Harbour of Refuge," painted 1871-2; but the picture is an idealisation.
			Bray churchyard entered by curious lich-gate, with porch over. In church is monument to William Goddard and wife. Bray is famed in song as the home of celebrated "Vicar of Bray". Song originated 1712. It was then called "The Religious Turncoat," but did not particularise any person or place, and put the period 100 years later than that of popular version of to-day. But the real Vicar of Bray, Simon Alleyn, was a worthy whose want of principle was quite in keeping, and he might readily have stood as model. He was, according to Fuller, vicar in reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary and Elizabeth, and trimmed so nicely through all the religious storms of those times that he *did* live and die Vicar of Bray, 1540-88.
	MAIDENHEAD.	6½	Road goes easily into Maidenhead, under archway of Great Western Railway and along Oldfield Road, at end of which turn left into Maidenhead.

LXXX. WINDSOR TO READING, DIRECT

Miles from Reading		Miles from Windsor	
17¼	WINDSOR. (*Town Hall.*) *Berkshire.* DOWN		Proceeding down Peascod Street and Lower Peascod Street, turn right at Clarence Road, thence straight ahead.

Miles from Reading		Miles from Windsor	
15¾	Dedworth Green.	1½	
15	Fork of roads, keep left, then right.	2¼	At fork of roads keep left, then right.
14¾	Oakley Green.	2½	
13½	Fifield.	3¾	
11¾	Foxley Green.	5½	
	Fork of roads, keep left.		At fork of roads keep left.
11¼	Touchen End.	6	
	Fork of roads, keep right.		At fork of roads keep right.
10¼	Fork of roads, keep right.	7	At fork of roads keep right.
9½	Fork of roads, keep left.	7¾	At fork of roads keep left.
8	Waltham St. Lawrence.	9¼	Picturesque village on right, prettily grouped, with ancient church, old pound and quaint "Bell" inn.
7½	Fork of roads, keep right.	9¾	At fork of roads, keep right.
5¾	Ruscomb.	11½	Anciently "Rothescamp". Here died William Penn, founder of Pennsylvania, in house long since demolished, 1718.
5	Twyford.	12¼	(Twyford to Reading, as pp. 234-235.)
	READING.	17¼	

LXXXI. READING TO ALTON

Miles from Alton		Miles from Reading	
23½	READING. *Berkshire.* (*St. Giles' Church.*)		(To Riseley, as p. 252).
17	Riseley.	6½	
	Fork of roads, keep left. *Enter Hampshire.*		At fork of roads, by "Bull" inn, keep left.
15¼	Heckfield.	8¼	At Heckfield was born Mrs. Trollope, mother of Anthony and Thomas Adolphus. Heckfield Place (Lord Eversley) in beautiful park.

Miles from Alton		Miles from Reading	
14¾	Fork of roads, keep left.	8¾	At fork of roads, keep left. River Blackwater runs for a
12¾	Mattingley.	10¾	long way near left side of road.
12¼	Fork of roads, keep left.	11¼	At fork of roads keep left.
11¾	Fork of roads, keep left.	11¾	At fork of roads keep left.
			Steep, short winding descent to Hook, crossing main Exeter road
10½	Hook.	13	and proceeding straight ahead over
10¼	Hook Railway Staton.	13¼	railway at Hook station.
8¾	North Warnborough.	14¾	A very charming old-world village, with fine, picturesque mill-pond. Leaving village and crossing canal, road bears left uphill. A fragment of wall beside canal, one and a half mile right, is all that remains of castle.
	Greywell, 1¼ m. ☞		Small village. Queer little church. One of bells is inscribed "Hal Mari ful of gras".
8	Odiham.	15½	Pop. 2623. Locally "Odium". Long village, chiefly of one very broad street. At the old end, known as the "the Bury," stands church, exteriorly stuccoed, but with Decorated and Perpendicular parts. Pillar piscina. Brasses, 1480 to 1540. Picturesque old gabled vicarage. Stocks and whipping-post in village street. George Hotel is a fine old house, with oak panelling of great beauty. A huge chalk-pit on hillside is one of great features of place.
	Fork of roads, keep right.		At fork of roads, keep right. (Left-hand road goes to Farnham, eight miles.) Road rises out of Odiham.
5½	South Warnborough.	18	Charming old village. Church contains some brasses, and has fine Norman door.

Miles from Alton		Miles from Reading	
			Road runs hence, somewhat steeply uphill, across open, common-like country, to Alton, descending from wayside inn, called "Golden Pot".
2¾	Golden Pot.	20¾	
	ALTON. (*Swan Hotel.*)	23½	Approaching town, keep left at old toll-house. (Described, p. 198.)

LXXXII. READING TO BASINGSTOKE, BY STRATFIELD TURGIS

Miles from B'stoke		Miles from Reading	
16¼	READING. *Berkshire.* (*St. Giles' Church.*)		Leaving Reading by Southampton Street and Whitley Street, uphill, a short winding descent follows, with undulations to Three Mile Cross.
13	Three Mile Cross.	3¼	Hamlet at cross-roads. Here resided Miss Mitford, author of *Our Village*. She died at Swallowfield, 1855.
12	Spencer's Wood.	4¼	Long ascent to Spencer's Wood.
			Easy descent to Swallowfield Mill.
11¼	Swallowfield Mill. Cross the	5	
	Loddon.		
11	Fork of roads, keep right. *Swallowfield.* ¾ m.	5¼	At fork of roads keep right. Left-hand road goes to Swallowfield. Here in the churchyard lies Miss Mitford. A tall granite cross marks her grave.
10½	Fork of roads, keep left.	5¾	At fork of roads keep left. Easy undulations to Riseley.
9¾	Riseley. Fork of roads, keep right.	6½	At fork of roads by "Bear" inn, keep right. (Road to left goes to Heckfield, one and three-quarters mile.) Road then rises to Heck-
	Enter Hampshire.		

Miles from B'stoke		Miles from Reading	
			field Heath, thence undulates past park of Strathfieldsaye, on right. Tall column to memory of great Duke of Wellington stands here, at entrance to park. Road then descends to Stratfield Turgis.

Strathfieldsaye (properly "Stratfield Saye") was anciently a possession of Saye family. The fine park and old mansion were purchased, 1817, by nation for £263.000, and presented to the great Duke of Wellington, victor of Waterloo, and "hero of a hundred fights". The long, low frontage of house is picturesque in the Dutch-like "Queen Anne" way. The house naturally contains many highly interesting relics of the "Iron Duke," but it is not commonly shown. Church, rebuilt 1784, stands in park.

7	Stratfield Turgis. Cross the Loddon.	9¼	Undulating road through woodlands, crossing Loddon at Sherfield, to Basingstoke, descending sharply into town, under railway bridge at station.
5	Sherfield.	11¼	
	BASINGSTOKE. (*Market Place.*)	16¼	(Described, p. 359.)

LXXXIII. READING TO BASINGSTOKE, BY SILCHESTER

This is something of a bye-road and very winding, but easy and pleasant. It is included here as being the best way to Silchester and its interesting remains of the Roman town of Calleva Atrebatum.

Miles from B'stoke		Miles from Reading	
16	READING. *Berkshire.* (*St. Giles' Church.*)		Reading to fork of roads at one mile, as p. 235.
15	Fork of roads, keep left.	1	At fork of roads keep left, as for Burghfield.
13½	Cross the Kennet.	2½	

Miles from B'stoke		Miles from Reading	
13¼	Fork of roads, keep left. *Burghfield*, 1½ m. ☞	2¾	At fork of roads keep left.
11¼	Cross-roads, keep right.	4¾	At cross roads, keep right.
10½	Fork of roads, keep left.	5½	At fork of roads, keep left.
9	Mortimer Stratfield.	7	Bear right, entering Mortimer. "Stratfield" derives from ancient situation on Roman road or "street," London to Silchester.
	Enter Hampshire.		Bear left, leaving Mortimer.
7	Silchester.	9	Silchester, *i.e.*, Anglo-Saxon "Sel-chester," castle in the wood. Small, partly Norman and Early English church. Village is small and unimportant, but it stands on and beside site of *Calleva Atrebatum*, a Roman town on road from London to Bath. The town walls enclosed an area of 102 acres, now chiefly occupied by grass-lands and corn-fields. This site has continuously during last twenty years been systematically and thoroughly explored, with results most valuable and interesting to archæologists.

Calleva was utterly destroyed A.D. 490 by Saxon hordes. Relics of that time, and of the overthrown civilisation of the Romanised British, are to be seen in plenty at museum on the site.

4¼	Bramley.	11¾	Keep right, leaving village. On way to Sherborne St. John, park and mansion of The Vyne are passed on left; seat since seventeenth century of Chute family. Adjoining private chapel is "Tomb Room," in which is monument and effigy of Chaloner Chute, Speaker of House of Commons, 1659.
	Junction of roads.		Junction of road from Aldermaston on right.
2¼	Sherborne St. John.	13¾	Large village, great part of which lies to left. In church are brasses of Brocas family, from *c.* 1360.
1¾	Fork of roads, keep right.	14¼	At fork of roads, keep right.

Miles from B'stoke		Miles from Reading	
1½	Fork of roads, keep left.	14½	At fork of roads, keep left.
		16	(Described, p. 359.)
	BASING-STOKE.		

LXXXIV. NEWBURY TO WINCHESTER

Miles from W'chester		Miles from Newbury	
25	NEWBURY. *Berkshire.* (*Broadway.*) Cross the Kennet.		Leave Newbury by Northbrook Street, crossing river Kennet by narrow hump-backed old bridge, and thence up Bartholomew Street and over railway, by the station, keeping left at fork of roads just beyond, and climbing long ascent,
24¼	Fork of roads, keep left.	¾	followed by fall to river Enbourne, which is crossed by watersplash at old "Swan" inn and by narrow bridge. Here formerly was the
22¾	Sandleford, or Newton Water. ("*Swan*" *inn.*) Cross the Enbourne. *Enter Hampshire.*	2¼	obscure little Sandleford Priory; long utterly vanished. Scenery here very charming.
19½	Whitway. *Burghclere,* ☜ ½ m. WhiteShootHill,	5½	Road rises in long easy gradient to Whitway, whence there is a three-quarters mile descent, succeeded by steep half-mile rise to summit of White Shoot Hill, thence gradual decline to Litchfield, past the prehistoric tumuli known as the Seven Barrows, where it runs in narrow vale between the chalk hills.
16	Litchfield.	9	Traditionally, site of great battle: "Litchfield" = "field of corpses". In one and half miles there is a steep rise.

Miles from W'chester		Miles from Newbury	
12½	Whitchurch Railway Station, L. & S. W. Railway.	12½	Steep descent into Whitchurch and its narrow streets.
12	WHITCHURCH. Cross the Test.	13	(Described, p. 361.) Here proceed straight on, past "White Hart" inn and the post office, across Exeter road and over river Test. Road rises gradually to uplands, and ascends finally with
11¼	Tufton.	13¾	some steepness to Tidbury Hill,
9¼	Tidbury Hill, Bullingt'n Cross. Cross-roads. *Andover*, 6 m. ☞	15¾	where it passes through ancient earthwork of Tidbury Ring, thence going by easy descent to Bullington Cross, where keep straight on, over road from Andover to Mitcheldever railway station.
8½	*Mitcheldever Railway Station*, 🚂 4 m.	16½	Road continues to descend, and is here extremely narrow, becoming, in fact, mere lane to crossing of a little stream by exceedingly narrow bridge. Scenery here is
8¼	Bullington. *Cross a stream.*	16¾	remarkably beautiful by contrast with bare downs through which road has come, and through which it presently goes to Winchester.
7	Sutton Scotney. ("*White Swan*" *inn.*) Cross-roads. *Stockbridge*, 7½ m. ☞ *Basingstoke*, 🚂 13¾ m.	18	Growing village, amid a cluster of villages, all increasing since opening of Didcot, Newbury and Southampton Railway. Proceed straight on, over cross-roads, turning right at post office. Road rises to swooping chalk-downs and ascends gradually to junction of Andover road, on right, in three and half miles, thence undulating, gently inclining
3½	Junction of Andover Road.	21½	downwards, across Worthy Down, to Winchester.
	WINCHEST'R. (*Butter Cross.*)	25	(Described, pp. 202-205.)

LXXXV. READING TO STOCKBRIDGE

Miles from S'bridge		Miles from Reading	
37¾	READING. *Berkshire.* (*St. Giles' Church.*)		Proceed from Reading along Bath Road, leaving the town uphill (easy ascent).
35¼	Calcot Green.	2½	
32¾	Theale.	5	
29½	Fork of roads, keep left. Cross the Enbourne.	8¼	At fork of roads, short of Aldermaston railway station keep left, and cross Enbourne river to Aldermaston.
27¾	Aldermaston.	10	Pretty village. Beautiful park, in which stands church, Norman and Early English. Monument to Congreve. Here is a village maypole. Here the "William pear," or "Williams' Bon Chrétien" pear was raised, 1770, by a schoolmaster named Wheeler. It was purchased by Williams, a Chiswick nurseryman. Leaving village,
26¾	Fork of roads, keep right. *Enter Hampshire.*	11	keep right, and in one mile at fork keep right.
25¼	Inhurst Green.	12½	Here beat left.
24	Baughurst.	13¾	Half-mile past Baughurst, keep
23½	Fork of roads, keep right.	14¼	right at fork.
22	Wolverton.	15¾	
20	Kingsclere.	17¾	Pop. 2628. Road here reaches a wildly beautiful district. The little town overlooks narrow vale of a chalk stream. Church is Norman. Kingsclere was Royal manor from Saxon times until reign of Queen Elizabeth.
	White Hill,		Just before church, turn left, climbing long steep White Hill, one and half miles, descending with
17¾	Fork of roads, keep right.	20	easier gradient, and keeping right at fork at bottom; thence steeply

Miles from S'bridge		Miles from Reading	
			ascending again for one mile, and from crest descending almost
14	Col dHenley.	23¾	uninterruptedly for three miles to Cold Henley. Thence a sharp rise to Whitchurch railway station.
12½	Whitchurch Railway Station, L. & S. W. Railway.	25¼	Steep descent from railway station into town and its narrow streets.
12	WHITCHURCH.	25¾	(Described, p. 361.) Turn right, along road to Andover, as far as Hurstbourne Priors; turning left
10	Hurstbourne Priors.	27¾	at cross-roads, into country lane, on down gradient.
9	Easton.	28¾	Here keep to right-hand, then left. River Test runs sweetly in water meadows on left all the way to Stockbridge.
8	Longparish.	29¾	Longparish Church is Transitional-Norman and Decorated. Tower, 1520. At church, turn
7½	Forton.	30¼	sharply right, and then left. On right of Forton stretches Harewood Forest towards Andover. It is a district of young oak plantations and scrub woods. At "Dead Man's Plack" is a cross with inscription recording murder on this spot, A.D. 963, of Earl Ethelwold by King Edgar, "the Peaceable". Ethelwold had married the King's promised bride, Elfrida, who instigated the murder and then married the King, as his second wife. She in after years murdered his son by his first wife, "King Edward the Martyr," at Corfe.
7	Longparish Railway Station.	30¾	Turn right, uphill, and almost immediately left; steep rise to railway station.

Miles from S'bridge		Miles from Reading	
5¾		32	Short steep rise and fall.
4¾	Wherwell.	33	Locally "Horrell". Here the widowed Queen Elfrida—doubly a murderess—in after years founded an Abbey in penance for her crimes. She died, and was buried here as first Abbess. Nothing is left of this foundation except some cellars at modern mansion of Wherwell Priory. Church rebuilt 1858.
3¾	Junction of roads from Andover. Fullerton Railway Station.	34	(To Stockbridge, as p. 261.)
	STOCKBRIDGE.	37¾	(Described, p. 444.)

LXXXVI. NEWBURY TO SOUTHAMPTON

Miles from S'hampton		Miles from Newbury	
42¾	NEWBURY. *Berkshire.* (*Broadway.*) Cross the Kennet. Fork of roads, keep right. *Whitchurch*, 13 m. *Winchester*, 25 m.		(Described, pp. 236-237.) Leave Newbury by Northbrook Street, crossing river Kennet by narrow old hump-backed bridge, thence continuing straight forward, along Bartholomew Street, up gentle rise to and over railway by railway station. Past this there is a fork of roads—keep right, avoiding left-hand road (which goes to Whitchurch, thirteen miles, and Winchester, twenty-five miles).
40	Cross the Enbourne.	2¾	Long rise and descent to river Enbourne, and rise and slight fall to Highclere, across Woodhay Common.

Miles from S'hampton		Miles from Newbury	
	Enter Hampshire. *East Woodhay*, 1¾ m. ☞		
37½	Highclere.	5¼	Highclere stands in commanding position on ridge of hills. Here is great park with mansion of Highclere Castle, seat of Earl of Carnarvon ; stands on site of one of ancient residences of Bishops of Winchester. Mansion built *c.* 1840 by Barry and altered by Butterfield later. Fine collection of pictures. Park is remarkable for splendid rhododendrons and azaleas. Here is church built 1870, also Carnarvon mausoleum.
	Ashmansworth, 1 m. ☞		
35¾	"Three Legs" inn. Fork of roads, keep right. *Crux Easton*, ☜ ½ m.	7	Road climbs long and steeply to crest of ridge, where an inn—the "Three Legs" — stands. Here, at fork of roads, keep right. *i.e.*, Croi's Easton, the property of one Croi, at time of Domesday survey. The name does not derive from Latin *crux*, for "cross". Road descends, then level, followed by steep rise and fall to Hurstbourne Tarrant. This seldom-visited part of Hampshire is exceedingly beautiful and wild.
31½	Hurstbourne Tarrant. Cross the Bourne.	11¼	Hurstbourne Tarrant — locally "Up Husband," as distinguished from Hurstbourne Priors, or "Down Husband". Here the infant Bourne, or Tarrant, is crossed. Church restored 1853. Monuments of Paulets. "George and Dragon" is quaint old coaching inn. Turn left in village, then right, proceeding up long steep and crooked hill, with generally loose surface. This is followed by a gradual descent through Dole Woods and on to Andover, with better surface.

Miles from S'hampton		Miles from Newbury	
	Tangley, 3 m. ☞		"Tangley Clump," a knot of trees cresting hill, is well-known local landmark.
29	King's Enham.	13¾	Site of residence of ancient Kings of Wessex.
28½	Knight's Enham	14¼	Village on Roman road from Winchester to Marlborough. Church is Early English, with good Norman font.
26	ANDOVER. (*Town Hall.*)	16¾	(Described, p. 362.) Passing through Andover, cross Exeter Road and proceed by Winchester Street. At two miles keep straight on.
	Goodworth Clatford, ☞ *Upper Clatford*, ☞ *Lower Clatford*, ☞		The Clatfords are situated charmingly on river Anton. The little Transitional-Norman church of Upper Clatford has two curious chancel arches. Goodworth Clatford Church is Transitional-Norman and Early English.
	Wherwell, ☜ 1 m.		(See p. 259.)
22	Fullerton. *Chilbolton*, ☜ 1¼ m.	20¾	Railway junction. Church Early English and Decorated; restored.
	Cross the Anton.		Crossing river, turn sharply right. River Anton runs parallel with road to Stockbridge and all the way on to Southampton, rendering this route particularly charming.
	Turn right.		
20¾	Leckford. *Longstock*, ½ m. ☞	22	Keep right, out of Leckford. Railway follows, on right.
19¼	Cross-roads, turn right.	23½	Turn right at cross-roads and again right in quarter-mile, entering Stockbridge.
18½	STOCKBRIDGE. (*Town Hall.*)	24¼	(Described, p. 444.) Proceeding through town, cross river and turn sharply left.
	Cross the Anton or Test.		

Miles from S'hampton		Miles from Newbury	
17	DOWN	25¾	In one and half mile is short steep dip, followed by abrupt and awkward turn, left and then right.
16½	Houghton.	26¼	Interesting Transitional-Norman church.
15¾	Cross the Wallop.	27	Leaving Houghton, turn right. Level road, then two rises and a fall to Wallop stream at its confluence with river Test. Thence sharply undulating, and finally level to Mottisfont.
	Bossington, ½ m. ☞ *Horsebridge Railway Station*, 1 m. *King's Sombourne*, 1½ m. *Little Sombourne*, 3 m. *Ashley*, 3 m.		Village on line of Roman road from Winchester to Old Sarum (now disused). Here, in 1783, was found a pig of lead, 156 lb., stamped with name of Cangi, the western country whence it came, and with references to fourth consulate of Nero, A.D. 60-68. It was probably lost here in crossing marshes of the Test. This interesting relic is now in British Museum. Church rebuilt, 1839.

Crossing Test to Horsebridge railway station an interesting group of villages lies in very pretty country beyond. King's Sombourne Church has Transitional-Norman nave and Decorated chancel. Restored 1886. In north chancel wall is recess with mutilated effigy and inscription to William de Bras, 1186. Ruins of so-called palace of John o' Gaunt adjoin, with ancient yews. Little Sombourne Church is small building, with rough-cast exterior and tiny wooden bellcote, like a pigeon-house. It is but 50 feet long, and is only nave of a once somewhat longer building. It is Norman, Early English and Decorated. Ashley Church: very interesting little Norman and Early English building, with Norman bellcote. Chancel-arch is triple, rudely pointed and very singular. Poor-box dated 1595.

12½	Mottisfont.	30¼	In village, turn sharply left, descending to railway station and level crossing; thence turn right.
12	Mottisfont Railway Station. LEVEL CROSSING Cross the Test.	30¾	

Miles from S'hampton		Miles from Newbury	
	Cross the Redbridge Canal.		
10¼	Timsbury. Cross the Redbridge Canal. Cross the Test. Cross the Test.	32½	Church is Early English. Keep right, and again right in half-mile, over Redbridge Canal and river Test. Then again turning sharply left, cross Test once more, at Greatbridge.
9	Greatbridge.	33¾	
8	ROMSEY.	34¾	(Described, p. 213.) Leave Romsey by street called "The Hundred," and, turning to right, along Palmerston Street, in quarter-mile turn again right. In one and quarter mile from Romsey turn left over railway bridge.
2¼	Shirley.	40½	Southampton tramways here.
	SOUTH-AMPTON.	42¾	(Described, pp. 130-131.)

LXXXVII. HUNGERFORD TO SALISBURY

Miles from Salisbury		Miles from Hungerford	
29½	HUNGER-FORD. *Wiltshire* (and partly in *Berkshire*). (*Bear Hotel.*)		Leave Bath Road at the "Bear," turning left into Hungerford town. Road rises gradually. Street, in passing "Bear," very narrow. Crossing Kennet and Avon Canal, it widens and becomes remarkably broad.

Miles from Salisbury		Miles from Hungerford	
	Cross the Kennet and Avon Canal.		
26½	Fork of roads, turn right.	3	At summit, turn right, at fork of roads. Road goes in long undulations for half-mile, then nearly level to three miles and fork of roads. Here turn right.
	☜ *Inkpen*, 2½ m.		Inkpen Beacon, one and a half miles south, is highest crest of chalk range (1011 feet), and is crowned by Combe Gallows, a tall gibbet on which in old times bodies of murderers and sheep-stealers were exposed.
25½	Fork of roads, turn right. ☜ *Shalbourne.* Cross the Auborn. *Enter Wiltshire.*	4	At four miles and fork of roads, turn right and descend to stream (River Auborn) which forms boundary of Berks and Wilts at this point, and, as the "shallow bourne," gives name to village of Shalbourne. From this point road rises again, then falls and rises sharply, and again falls to sixth milestone.
23½		6	
22	Wexcombe.	7½	In six and a half miles keep right, and at finger-post keep straight on to Wexcombe, road rising. It continues to rise on passing through village, surface rough. The way is lonely.
18½	"Shears" inn, turn right.	11	Turn right. Road on left is abandoned and decayed.
18	Collingbourne Ducis.	11½	(Described, p. 209.) Turn sharp to left in village, and

Miles from Salisbury		Miles from Hungerford	
	Cross the Bourne.		then immediately left over the Bourne, then to left past school, and up steep pitch.
14½	North Tidworth	15	Very sharp undulations on to North Tidworth. This is now a great military centre. Tidworth Park and House, formerly seat of the famous fox-hunting squire, Assheton Smith, is military head-quarters, and War Office develop-ments are everywhere evident. The park is in Hampshire, and road runs through it; the little Bourne, frequently dry, running beside, and crossed on entering Shipton Bellinger.
	Enter Hampshire		
13½	South Tidworth.	16	
	Cross the Bourne.		
12	Shipton Bellinger.	17½	Ancient church has fine stone chancel screen.
10¾	Park House.	18¾	Famous coaching inn and change for horses in old days.
	Enter Wiltshire.		Here cross the Exeter Road, and proceed straight forward. (Amesbury, five miles right; An-dover, nine miles left.)
	Cross-roads.		In half mile, keep right.
9¾	West Cholderton.	19¾	Church, built 1844, is singular building, designed in Perpendic-ular style to match ancient roof brought from Norfolk.
			Leaving village, turn sharp right, and then left immediately beyond, up considerable rise. Thence acutely undulating, finally with gradual descent to Alling-ton.
7¼	Allington.	22¼	Church rebuilt, 1851. Village in pretty hollow. Leaving Alling-ton, turn right. Road rises, and then falls steeply to Boscombe.
	Newton Toney, ☜1 m.		Church rebuilt, 1844. Norman font.

Miles from Salisbury		Miles from Hungerford	
	Cross the Bourne.		
6½	Boscombe.	23	Richard Hooker, "the judicious Hooker" was rector here, 1591-95. Villages here, and on to Salisbury, are strung numerously along the Bourne like beads on a thread, some on one bank, and some on other.
	☜ *Idmiston.*		Church is fine, of mixed styles, from Early English to Perpendicular.
	☜ *Porton.*		Church rebuilt, 1877.
	Fork of roads, turn right.		Easy rise and fall from Boscombe. Then turning right at
4¾	Cross the Bourne.	24¾	fork, turn left in one and three-quarters mile, crossing Bourne to Winterbourne Gunner.
4	Winterbourne Gunner.	25½	Gunner, *i.e.*, Gunnora, wife of Henry de la Mere, lord of manor, *temp.* Henry III.
3½	Winterbourne Dauntsey.	26	Formerly owned by Dauntsey family.
3¼	Winterbourne Earls.	26¼	Churches of these last two villages demolished, 1868; a new one built.
2½	Winterbourne Ford.	27	Here Roman road, Winchester to Old Sarum, crossed stream.
2	St. Thomas's Bridge.	27½	Great hilltop earthwork of Figsbury Ring, marked on maps as "Chlorus's Camp" is prominent one and half mile left. Stukeley, the antiquary, named it, in quite arbitrary way, after Constantius Chlorus. At equal distance right is Old Sarum itself.
	Cross the Bourne.		
	SALISBURY. (*Poultry Cross.*)	29½	(Described, pp. 364-365.)

LXXXVIII. CHIPPENHAM TO BRADFORD-ON-AVON

Miles from B.-on-A.		Miles from Chippenham	
11	CHIPPENH'M. *Wiltshire.* (*Market Place.*)		(Chippenham to Pickwick, as pp. 243-244.)
7	Pickwick. ("*Hare and Hounds*" *inn.*)	4	
	Fork of roads, keep left.		At fork of roads keep left. Road sharply undulates in long rises and falls.
4½	Chapel Plaster.	6½	The name is an absurd modern corruption of Chapel "Plaistow," signifying "Chapel Green". The chapel was a wayside halt of pilgrims to Glastonbury. In eighteenth century, a locally famed highwayman, John Baxter, who was afterwards hanged on Claverton Down, made this spot his favourite lurk.
3	*South Wraxall,* ☞	8	Here is a grand manor-house, built by one of Long family, *c.* 1433, and added to, 1600. This is traditionally the first house in England in which tobacco was smoked by Sir Walter Raleigh and Sir Walter Long (in the guest-room).
2	*Great Chalfield,* ☜ 1½ m.	9	Here also is a very fine manor-house; or, rather, the remains of one, built by Thomas Tropnell (died 1490). It is surrounded by a moat. The north front, of a singularly delicate beauty, is little altered, but interior has been wofully cut up. The house is now, however, being restored.

The church itself stands within the moat, and is a fine Perpendicular building, with stone chancel-screen, bearing arms of Thomas Tropnell, and his motto, "Le joug tyra velement".

1	Bradford Leigh.	10	Keeping straight forward at all cross-roads, rise steeply to Bradford Leigh. Here, keeping left at schools, and then right, descend winding hill, very steeply, to

Miles from B.-on-A.		Miles from Chippenham	
	BRADFORD-ON-AVON. (*Town Bridge.*)	11	Bradford-on-Avon, turning left, and then sharp to right, at foot. Pop. 4514. Ancient market town situated in deep hollow on river Avon. It was formerly a very busy cloth-making town, and remains highly picturesque. The old cloth merchants built lavishly at Bradford-on-Avon, and examples of their handiwork in stone are still plentiful. "Kingston House," built by one of Hall family at beginning of seventeenth century, is a noble structure in the Jacobean Renascence style. It passed to Pierrepoints, Dukes of Kingston, hence its name.

Bradford Old Priory, and the Chantry House, are interesting old buildings, now residences.

On oldest of two bridges here crossing Avon is a chapel, long since degraded to use as a lock-up, and now altogether disused.

Hermitage Chapel, on crest of Tory Hill, was until modern times a ruined Perpendicular Oratory, now restored.

St. Lawrence Church, built by Aldhelm, Bishop of Sherborne, *c.* 705, still remains, and is the most ancient unaltered church in England. It is Saxon, and is a remarkable building of chancel, nave and north porch. Its extreme height, in regard to breadth, is one of the factors that render it, however archæologically interesting, not at all beautiful. Parish Church of Holy Trinity is Norman and Decorated. Monuments of Hall family and Methuen family, and elaborate sculptured group to Charles Steward, *temp.* James II. Brasses: Thomas Horton, clothier, and wife, sixteenth century; and Anne Long, 1601.

Hotel: Swan.

LXXXIX. CHIPPENHAM TO WARMINSTER AND SHAFTESBURY

Miles from Sh'bury		Miles from Chippenham	
35¾	CHIPPENH'M. *Wiltshire.* (*Market Place.*) Cross the Avon.		Leave town by High Street, and passing on to Avon Bridge turn left there. Road winds left and then right, then ascending short hill descends short steep Rowden Hill, with nasty sharp bend.

Miles from Sh'bury		Miles from Chippenham	
35	**Rowden Hill,** DOWN	¾	
	Fork of roads, keep left.		At fork of roads, foot of hill, keep left, avoiding road to right, under railway arch (which is the road to Bath, eleven and three-quarter miles).
32¾	Notton.	3	Road runs, undulating and narrow, to Notton, finally descending to Laycock.
31¾	Laycock.	4	Lovely old-world village, full of quaint architectural bits. Church of St. Cyriac is large, cruciform, with central tower and Late Perpendicular spire—a most interesting building. Nave is ornate Perpendicular, transepts Decorated, and Lady Chapel Late Perpendicular, with fan-vaulting and pendants. Chancel built 1777. Brass: south transept—Robert Baynard and wife, 1501. In Lady Chapel: Renascence tomb of Sir W. Sharington, 1566; and gorgeous monument—Sir John Talbot, 1713.

Great feature of Laycock is the ancient Abbey, now, and for long past, residence of Talbot family. It is shown (as regards ancient portion) on week-days, on payment.

Abbey founded as Augustinian female house 1232 by Ella, Countess of Salisbury, who became first Abbess. After suppression of 1539 it was sold to William Sharington. He experienced great vicissitudes and died without issue. He was succeeded by his brother, whose daughter, Olive, brought property into Talbot family. Abbey Church has disappeared, Laycock "Abbey" being now the domestic part of ancient establishment, altered and added to for residential purposes from time to time. The buildings are highly picturesque and profoundly interesting, and include: cloisters, Perpendicular, in which is east entrance to demolished Abbey church; Early English chapter-house and sacristy; nuns' day-room, with dormitory over, 138 feet long; refectory and muniment-room. Most of these buildings were adapted for residential purposes by Sir W. Sharington, whose very fine Renascence works and decorations are worth detailed notice.

Fine fourteenth-century Abbey barn.

Monumental ledger-stone, bearing epitaph in Latin of Ella, foundress of Abbey, is in cloisters. In grounds is "Nuns' Cauldron"—great bronze pot on three legs, cast in 1500 at Mechlin, with capacity of sixty-seven gallons.

Here lived W. H. Fox Talbot (born 1800), one of inventors of photography, then styled "Talbotype".
Market Cross, in village street.

Miles from Sh'bury		Miles from Chippenham	
29¾	Benacre.	6	
29¼	Melksham Railway Station. Junction of road to Box.	6½	(Box, six and half miles, right.)
29	Fork of roads, keep left.	6¾	At fork of roads keep left (right to Bradford-on-Avon, five and half miles).
28½	MELKSHAM. (*Market Place.*) Cross the Avon.	7¼	Pop. 2450. Cheerful old market-town, of one long wide street. Church is large cruciform building —Norman, Early Decorated and Perpendicular. Hotels: King's Arms; Bear. Motor repairs: Tilke & Smith, High Street.
	Fork of roads, keep right. Cross the Kennet and Avon Canal.		Leaving town, keep right at fork of roads. (Left-hand road goes to Devizes, seven and quarter miles.)
26½	Semington.	9¼	Enter Semington over canal: bridge of the steep, hump-backed type. Then, at cross-roads, continue straight on.
	Cross-roads.		(Right—Trowbridge, two and half miles; left—Devizes, seven and quarter miles.)
25¼	*Steeple Ashton*, 1¼ m.	10½	*i.e.*, Staple, or Market, Ashton. Decayed market-town, with old cross in street. Very fine Perpendicular clerestoried church.
22¾	West Ashton.	13	West Ashton has modern church; built 1846. Descent to Yarnbrook.
22	Yarnbrook. Fork of roads, keep left.	13¾	At fork of roads keep left. (Right-hand road goes to Bradford-on-Avon, five and half miles.)

Miles from Sh'bury		Miles from Chippenham	
21	Heywood. *Cross a stream.*	14¾	Here is Heywood House (Lord Ludlow).
19½	WESTBURY. (*Market Square.*) 	16¼	(Described, p. 390.) Leaving Westbury through Market Square, turn right, then left, and again right, up a rise. Road then descends to Chalford.
18½	Chalford. 	17¼	Road rises from Chalford.
	Upton Scudamore, ¼ m. ☞ 		Early English church, with Norman porch and font; two battered effigies of Scudamores.
17½	Biss Bottom. 	18¼	Descent to Biss Bottom, thence stiff rise.
15¼	WARMINSTER. (*Town Hall.*) *Heytesbury*, 4 m. *Frome*, 7 m. ☞ 	20½	(Described, p. 456.) Leave town by Weymouth Street. Double descent and rise across Warminster Common; with final long fall to Crockerton and Longbridge Deverill.
13¼	Crockerton. 	22½	
12¼	Longbridge Deverill. Cross the Wyley, or Deverill.	23½	Cross river Wyley, or Deverill. One of the five Deverills. Here are pretty almshouses. Church is partly Norman. Monuments of Thynnes, Marquises of Bath, including that of John Thynne, 1580.
11¾	Hill Deverill, 	24	In church is large monument to one of Ludlow family. Road rises, steeply at first, then gradually to crest of downs, descending in two miles in two stages, very steeply.

Miles from Sh'bury		Miles from Chippenham	
	Brixton Deverill, 1½ m. ☞ *Monkton Deverill*, 2 m. ☞ *Kingston Deverill*, 3 m. ☞		In Domesday, the property of one Brictric, a Saxon. Church has Transitional-Norman chancel arch. Manor house adjoins.
9¼	Pertwood.	26½	Hamlet on left. Road descends easily to cross-roads — the old Exeter Road by Wylye and Mere.
7¾	Cross-roads.	28	(Chicklade, half-mile left. Mere, four and half miles right.) In half-mile are other cross-roads—the old Exeter Road, by Wylye, Hindon and Mere.
7¾	Cross-roads.	28½	(Hindon, one and quarter-mile left. Mere, four and half-miles right.) Keep straight across these two sets of cross-roads, road descending all the time, steeply; very bad surface. Road then rises, very steeply. Then level for a little interval.
	Fork of roads, keep left.		After fork of roads, keeping left, descend very steeply to East Knoyle, passing on right, Clouds, seat of Percy Wyndham, father of Honourable George Wyndham, member of Balfour, or "Hotel Cecil," government of 1903-06.
5	East Knoyle.	30¾	Here Sir Christopher Wren was born, 1632, son of rector. Church is cruciform, with west tower.
2½	Semley Railway Station. ☞ *Semley*, 1¼ m.	33¼	This is the railway station for hill-top town of Shaftesbury. Semley takes its name from river Sem. Church rebuilt, 1875.
2	GATE ACROSS ROAD.	33¾	Road ascends for one mile, winding all the way, with a gate across it, half-way up. This is closed at nightfall.
	Enter Dorset.		Reaching hilltop, road falls gradually to Shaftesbury.
	SHAFTESBURY.	35¾	(Described, p. 448.)

XC. LONDON TO BATH BY DEVIZES

Miles from Bath		Miles from London	
108¼	LONDON. (*Hyde Park Corner.*)		(London to Beckhampton, as pp. 229-242.)
27	Beckhampton. *Wiltshire.*	81¼	
	Fork of roads, keep left.		(Right-hand road goes to Bath through Calne, twenty-four and three-quarter miles. See p. 242.)
24	Shepherd's Shore.	84¼	Road proceeds over wild unenclosed downs, coming in three miles to a lonely cottage which is all that remains of the old "Shepherd's Shore" inn of coaching days. Here the prehistoric rampart and ditch known as Wansdyke crosses the road. It runs for some twenty miles across country—roughly, from Bath to Marlborough.
	Cross the Wansdyke.		
22½	*Bishop's Cannings*	85¾	Bishop's Cannings church is a very fine Early English cruciform building, added to in Perpendicular period. The central tower carries a graceful stone spire. Chancel is vaulted, and has a singular little sacristy at north-east corner, with priest's room over. In north transept is a curious chair, the back of it painted with a hand inscribed with improving phrases suggestive of contrition. Ernle chapel in south transept contains monument of Michael Ernle, 1571.
19½	DEVIZES. (*Market Place.*)	88¾	Locally "the Devizes," or "the Vies"; but these old forms are fast dying out. Place-name derived from Roman *Divisæ* and *ad Divisas; i.e.*, a station "at the divisions," or "the borders". What those (?) political divisions were has not been satisfactorily explained. Possibly the prehistoric Wansdyke holds the key.

Devizes, now a busy market-town, dependent on agriculture of district, was site of great castle built *temp.* Henry I. by Bishop Roger, of Sarum. It has a long and stirring history. Except ditch and castle mound, it has, however, entirely disappeared, and these are in private grounds.

The two grand Norman churches of Devizes are well worth attention. St. John's has Norman vaulted chancel and fine tower of late twelfth century. Nave was rebuilt *c.* 1450, and north and south chancel chapels are also Late Perpendicular.

St. Mary's also has Norman vaulted chancel, and nave rebuilt in Perpendicular period, with roof bearing carved inscription inviting all to pray for the soul of William Smith, who rebuilt it 1436.

Much fighting took place in and around Devizes in Civil War: the battle of Roundway Down, 1643, resulting in defeat of Republicans, with 2000 men killed or taken prisoners.

Bear Hotel is a fine old house, formerly coaching inn, once kept by father of Sir Thomas Lawrence.

Hotels: Bear; Castle; Crown. Motor repairs: Springford Motor Garage, Northgate Street.

Miles from Bath		Miles from London	
	☞ *Potterne*, 2 m. Cross the Kennet and Avon Canal.		Leaving Devizes by turning right out of Market Place into Northgate Street, cross canal and keep left at fork, crossing canal again, and descending long hill to fork of roads at three miles from Devizes.
19¼	Fork of roads, keep left. Cross the Kennet and Avon Canal.	89	
17½	*Rowde*, ¾ m. ☞	90¾	
16½	Fork of roads, keep right.	91¾	At fork of roads keep right. (Left-hand road goes to Trowbridge, seven miles. See pp. 275-6.)
12¼	MELKSHAM. (*Market Place.*)	96	Keep right entering Melksham. (Described, p. 270.)

Miles from Bath		Miles from London	
	Cross the		Leaving Melksham, keep left, slightly downhill.
	Avon.		
10¼	Shaw.	98	
8¾	Atworth.	99½	Here keep to middle road, past old tollhouse, and down short pitch, followed by long steep rise, with easy drop to cross-roads in one and half miles.
7¼	Cross-roads, take second road to right.	101	Take second road to right, and thence down gradual descent to Box, whence proceed to Bath, as pp. 244-245.
5¾	Box.	102½	
	BATH. (*G.P.O.*)	108¼	

XCI. DEVIZES TO FROME

Miles from Frome		Miles from Devizes	
19	DEVIZES. *Wiltshire.* (*Market Place.*)		(Devizes to fork of roads in three miles, as p. 274.)
16	Fork of roads, keep left.	3	At fork of roads, keep left (right-hand road goes to Melksham, four and half miles, see p. 270) and ascend long incline, bearing left, and then right, into Seend.
15	Seend.	4	Church, chiefly Perpendicular; contains brass to John Stokys, clothier, and wife, 1498. His badge, a pair of shears, is seen sculptured on west window of north aisle, which he is said to have built.
			Leaving village, keep a little to left and steeply downhill; then level for half-mile, then again steeply down, with nasty bend to left.

Miles from Frome		Miles from Devizes	
	Cross a stream. Fork of roads, keep right.		Crossing a stream, road bears right; and again right at fork in quarter-mile. This is a flat, somewhat marshy district.
11¾	Semington. (*Cross-roads.*)	7¼	Semington lies chiefly right. Keep straight on.
10¼	Hilperton.	8¾	Passing through village, bear left, gently downhill to Trowbridge, turning sharply right at foot of Silver Street, and then left at "George" hotel.
9¼	TROWBRIDGE. (*Town Hall.*) Cross the Biss.	9¾	Pop. 11,526. Trowbridge, originally "Trowlebyrig," is an old cloth-weaving town, still carrying on that industry, which has been the staple trade for nearly 500 years. It is a picturesque stone-built town, standing on a rugged site. Of the castle nothing remains.

Parish Church is wholly Perpendicular, built *c.* 1475, chiefly by James Terumber, a wealthy clothier. It is a fine large building, with lofty spire. Crabbe, the poet, was rector here. Numerous fine old houses of seventeenth and eighteenth century, of considerable architectural merit, in the town.

	Westbury, 5 m		Proceeding along Fore Street, and crossing bridge over little river Biss, road rises easily. Bear left over railway bridge, and past Trinity Church bear again left.
	Norton St. Philip, 6½ m. ☞		(Right-hand road goes to Norton St. Philip. See p. 284.) In quarter-mile keep right, past barracks, up gradual rise to Studley.
	Bradford-on-Avon, 3 m. ☞		(Described, p. 268.)
8	Studley.	11	Hamlet. Road goes in short sharp descent and rise.
7	Southwick.	12	Hamlet.
5½	Fork of roads, keep left.	13½	At fork of roads, keep left.
	Enter Somerset.		
4¾	Old Road. (*Church.*)	14¼	Small village, with fine church.

Miles from Frome		Miles from Devizes	
	Norton St. Philip, 3 m.		(See p. 457.)
	Warminster, 7 m.		(See p. 456.)
3¼	Beckington.	15¾	Fine Norman and Perpendicular church. Monument to Daniel, poet laureate.
	Bonnyleigh Hill,		Here keep right, up Bonnyleigh Hill, and somewhat steeply down.
2	Oldford.	17	Steep rise and fall of Oldford Hill.
	Oldford Hill,		
¾	Fromefield.	18¼	Rise, with steep following descent to Frome, followed by very steep rise through town.
	FROME. (*Lamb Hotel.*)	19	Pop. 11,055. Ugly town, crowded on a hilly site. It is a centre of cloth-working industry. Church is a fine Decorated and Perpendicular building with two Norman doorways, and includes four chantry chapels; the whole extravagantly embellished with modern encaustic tiles and brasswork, and the usual horrible stock-in-trade of the "ecclesiastical furnisher" of thirty years or so since. Church is filled with "Stations of the Cross," and the like Romanizing evidences.

Here is a Ken memorial window, to Bishop Ken, died 1711, who lies in churchyard, outside east end, beneath a curious arrangement of iron bars :—

> "*A basket-work, where bars are bent,*
> *Iron in place of osier,*
> *And shapes above that represent*
> *A mitre and a crosier.*"

Hotels: Lamb; Crown (garage); George (garage). Motor repairs: Thompson & Co., Butt's Hill; Hobbs' Motor Works, East Frome.

XCII. FROME TO TAUNTON

Miles from Taunton		Miles from Frome	
43¼	FROME. *Wiltshire.* (*Lamb Hotel.*)		At Lamb Hotel turn left, up Keyford Street, bearing right at Wesleyan Chapel, and proceeding
41	Ridgway.	2¼	along Bruton road to Nunney.
40¼	Nunney. Fork of four roads.	3	Here take third road from right at fork of four roads (that is to say, straight ahead). Road undulates, generally downward, to Wanstrow.
37½	Wanstrow. 	5¾	Straight forward at cross-roads and under railway; road rising.
36	*Upton Noble.* *Batcombe,* 1½ m.	7¼	Road descends easily for two miles, with one intermediate steep place. Approaching Bruton, turn right at old tollhouse.
32¾	Bruton.	10½	Pop. 1585. Small town, of great antiquity and some picturesque features. Church is a fine
	Cross the Brue.		Perpendicular building, with noble tower, and a quaint tower over north porch. Some excellent Jacobean woodwork within. A tall ruined pigeon-house in hillside
	Shepton Mallet, 7 m.		meadow is a curious object. In the town is old grammar school, also Jacobean almshouse.
	Wincanton, 5½ m. 		Turn sharply left at "Wellington" inn and then right, downhill. Then left, over little river Brue, whence, bearing right, ascend long
32	Old Elm. Fork of roads, keep left. 	11¼	gradual rise to Old Elm. Here, at fork, keep left uphill, then down, steep and rough, under railway.
31½	Fork of roads, keep right. 	11¾	At fork of roads keep right, uphill, thence undulating to cross-roads, in three and three-quarter miles from Bruton, turning right.

Miles from Taunton		Miles from Frome	
29	Cross-roads, turn right.	14¼	(Left-hand road goes to Yeovil.) Gradual descent and rise, with descent into Castle Cary, entering which turn left at "Waggon and Horses" inn, and so into Townsend Street and High Street.
28	CASTLE CARY.	15¼	Pop. 1902. Pleasant little stone-built town. Nothing is left of castle but its mound. A curious stone lock-up, with cupola roof, stands in street. Church is a fine Perpendicular building. Hotel: Angel. Motor repairs: Gosney, Motor Works.
			Proceeding carefully along crooked street, by Woodcock Street and to right along Mill Street, and so out of town, bear
27¾	Cross-roads, turn right, turn left.	15½	left, downhill, in quarter mile, to cross-roads, where turn to right over railway bridge, and then left.
25½	Alford.	17¾	Road undulates to East Lydford, gently uphill.
22¾	East Lydford.	20½	Uphill undulations continued.
22½	Cross-roads.	20¾	Here the Fosse Way crosses right and left.
21½	Keinton Mandeville.	21¾	Birthplace of Henry Irving (Brodribb), 1838; died 1905.
20¼	Kingweston. Cross the Cary.	23	After passing Kingweston, road goes in long easy descent to one mile from Somerton, where keep right, past a farmhouse. Approaching Somerton, keep left and cross river Cary.
17¼	SOMERTON.	26	Pop. 1300. Bleak little market town, built of blue-grey local limestone. Church, Decorated and Perpendicular, has fine tower, with octagonal upper part. Somerton was in ancient times chief seat of
15¼	*Pitney*, ¾ m. ☞	28	Somersætas, who occupied what is now Somerset.

Miles from Taunton		Miles from Frome	
13	LANGPORT.	30¼	Pop. 813. A quiet townlet, of one long street. Fine Perpendicular church. Adjoining is "Hanging Chapel," spanning road: a small Perpendicular building, once a school. Here Quekett, the microscopist, was educated. At Langport, 1645, Royalists suffered severe defeat—300 killed,
10¾	Curry Rivell.	32½	1400 prisoners. Chief industry
5¾	Wrantage.	37½	of Langport is raising of choice
4	Maddoch Tree.	39¼	flowers.
	TAUNTON. (*Market House.*)	43¼	(To Taunton, as p. 465.)

XCIII. FROME TO BLANDFORD, BY LONGLEAT

Miles from Blandford		Miles from Frome	
32½	FROME. *Somerset.* (*Lamb Hotel.*) Fork of roads, keep left.		Leaving Frome by Keyford Street, and keeping left at fork, road descends, rises, and descends again, easily, to Blatchbridge. Here, at fork of roads, keep left.
			(Right-hand road is the direct way to Maiden Bradley and beyond; one mile shorter, avoiding Longleat.)
31¼	Blatchbridge, Fork of roads. keep left.	1¼	Road enters Wiltshire and proceeds straight ahead to Longleat.
29¼	*Enter Wiltshire.*	3¼	Longleat, seat of Marquis of Bath, stands on site of small Priory, dissolved, 1529. It derives its name from the great lake in hollow in front of the mansion, the "long leat" or water-course cut from Horningsham, originally for purpose of supplying Priory water-mill. Property was purchased in 1540 by Sir John Thynne, who built a house which was partly burnt. He then began existing mansion, 1568, and was still building at his death in 1580. Thomas Thynne, "Tom of Ten Thousand," was the hospitable owner from 1670 to 1682; and was succeeded by his nephew, created first Viscount Weymouth.

Longleat is one of the largest of the "stately homes of England". Front of house measures 220 feet. It is in Renascence style, and contains many noble rooms, and fine collection of pictures. It is shown Mondays and Saturdays, 11 to 4. Also Thursdays in summer. Road leads round front of the house, and to Horningsham, through the beautiful park.

Miles from Blandford		Miles from Frome	
27¼	Horningsham.	5¼	Church rebuilt, except tower, 1844. In the pretty village is a dissenting chapel, the oldest in England, built 1566.
25¼	Maiden Bradley.	7¼	Very charming village, in beautifully wooded hilly country, with curiously isolated hills. Here is Bradley House, seat of Duke of Somerset. Church contains monument of Sir Edward Seymour, Speaker of House of Commons, died 1707.
	Enter Somerset.		Passing "Somerset Arms," and descending to fork of roads, keep right, up a little hill; thence sharply undulating, and up to "Red Lion" inn. Kilmington Village lies one mile right.
22¾	Kilmington. (*Red Lion.*)	9¾	
21¾	*Enter Wiltshire.*		
	Stourton.	10¾	Pretty little village in hollow, embowered in trees. In churchyard is tower to memory of the Wiltshire antiquary, Sir Richard Colt Hoare. Church contains monuments of Stourtons. Among them is singular fourteenth century effigy of lady. Also effigies of fifth Lord Stourton and lady, 1536.

The noble Park of Stourhead adjoins; a lovely scene, with lake two miles round. In Park are the Six Wells, source of river Stour, which flows hence to Christchurch. The source is enclosed within "St. Peter's Pump," a building brought from Bristol. At another point, the Stour is made to flow from urn held by a river god. Many other similar fancies decorate the park. Close to entrance is the Bristol High Cross, built 1373, an ornate canopied and tabernacled structure, with statues of eight English sovereigns. The cross was removed by unappreciative Bristolians, 1733, and eventually given to Henry Hoare, of Stourton.

"Alfred's Tower," on lofty hill of Kingsettle, 800 feet above

sea, is three miles from mansion of Stourhead. It was built by Henry Hoare, 1766, to commemorate Alfred the Great's victorious campaign against Danes, A.D. 879. Mansion of Stourhead built 1720, and added to 1800.

Miles from Blandford		Miles from Frome	
21¼	Fork of roads, keep left.	11¼	At fork of roads, keep left.
20¼	Zeals Lodges, keep left.	12¼	Keep left at lodge gates of Zeals House and descend easily towards Mere for half mile, where, at fork of roads, half mile short of Mere,
19¾	Fork of roads, keep right.	12¾	keep right.
	Enter Dorset.		
17¼	Milton-on-Stour.	15¼	Undulations, and easy descent to Milton. Early English church with apsidal east end.
			Keeping left in village, road gently falls to Gillingham.
15¾	GILLINGHAM.	16¾	Pop. 3927. Picturesque old town, in dairying centre, and prosperous with a number of minor industries. Church rebuilt, 1838, in thin lathy Gothic, but original Decorated chancel remains. Monumental effigies of Dr. John Jessop, 1615, and Rev. John, his brother, vicar, 1625. Also tomb of last of Dirdoe family, 1733. Epitaph on deprived minister, Rev. Edward Davenant, who lived to see Restoration and to regain his living.

Passing church, turn left, ascending Newbury Street, and over railway. Here, at fork, turn right.

14¾	Mageston.	17¾	Bear right, at Mageston, and then left through village. Steep rise to East Stower.
13¼	East Stower. *Shaftesbury,* 4¼ m. *Milborne Port,* 9 m.	19¼	Here cross main Shaftesbury and Milborne Port road.
12¼	*Stower Provost,*	20¼	Easy descent and rise, with gentle decline through Todbere.
11¼	Todbere.	21¼	Small Early English church.

Miles from Blandford		Miles from Frome	
			Leaving village, keep left, and then right. Easy rise and long descent in two and half miles.
8¾	Manston.	23¾	At "Plough" inn keep left, through Manston, turning left at Stourbridge; then right in quarter-mile to Fontmell Parva.
7¾	Fontmell Parva.	24¾	Here keep right. Road descends to a stream, and rises to Child Okeford.
6½	Child Okeford,	26	Sharp pitch and rise, followed by easy descent and rise. Then short descent, very rough.
5¼	Hanford.	27¼	Pretty scene on Stour. Adjoining Hanford House is a small church, built 1650.
4¼	Steepleton Corner.	28¼	At entrance to Steepleton Park, turn sharply right. Scenery here, between Hod Hill and Hambledon Hill, is very fine. Steepleton Church is curious, chancel being constructed from lower stage of Norman tower, sixteenth century. Hambledon Hill, with ancient earthwork, was scene of encamp-
3¼	Ash.	29¼	ment of 2000 west country "club-men," 1645. They had banded together to resist plunder by either Royalists or Roundheads. Crom-well dispersed them and took 300 prisoners, who were confined awhile in church of Iwerne Court-nay Church.
2¾	Stourpaine.	29¾	Church rebuilt, 1858, except Perpendicular tower. Steep rise and fall to fork of roads at Dur-weston Bridge, where keep left.
2¼	Durweston Bridge. Fork of roads, keep left.	30¼	Steep rise to summit of White Cliff Hill, then gradual fall to Blandford.

Miles from Blandford		Miles from Frome	
2	**White Cliff Hill,**	30½	
	BLANDFORD. (*Market Place.*)	32½	(Described, pp. 368-369.)

XCIV. TROWBRIDGE TO WELLS

Miles from Wells		Miles from Trowbridge	
22¾	TROW-BRIDGE. *Wiltshire.* (*Town Hall.*) Cross the Avon.		Leave town by Fore Street and over river, thence bearing left, road rising to railway station. Thence, at cross-roads, turn right, past church, making for next left turn.
20½	Winkfield. Cross the Frome.	2¼	Straight on, past cross-roads. Road descends, and in one mile, with acute left turn, cross river Frome and enter Somerset at highly picturesque village of Farleigh Hungerford, steeply uphill.
18¾	Farleigh Hungerford. *Enter Somerset.*	4	Here are ruins of castle of the Hungerford family, who were seated here 1369-1689. Castle overlooks river. It consists chiefly of grassy courtyards enclosed by ivied walls and entered by gatehouse, on which may yet be seen the Sickles and Sheaf badge of extinct Hungerfords, who lie numerously in the chapel of St. Leonard, within the castle. Among the very fine monuments here is much ancient armour, with other relics—the whole mouldily reminiscent of departed glories, and very well worth seeing.
16¼	Norton St. Philip. *Bath*, 7½ m. *Frome*, 6½ m	6½	(Described, p. 457.) Proceeding to right of "George" inn, road descends towards church, then rises somewhat steeply.

Miles from Wells		Miles from Trowbridge	
13¾	Falkland.	9	Hamlet. Inn here has curious sign of "Tucker's Grave".
12¼	Ammerdown. (*Turner's Folly.*)	10½	Ammerdown Park, left. Road has here risen to very elevated situation, commanding wide views. A lofty brick tower—"Turner's Folly"—very slender in proportion to height, stands by roadside. It was built by one John Turner, of Ammerdown Park, who is locally said to have ruined himself by so doing. Small fee for ascending. Building below is refreshment house. There is also a "Folly" in the Park, 150 feet high, to memory of Colonel Jolliffe.
	DOWN		Road descends sharply to Kilmersdon.
10½	Kilmersdon.	12¼	Fine Perpendicular church.
	UP		Road rises, turning left past church, and again left at hilltop.
9¾	Charlton.	13	Approaching village, road falls sharply bearing right, and then rises in like manner. Turn left at hilltop.
8½	Junction of Bath and Wells roads, bear left.	14¼	At junction of roads bear left, but avoiding extreme left road, which goes to Stratton-on-the-Fosse and Shepton Mallet. (Right-hand road goes to Bath, ten and half miles.)
	Radstock, 2 m. ☞ *Bath*, 10½ m. ☞		Radstock is a colliery village, in Bristol coalfield district.
7½	*Chilcompton*, ☞	15¼	Village lies chiefly right, in
6½	Broadway.	16¼	lovely wooded and watered hollow.
5½	"Old Down" inn.	17¼	Hideous old four-square coaching inn, on windy down. Keep straight on, over cross-roads.
	Cross-roads. *Bristol*, 15 m. ☞ *Shepton Mallet*, ☜ 5¼ m.		
2	West Horrington.	20¾	Road descends long and steep Horrington Hill, with sharp bend to right in middle.

Miles from Wells		Miles from Trowbridge	
	Horrington Hill,		Thence Wells is entered more easily, by Chain-Gate in the Close, and so left, out of Close, along Sadler Street—a very narrow thoroughfare.
	WELLS.	22¾	(Described, pp. 299-301.)

XCV. WELLS TO GLASTONBURY AND TAUNTON

Miles from Taunton		Miles from Wells	
27½	WELLS. *Somerset.* (*Star Hotel.*) LEVEL CROSSING.		Leaving Wells by High Street and turning left into Priory Road, cross level crossing at railway station and proceed straight ahead along level road to fork at four and half miles, where keep right.
25¾	Coxley.	1¾	Road then rises gently into Glastonbury. Road from Wells has come along part of Sedgemoor, through very striking, if flat, scenery, the isolated eminence of Glastonbury Tor looming weirdly ahead.
23	Fork of roads, keep right.	4½	
22	GLASTONBURY.	5½	Pop. 4119. This ancient and picturesque town, for many centuries seat of great Abbey, was originally a lake-dwelling of prehistoric man, whose primitive dwellings have of late years been exhumed. To the Britons it was known as "Ynys Vitrin," Latinised by Romans as *Insula Vitrea*, and in turn styled by Saxons "Glaestingabyrig". It was the calm, unruffled surface of lake-like waters then surrounding this spot that suggested this "glass" imagery. To the British it was also "Avalon"—*i.e.*, the "Isle of Apple-trees"; hence the mystic Isle of Avalon of the poets: that ineffable land in which King Arthur sleeps until his country's needs shall call him to life again. Henry II. sought for reputed tomb of King Arthur and Queen Guinevere, 1171, and, according to statements of that time, they were duly discovered and placed in Abbey with suitable inscription. There they remained until dissolution of Abbey.

Abbey was traditionally founded by Joseph of Arimathea, missioner to Britain A.D. 63, who built a wattled chapel, which was eventually encased in lead by Paulinus A.D. 630. Here,

fifty-eight years later, King Ina founded a monastery, which was destroyed by Danes but restored by Dunstan A.D. 940. Under Dunstan, Glastonbury became a centre of culture. About 1115 Abbey was rebuilt, but was burnt 1184. Rebuilt again and again, the Abbey of Glastonbury grew to such magnificence that it was long regarded as of first importance among religious houses of England. Last of the magnificent Abbots was Richard Whiting, who was executed, with two of his monks, on Glastonbury Tor, 1539.

Few fragments of great Abbey church are left, great quantities of stonework having been removed to construct road hence to Wells, across the marshes, 1792-94. The immense church, with St. Joseph's Chapel at west end, was 528 feet in length, and thus only two feet less than Winchester Cathedral, the longest religious building in England. Of this only parts of piers that once supported central tower remain, together with very rich ruins of St. Joseph's Chapel, the whole Transitional-Norman and Early English.

Of domestic buildings, only the very fine Abbot's Kitchen is left, a curious and picturesque building *c.* 1420. Abbot's Barn, in Chilkwell Street, is itself church-like, and is ninety-three feet in length. Abbey gateway is built over, and now figures as the "Red Lion" inn, at back of which is almshouse (1512).

"George" inn, built by Abbot Selwood 1475 for accommodation of pilgrims, retains its finely-panelled Perpendicular frontage. The two ancient churches of Glastonbury—St. John's and St. Benedict's—have fine characteristic "Somerset" towers, of unequal merit, which form striking objects in views of the town. That of St. John's is 140 feet high, and was built 1485 by Abbot John Selwood. Tower of St. Benedict's bears sculptured beer-jugs, in allusion to Abbot Beere, who built it. An interesting evidence of liability of Sedgemoor to flooding is afforded by inscription in church, which records "The breach of the sea-flood was Jan. 20th, 1606".

Wirrall Hill, generally called "Weary-all," is traditional spot on which Joseph of Arimathea and eleven pilgrims sank down exhausted on reaching Glastonbury A.D. 63. "Weary all!" they exclaimed (in the story), and here Joseph stuck his staff in the ground. It took root and became a fine hawthorn tree, which invariably blossomed on Christmas Day, the Nativity of the Saviour. This miraculous "Glastonbury thorn" flourished until reign of Queen Elizabeth, when an early Puritan hewed down one of its twin trunks; prevented from serving the other in like manner by a chip flying into his eye and the axe smiting his own leg. Such was the reward of sacrilege. The remaining trunk was successfully demolished by a more daring fellow in

Cromwellian times. There are, however, many descendants of this holy thorn in neighbourhood, which still share its peculiar virtues.

Tor Hill, a huge pyramidal eminence that rises amazingly from the levels outside the town to a height of 500 feet, is crowned by fine Perpendicular tower of former chapel of St. Michael, which has disappeared. Over door are sculptured scenes of woman milking a cow and St. Michael and Devil contending for souls, with scales between. Here Abbot Whiting and two monks were hanged (1539).

Hotels: George; Crown. Motor repairs: Classey & Stacey, 38 High Street.

Miles from Taunton		Miles from Wells	
	Meare, 3½ m. ☞		Leaving Glastonbury by turning left at Cross, at end of High Street, proceed along Magdalene Street and turn left. Road is practically level.
	Ilchester, 12¼ m.		
20	Street.	7½	Pop. 3535. Street is large and growing village, mostly of recently-built cottages. It is a bootmaking place, and not attractive. Rugs also made here. The name "Street" indicates position on Roman road.
	"Street" inn. Fork of roads, keep right.		Bearing right at "Street" inn, road goes level to Walton. (Left-hand road goes to Somerton, five and half miles.)
18¾	Walton.	8¾	
17½	"Piper's" inn. Fork of 3 roads, take middle.	10	At fork of three roads, at "Piper's" inn, take middle, descending to Pedwell.
16½	Pedwell.	11	
15¼	Greinton.	12¼	Keep left, descending past church, then right.
	DOWN		
	Moorlinch, ¾ m. ☞		
12¾	*Westonzoyland*, 2½ m. ☞	14¾	
11¾	Othery.	15¾	(Described, p. 461.) Road now passes through heart of Sedgemoor; practically level;

Miles from Taunton		Miles from Wells	
	Middlezoy, 1 m.		apt to be rough. Characteristic pollard-willow and dyke-bordered winding road on to Boroughbridge,
	Langport, 5 m.		with occasional weird isolated little hills leading to the much larger hill (locally "the Mump") looking down upon road at Boroughbridge. On summit was ancient chapel of St. Michael, shattered in Cromwellian troubles —1645. Rebuilding, started 1724, was discontinued, and only the
9¾			roofless shell remains.
	Boroughbridge.	17¾	Small village of Boroughbridge and "King Alfred's" inn at
	Cross the Parret.		crossing of river Parret. (Toll.) Here the historic Isle of Athelney is entered. The "Isle" was formed by confluent waters of rivers Parret and Tone and their accompanying marshes, surrounding the slightly-rising ground on which now stands the King Alfred monument. Here, in what was then almost inaccessible retreat, Alfred the Great lay for a year, A.D. 879, while reorganising Saxon forces, with which he eventually overthrew Danes. Obelisk recording these facts erected 1801. In Newton Park, 1693, was found the famous "Alfred's jewel," now in Ashmolean Museum, Oxford: a cut crystal set in gold, with effigy of Alfred, enthroned, and inscription, "Ælfred mec heht gewyrcan". From church and small village of East Lyng, where road rises from levels, the deeply interesting and remarkably picturesque scene of Isle of Athelney is finely seen.
7¾	East Lyng.	19¾	Perpendicular church. Good stone sedile, with elaborate canopy, in chancel. Old chest in tower. Sixteenth-century bench-ends.
6½	West Lyng.	21	Road undulates to Durston, leaving the Sedgemoor district.
5	Durston.	22½	Small church; partly Decorated.
4	Fork of roads, keep left.	23½	At fork of roads keep left. (Right-hand road goes to Bridgwater, seven miles. See p. 315.)
	DOWN		Road descends,

Miles from Taunton		Miles from Wells	
2¼	Bathpool. Cross the Tone.	25¼	Hamlet, close to crossing of river Tone. Undulating to cross-roads at twenty-six miles, where turn right, thence rising easily to Taunton.
1½	Cross-roads, turn right.	26	
	TAUNTON.	27½	(Described, p. 315.)

XCVI. WARMINSTER TO SHEPTON MALLET AND GLASTONBURY

Miles from Gl'tonbury		Miles from Warminster	
27¼	WARMINSTER. *Wiltshire.* (*Town Hall.*)		Proceeding along High Street, and Silver Street, keep left at obelisk, then right.
25¼	Fork of roads, keep right.	2	At fork of roads in two miles, keep right. Cley Hill, a remarkable isolated eminence 900 feet above sea-level, stands on right. It is of singular pyramidal shape. A beacon was fired here on approach of Spanish Armada.
24½	Whitburn.	2¾	Descent to Whitburn.
23¼	Corsley Heath. *Enter Somerset.*	4	
20¾	Frome Railway Station.	6½	
20¼	FROME.	7	(Described, p. 277.) Reaching Lamb Hotel, and turning left along Keyford Street, bear right at a Wesleyan Chapel, proceeding along road to Bruton. Good undulating road.
18	Ridgway.	9¼	
17¼	Nunney.	10	Interesting ruins of Nunney "Castle," an Edwardian manor-house, garrisoned for Charles I., but surrendered to Fairfax, 1645.

Miles from Gl'tonbury		Miles from Warminster	
			Church contains monuments of Delamares, notably of Sir Nicholas, *c.* 1320, with effigy in armour.
	Fork of 4 roads.		Leaving Nunney, take second road from right, at fork of four roads.
			Road descends in two stages.
16½	Holwell.	10¾	Sharp undulations, with general rising tendency to Leighton.
14¾	Leighton.	12½	
12¾	Dean.	14½	
10¾	Doulting.	16¼	Bear left at Doulting.
			Church is a fine cruciform building, with central thirteenth century tower, octagonal, with spire. Fine
9½			stone tithe-barn of same date. Good churchyard cross. Here the famed Doulting stone, a fine-grained oolite, is found. Wells Cathedral, Glastonbury Abbey and other thirteenth century buildings were constructed with it.
8¾	Charlton.	17¾	Long descent to Charlton.
			Approaching Shepton Mallet turn left at "Hare and Hounds" hotel, and in 200 yards, turn right; left-hand road goes to railway station.
	SHEPTON MALLET.	18½	Pop. 5236. A town of very narrow streets, dependent on surrounding agricultural districts, but with a crape-weaving industry. Here is a fine market-cross, built 1500, of elaborate construction. Church is large cruciform building, chiefly Perpendicular, with very beautiful timber roof. Market Cross, built 1500, by Walter and Agnes Buckland; not improved by "careful restoration" of 1841.
			Hotels: George (garage); Hare and Hounds (garage). Motor repairs: Barnes & Son.

Miles from Gl'tonbury		Miles from Warminster	
	Wells, 5¼ m.		(See next route.)
8¼	West Shepton. Fork of roads, keep left.	19	Keep left at fork of roads by workhouse. Long rise follows to crest of Lambert's Hill, with steep descent, and succeeding rise and descent of Whitestone Hill, steeply down into Pilton.
7½	Lambert's Hill,	19¾	
6¾	Whitestone Hill,	20½	
6	Pilton. Pilton Hill,	21¼	Leaving Pilton, descend hill to Steanbow, bearing left. Then road becomes level.
5¼	Steanbow.	22	
5	West Pennard Railway Station.	22½	
3¼	West Pennard.	24	Fine Late Perpendicular church. Hour-glass stand on pulpit. Very good churchyard cross, built by Abbot Beere, 1510. Steeply undulating to Glastonbury.
	GLASTONBURY.	27¼	(Described, pp. 286-288.)

XCVII. SHEPTON MALLET TO WESTON-SUPER-MARE

Miles from W.-s.-Mare		Miles from Shepton Mallet	
26½	SHEPTON MALLET. *Somerset.*		(Described, p. 291.)
24½	Croscombe.	2	Leaving town in westerly direction along Commercial Road, road descends short steep pitch, thence gently undulating to Croscombe, along pleasant valley.

In village are several ancient houses, among them "Lamb" inn, a fifteenth century building, with fine bay window, decorated ceilings, etc. Fifteenth century hall of old manor-house is now Baptist Chapel. In village street is ancient cross. Strikingly beautiful Perpendicular church with stone spire contains finest collection of carved bench-ends and other ornate woodwork in Somerset. The large and remarkably elaborate Jacobean pulpit, dated 1616, and great chancel-screen, are particularly rich. Roof of nave, *c.* 1400, is dark oak.

Miles from W.-s.-Mare		Miles from Shepton Mallet	
	Cross a stream.		Crossing a stream, road undulates.
23¼	*Dinder,* 🚂	3¼	Here is a charming little church with ancient cross.
			Descent to Dulcot, where keep sharply right. Leaving village,
22½	Dulcot.	4	road bears left, and ascends short
			sharp hill. Thence easy fall to Wells.
21¼	WELLS.	5¼	(Described, pp. 299-301.)
	Fork of roads, keep right. *Burnham,* 17 m.	6¼	Leaving city by St. Cuthbert's Church, keep right, then straight ahead to fork, where turn left over railway bridge, uphill. Level to fork at one mile, where keep right. (Left-hand road goes to Burnham, seventeen miles.)
			Descend to Easton, thence undulating.
18¼	Easton.	8¼	Village with narrow winding
17¼	Westbury.	9¼	streets. Keep left at village cross. Road rises and falls to Rodney Stoke, whence keep left.
16	Rodney Stoke.	10½	Village with narrow, winding streets. Here in pretty church are
15¼	Draycot.	11¼	monuments of Rodney family.
13¼	Cheddar.	13¼	Pop. 2022. Large village, celebrated equally for its cheeses and its caverns in the great cliffs which here line the road which winds up to summit of Mendip Hills.

Perpendicular church contains brasses: Sir Thomas de Cheddar, *c.* 1442, and wife, *c.* 1460. Here is roofed-in market-cross.

Caverns in limestone cliffs, discovered 1837 and 1893, are fully *exploités* by their respective owners, with rival posters and handbills. They contain remarkable stalactites and stalagmites. The cliff-girt road with the Cheddar Water rushing on one side and expanding into a lake is very beautiful. Keeping left at Market Cross, road undulates to Axbridge.

Miles from W.-s.-Mare		Miles from Shepton Mallet	
11	AXBRIDGE.	15½	Ancient market town, prettily situated and very picturesque, with old stone-built houses and fine church, approached by kind of terrace. It is Late Perpendicular and cruciform, with characteristic Late Perpendicular pierced parapets. The quasi-Gothic wooden roof, 1636, has odd pendants. Monuments of Prowse family, with whimsical kneeling marble effigy of Abigail Prowse. Brass to Roger Harper, merchant, and wife, 1493.
	Fork of roads, keep right. *Bridgwater*, 17¼ m.		Rising from Market Place, road forks. Keep right. (Left-hand road goes to Bridgwater, seventeen and quarter miles. (See pp. 313-314.)
10¼	Shutshelf Hill, 	15¾	Ascending Shutshelf Hill, thence descend to Sidcot.
9	Sidcot. Fork of roads, keep left. 	17½	Here keep left, past old toll-house, downhill. Then in quarter mile, keep right at fork, and again left, at Woodborough.
8¾	Fork of roads, keep right, then left.	17¾	
8	Woodborough. 	18½	Keep right when leaving village. Sharp turn left in three-quarters mile, with acute rise to Banwell Castle, and then, turning right at hilltop, a sharp fall to Banwell.
6¼	Banwell.	20¼	Keeping straight ahead at "Ship" inn, road undulates to Knightcot,
5¼	Knightcot.	21¼	with rising tendency. Descending

Miles from W.-s.-Mare		Miles from Shepton Mallet	
			from hamlet, keep right in half-mile, and rise short, steep hill, at crest of which road bears left.
3¾	Locking.	22¾	Here keep sharp to right. Hence road descends easily and bearing left, proceeds to Weston-super-Mare across grassy levels, crossing two hump-backed railway bridges. Passing second bridge, turn left, and so into Weston.
	WESTON-SUPER-MARE (*Alexandra Parade.*)	26½	(Described, p. 329.)

XCVIII. BATH TO WESTON-SUPER-MARE

Miles from W.-s.-Mare		Miles from Bath	
33	BATH. *Somerset.* (*G.P.O.*)		Leave Bath as p. 298, as far as fork of roads, at three and half miles.
29½	Fork of roads, keep left.	3½	(Right-hand road goes to Bristol, nine miles.)
			Steep rise to Corston and, for one mile farther, to "Wheatsheaf" inn.
	Newton St. Loe, ¼ m. ☞		Very charming village, amid tall trees.
29	Corston.	4	
27¼	Fork of roads, keep left.	5¾	Keep left at fork of roads, past old tollhouse.
26¼	Marksbury.	6¾	
26	Fork of roads, keep right.	7	Road rises gradually, narrow and rough, then descends Houndstreet Hill, bending left and again sharply left, with renewed drop to Chelwood, through which road goes in narrow and winding fashion, bearing sharply right, and then descending short steep pitch. Following this, road ascends, steeply
	Houndstreet Hill,		
24	Chelwood.	9	

Miles from W.-s.-Mare		Miles from Bath	
			and winding, to cross-roads. Here keep straight ahead, over railway
23¼	Cross-roads. *Bristol*, 7¾ m. *Wells*, 12¼ m.	9¾	bridge.
			Road drops and rises smartly.
22½	Stanton Wick.	10½	Hamlet. Road on to Bishop's
21½	Sutton Court.	11½	Sutton is apt to be rough.
21	Stowey.	12	
20½	Bishop's Sutton	12½	
19½	Sutton Wick.	13½	
19	Fork of roads, keep right,	14	Keep right at fork of roads. Level, then sharp ascent to West Harptree (which is described on p. 322).
17½	West Harptree,	15½	Here keep sharp to right and ascend farther steep rise, proceeding straight ahead from crest, with easy descent to Compton Martin.
16½	Compton Martin.	16½	(Described, p. 322.)
			Steep rise and descent to Ubley, with poor surface.
15¼	Ubley.	17¾	Village is chiefly away to right. Road on to Blagdon is a succession of three steep rises and descents, with final steep drop to "George" inn.
13	Blagdon.	20	Church rebuilt, except tower, 1822. Keeping left at "George," road continues descent, and still falls past next fork, where turn again left. Road steeply rises to
12	Rickford.	21	Rickford. Lovely scene of Rickford Combe.
	Cross-roads.		Burrington Combe, a rocky ravine, conducts to summit of
11¾	*Burrington*, ¼ m.	21¼	Mendip Hills, on left. Here, in this romantic pass, Toplady composed "Rock of Ages," suggested by shelter he found during thunderstorm. Here is Burrington Cavern, in which fifty skeletons of prehistoric man were found.

Miles from W.s.-Mare		Miles from Bath	
10½	Upper Langford. Fork of roads, keep left.	22½	Hamlet. At fork of roads, keep left, road gradually rising to Churchill. Keep straight ahead, over cross-roads, to Churchill.
9½	Churchill.	23½	Here is Churchill Court. Hence sprang the Churchill family (Duke of Marlborough derived from a younger branch). Here is monument to Thomas Latch, 1644, and wife, Sarah, with verses ending :—

> "*He rich in grace, though poor in stable cratch ;*
> *So have ye here her laid up, Sarah Latch.*"

Brass : Ralph Jenyns and wife, 1572. Battered cross-legged effigy of mail-clad knight in porch. Great hill of Dolebury, crested with prehistoric camp, afterwards occupied by Romans, towers above village.

7¾	Sandford.	25¼	Bearing left at entrance to Churchill, road narrows and descends gently to cross-roads at Sandford. Many caverns have been discovered in hillsides, with remains of prehistoric man.
6¼	Banwell.	26¾	The noble clerestoried church of Banwell is chiefly Perpendicular, with beautiful tower. Screen and rood loft. Fine Early English font. Brasses : John Martock, physician, 1503 ; Elizabeth Blandon, 1554.
			Tower Head House, built 1584 by Bishop Godwyn, has on front the punning motto : "Godwyn—Wyn God, wyn all".
			Keeping straight ahead, past "Ship" hotel, and by gentle
5¼	Knightcot.	27¾	descent, road rises easily, then, after passing hamlet of Knightcot, descends.
4¾	Fork of roads, keep right.	28¼	At fork of roads keep right, road rising short steep hill, and bearing left at crest.

Miles from W.-s.-Mare		Miles from Bath	
3¼	Locking, keep right, then left.	29¾	Road runs sharply right here (left to Hutton and Uphill), then descends easily and turns left. The way is then practically level and distinct to Weston-super-Mare.
	WESTON-SUPER-MARE.	33	(Described, p. 329.)

XCIX. BATH TO WELLS

This is the better way to Wells, from Bath, although one and three-quarters mile longer than that by Radstock and Old Down Inn.

Miles from Wells		Miles from Bath	
21¾	BATH. *Somerset.* (*G.P.O.*)		Leaving Bath, proceed along George Street, crossing Gay Street, and then turning left by Park Gates, bearing right along Charlotte Street. Here take first turning to right, Upper Bristol Road (electric trams), and then straight ahead. Passing gasworks, keep
20½	Fork of roads, keep left.	1¼	right, up short sharp rise. At fork of roads, past a cemetery, keep left. (Right-hand road goes to Bristol, by Bitton, ten and three-quarter miles.)
20¼	Lower Weston.	1½	Tramway terminus.
18¼	Fork of roads, keep left.	3½	At "Globe" inn, fork of roads, keep left. (Right-hand road goes to Bristol, eight miles. See p. 303.)
17¾	Corston.	4	Steep rise to Corston, and for one mile further to "Wheatsheaf" inn.
16	Fork of roads, keep left.	5¾	Keep left at fork of roads, past old toll-house.
15	Marksbury.	6¾	
14¾	Fork of roads, keep left.	7	Keep left at fork of roads.
14½	New Inn. Fork of roads, keep right.	7¼	Keep right at New Inn, fork of roads. Gentle descent to Farmborough.

Miles from Wells		Miles from Bath	
13¼	Farmborough.	8½	Road rises by two short hills.
12¾	Hobb's Wall, Fork of roads, keep left.	9	Colliery village. At fork of roads keep left.
11¾	High Littleton.	10	Long steepish descent to Hallatrow. Keep right, and then left at foot.
	Fork of roads, keep right and left.		
10¾	Hallatrow.	11	
10¼	White Cross Gate. Junction of road from Bristol. *Midsomer Norton*, ☜ 3 m.	11½	Keep sharp to left.
9½	Farrington Gurney.	12¼	
	Rush Hill,		Long steep climb. At crest take road to right at fork.
8¾	Fork of roads, keep right.	13	
6½	Chewton Mendip.	15¼	(Described, p. 323.) Road ascends lengthily to Chewton Edge, then descending in series of flights to long fairly steep fall of Stoberry Hill, with final steep drop into Wells.
	Chewton Edge,		
3½	Stoberry Hill,	18¼	
	WELLS.	21¾	Pop. 4849. The most cloistral of all English cathedral cities, situated in beautiful hollow under the Mendip Hills. Modern conditions of life have touched Wells gently and left it little altered. Although not situated upon any stream, the city of Wells is abundantly watered by springs from Mendip Hills, giving the place its name. The Swan Pool, the clear broad moat of Bishop's Palace, and the little water-

courses that babble in the fountain in the Market Place, stirring the silence of summer nights, are the chief evidences of the springs.

Wells appears to have been originally founded, A.D. 704, by King Ina, when Bishopric was originated. Existing beautiful cathedral was chiefly built by Bishop Reginald de Bohun, 1174-1191; by Bishop Jocelin, 1206-1242; and by Bishops William de Marchia, 1293-1302; and John de Godelee, 1306-1333. The building is therefore almost wholly Early English and Early Decorated. Entire length is 415 feet.

The great external glory and especial feature of Wells Cathedral is the west front, between whose flanking north and south towers are five tiers of statues in niches: the whole presided over by Our Lord in Glory, in central gable. This great company of some 300 statues includes apostles, saints, kings and queens, heroes and English worthies, up to date of the building, *c.* 1240. Also many curiously-rendered scenes from Bible history. The two west towers and central tower form striking objects in distant views. Cathedral Close is spacious, and consists chiefly of beautiful lawns.

A very special characteristic of the cathedral is the exceedingly rich, and almost prodigal, expenditure of artistic fancy in every part. The capitals of columns, of both exterior and interior, are generally carved with groups of figures; and where enriched with only foliage, it is foliage rendered with marvellous skill, in a style not yet thoroughly conventionalized. Lovely renderings of leaves, fruit and blossoms, and also of wild nature, are to be found on the sixty miserere seats.

View along nave from west is not improved by the enormous inverted arches built *c.* 1338 in order to prevent fall of central tower.

Beautiful chantries of Bishop Bubwith, 1424, and of Hugh Sugar, treasurer, 1489, at east end of nave-arcade, are fine specimens of stone-carving. Note the badges of three sugar loaves crested by doctor's cap on Sugar's chantry. In chapel of St. Calixtus, south transept, is monument and effigy of Treasurer Husee, 1305. Bishop de Marchia lies in south transept. In north transept are tombs of Bishop Still, 1607; Bishop Kidder, killed by fall of chimney in storm of 1703; Bishop Cornish, 1513, etc. Here is curious clock, originally constructed by Peter Lightfoot, a Glastonbury monk, *c.* 1325. It shows movements of moon and planets. At striking of the hours, four mounted figures, with lances, clatter round in miniature tournament. A seated effigy kicks the quarters with his heels. Other effigies in armour, with motto *Nequid Pereat*, outside, strike the hours. In choir and choir aisles are monuments with effigies of Bishops Burhwold, 1000; Duduc, 1059; Leofric, 1113; Ethelwyn,

1023; Gisa, 1088; Bytton, 1274, a personage of great *post-mortem* efficacy in cure of toothache; Harewell, 1386, with effigies of two hares at feet; Drokensford, 1329; Ralph of Shrewsbury, 1363; Beckington, 1464, etc.

Exquisite Chapter House and Lady Chapel, and interesting Chapter Library.

The "Chain Gate" is a lovely structure built by Beckington, 1459, connecting cathedral with Vicars' College. On south side of cathedral are the fine Cloisters. Bishop's Palace, built by Jocelin, 1206-42, and rebuilt by Burnell, 1275-92, is now largely an extensive range of highly picturesque ruins, surrounded by clear moat, in which are swans. It is approached by gatehouse, built by Ralph of Shrewsbury, 1337-40. A portion of Palace was repaired and new buildings added *c.* 1840. The whole, including Chapel and Great Hall, is of unusual interest and of a beauty not easily to be overpraised.

Three ancient gatehouses guard entrance to Close. Church of St. Cuthbert, in High Street, has a very tall and noble Perpendicular tower.

Hotels: Swan; Star. Motor repairs: Barnes & Son, High Street.

C. LONDON TO BRISTOL, DIRECT

Miles from Bristol		Miles from London	
114¾	LONDON. (*Hyde Park Corner.*)		To Chippenham, as pp. 229-243.
21½	CHIPPENHAM. *Wiltshire.* (*Market Place.*) Cross the Avon.	93¼	Leaving Chippenham by crossing river Avon, and then under tall railway arch by Chippenham station, keep left, and so out of the town.
18¾	Fork of roads, keep left.	96	At fork of roads, in two and three-quarter miles from Chippenham, keep left, rising to Giddy Hall.
17¼	Giddy Hall. Cross the Box Brook.	97½	Descent to Box Brook, with bend to left.

Miles from Bristol		Miles from London	
16	Ford.	98¾	Rise to Marshfield.
13	*Enter Gloucestershire.*	101¾	
12	MARSHFIELD.	102¾	Fine Perpendicular church *c.* 1470, with sedilia in chancel.
10	Cold Ashton.	104¾	Fine Perpendicular church, built 1500. Brass : Thomas Key, rector, 1500, builder of church. In rectory, built 1509, Sir Bevill Grenville, died 1643 from wounds received at battle of Lansdowne.
			Easy descent, with rise to Tog Hill, and steep descent of nearly one mile. Nasty **S** curve at bottom.
8½	Tog Hill,	106¼	
7	Wick. Cross the	107¾	Road descends to Wick, in the "Golden Valley"—the picturesque vale of river Boyd. Remarkable cliff-like rocks rise for one mile beside the stream to height of 200 feet.
	Boyd.		
			Inclining right after crossing river Boyd, road ascends short steep hill, with steep descent, at foot of which bear left, rising to Bridge Yate.
5½	Bridge Yate.	109¼	Road goes straight ahead, downhill.
4¾	Warmley Railway Station. LEVEL CROSSING	110	Passing over level crossing at railway station, road rises to Warmley Hill—steep and rough—and to Bristol electric tramways.
4½	Warmley Hill.	110¼	
3½	Kingswood.	111¼	Gradual descent all the way to Bristol.
1¾	St. George.	113	
	Lawrence Hill. (*Railway Stat'n.*)	113¾	Proceed into the city by Clarence Road, West Street, Old Market Street and Castle Street,

Miles from Bristol		Miles from London	
			thence bearing left past St. Peter's Church, then left along Dolphin Street, and right into Bridge Street.
	BRISTOL. (*Bristol Bridge.*)	114¾	(Described, pp. 304-306.)

CI. LONDON TO BRISTOL

Miles from Bristol		Miles from London	
118½	LONDON. (*Hyde Park Corner.*)		(London to Bath, as pp. 229-247.)
12½	BATH. *Somerset.* (*G.P.O.*)	106	Leaving Bath, proceed along George Street, crossing Gay Street, and then turning left by Park gates, bearing right along Charlotte Street. Here take first to right, Upper Bristol Road (electric trams), and then straight ahead. Passing gasworks, keep right up sharp rise.
11¼	Fork of roads, keep left.	107¼	At fork of roads, past a cemetery, keep left. (Right-hand road goes to Bristol by Bitton, ten and three-quarter miles.)
11	Lower Weston.	106⅓	Tramway terminus.
9	Fork of roads, keep right.	109½	At "Globe" inn, fork of roads, keep right. (Left-hand road goes to Wells, eighteen and quarter miles [see pp. 298-299] and Weston-super-Mare, twenty-nine and three-quarter miles [see pp. 295-298].)
	Saltford Hill,		Short steep rise.
7¾	Saltford. (*Railway Station.*)	110¾	Road descends easily for one and half mile, with following gentle rise, thence gently down, followed by short steep rise into Keynsham. Keep sharp to right past a small octagonal building, with sharply pointed roof, in middle of road, and at church keep left.

Miles from Bristol		Miles from London	
5	KEYNSHAM.	113½	Keynsham (pop. 3152) derives its name from St. Keyne. It is a small market town.
	Fork of roads, keep right.		Keep right at fork of roads in leaving Keynsham. Short drop, followed by easy rise, with another descent and rise, and final sharp descent to Brislington. Rough road.
2½	Brislington.	116	At Brislington begin the Bristol electric tramways. Road descends through suburban developments to
1½	Arnos Vale.	117	Arnos Vale. Thence, crossing Avon and passing Temple Meads station (the great joint central railway station for Bristol), proceed along Victoria Street to Bristol Bridge.
	Cross the Avon.		
	BRISTOL. (*Bristol Bridge.*)	118½	Pop. 328,842. "Bristowe" in olden days. Anciently second city in the kingdom, Bristol has not

really declined (it has indeed vastly increased in size and wealth), but has been overpassed by the combined enterprise and natural advantages of such ports as Glasgow and Liverpool. Continued growth in size of vessels rendering approach to Bristol docks (and accommodation of docks themselves) hazardous and inefficient led to rise of other seaports: but new docks opened 1908 at Avonmouth bid fair to greatly increase trade of Bristol. Railway approach to the great city shows Bristol at its worst—revealing all the grimy and unlovely factories and workshops. An exploration of the city proves it to have large numbers of interesting and historic buildings, and many fine streets. It is a place of teeming activities and of a long and thrilling history. Its merchant princes were wealthy and generally public-spirited. Hence sailed John and Sebastian Cabot, 1497, to the discovery of continent of America, on which a colony was established the next year by Bristol men. Blankets (said to have obtained their name from original maker, Thomas Blanket), glass, shot and soap were early made here. Bristol has always figured largely as West Indian port, and sugar has ever been one of its greatest articles of import. Tobacco, too, since first it became an article of commerce, has been most largely dealt in here. A

less honourable trade (to modern consciences, at anyrate) was Bristol's great slave-trade and kidnapping enterprises, for the supply of labour in overseas plantations.

Bristol Cathedral was originally Abbey of Augustine canons, and became a Cathedral in 1542, when See was created. It is of somewhat heavy appearance. Nave and western towers are entirely modern—built 1861-88. Central tower dates from *c.* 1450. North and south transepts are Norman and Early English; largely altered in Decorated period, *c.* 1340. Choir, choir aisles and eastern portion generally are Early Decorated, *c.* 1325; but Lady Chapel, on north of north choir aisle, is Early English.

At west end of Cathedral is fine St. Augustine's Gateway, partly Transitional-Norman, finished in Perpendicular period. Opposite Cathedral is tree-planted, pleasant space of College Green.

St. Mary Redcliffe Church, to south of city, is one of noblest (perhaps the very noblest) parish churches in England. It obtains the name "Redcliffe" from knoll of red rock on which it stands. The great glory of church is its magnificent and lofty spire, rising to 292 feet, but the host of flying buttresses that support body of building also add strikingly to general richness of effect. It stands on site of older (probably Late Norman) structure. Earliest portions of existing church are base of tower and interior of north porch, which are Early English. Upper parts of tower and whole of immense north porch exterior are Decorated. Rest of building exhibits gradual rich development of Decorated style and its transition into Perpendicular. Building was completed by 1440. In 1446 the lofty spire was struck by lightning and ruined as to half its height. So it remained until restoration of 1872.

Monuments include those of W. Canynges and wife, largely instrumental in building church, and slab to his cook, incised with knife and skimmer; Everard Le French, 1350; John Lavyngton, vicar, 1393; Thomas and William Mede, *c.* 1475; and Admiral Sir William Penn, 1670. Fine brasses: Sir John Inyn, Chief Justice of King's Bench, 1440; John and Joan Jay, 1480; and John Brodie, Serjeant-at-Law, and wife. In churchyard is monument to Chatterton, the poet, who committed suicide 1770, aged nearly eighteen years.

Ancient parish churches of Bristol are numerous, and include—St. Stephen's, with tall Perpendicular tower of striking design, and Temple Church, with Perpendicular tower, leaning (apparently at dangerous angle) very much out of plumb. It has, however, been so for certainly over 330 years, this singularity having been mentioned 1576.

Hotels: Royal, College Green; St. Vincent's Rocks Hotel, Clifton; Grand Spa Hotel, Clifton; Imperial, Clifton. Motor repairs: Bristol Motor Co., Victoria Street (garage); Bristol Wagon and Carriage Co., Victoria Street (garage); Willway & Sons, Broad Quay (garage); Lewis Bros. & Lemon, Clifton (garage).

CII. BRISTOL TO DORCHESTER

Miles from D'chester		Miles from Bristol	
57¾	**BRISTOL.** *Gloucestershire.* (*Bristol Bridge.*) Cross the Avon. *Enter Somerset.*		Leaving Bristol, along Victoria Street, and past Temple Meads railway station (electric tramways) proceed to Totterdown, where, at fork of roads, keep right, ascending long rise.
57	Totterdown. Fork of roads, keep right. 	¾	
56½	Knowle. 	1¼	Rise resumed, then down and again up, and undulating, with upward tendency to Ursleigh Hill; steepish fall, bending sharply right and left. This is succeeded by short rise, and is again followed by descent, that of Pensford Hill, where at fork of roads keep left. (Right-hand road goes to Chew Magna, three miles.)
54¼	Whitehurch.	3½	
53	**Ursleigh Hill,** Fork of roads, keep left.	4¾	
51¾	**Pensford Hill,** 	6	
51¼	Pensford. 	6½	Ancient small town, in deep romantic hollow, crossed by lofty railway viaduct. Church is post-Reformation building. 1568. Long ascent from Pensford, followed by undulations, and then gentle descent to cross-roads. Bath, nine and quarter miles left; Stowey, four miles right.

Miles from D'chester		Miles from Bristol	
	Cross-roads.		Road rises from cross-roads, undulates, and then ascends steeply.
48¼	Clutton.	9½	
47½	Temple Cloud.	10¼	
	Cloud Hill,		Steepish descent to Cloud Hill, followed by rise to White Cross Gate.
46½	White Cross Gate.	11¼	Bath, eleven and half miles left.
	Fork of roads, keep right.		Left-hand road goes to Radstock, four miles.
45¾	Farrington Gurney.	12	
	Rush Hill,		Very steep and long ascent of Rush Hill.
45	Fork of roads, keep left.	12¾	At fork of roads keep left. (Right-hand road goes to Wells, eight and three-quarter miles.) Easy undulations to "Old Down" inn.
44¼	Ston Easton. Cross-road, keep left.	13½	
42¾	"Old Down" inn.	15	A great four-square ugly building, formerly coaching inn on these important cross-roads to Bath, thirteen and half miles left; Wells, six and half miles right.
	Cross-roads.		
	Fork of roads, keep right.		At fork of roads (following cross-roads) turn right, road descending through village of Gurney Slade. This is a busy stone-quarrying district.
41¾	Gurney Slade.	16	
	Fork of roads, keep right.		At fork of roads on rise at end of village, keep right, still rising; then in half-mile descending towards "Mendip" inn.
39¾	"Mendip" inn	18	Road level, then half-mile rise to cross-roads. (Frome, ten miles left; Wells, five and half-miles right.) Thence long descent from bleak stony uplands of Mendips to Downside.
	Cross-roads.		

Miles from D'chester		Miles from Bristol	
			Here, at fork of roads, keep right. Long winding descent to Shepton Mallet.
38¾	Downside. Fork of roads, keep right.	19	Downside is seat of recently-established Roman Catholic priory and college.
37½	SHEPTON MALLET. (*"Hare and Hounds" Hotel.*)	20¼	(Described, p. 291.) Leaving Shepton Mallet along High Street (all streets in the town being extremely narrow) road runs straight ahead to Cannard's Grave, on a gentle rise.
36¼	Cannard's Grave.	21½	Here is ugly old red-brick "Cannard's Grave" inn, of huge size and woebegone appearance, formerly coaching house. It is one of several "Grave" inns in these districts; the origin or special meaning of the word not being satisfactorily explained. The current local legends are contemptible absurdities.
35½	Prestleigh Hill,	22¼	Easy rise of Prestleigh Hill, followed by steepish descent.
35¼	Prestleigh. Fork of roads, keep right.	22½	Leaving Prestleigh, there is a fork of roads in quarter-mile. Keep right.
32¾	*Evercreech*, ¾ m. Evercreech Junction Railway Station. LEVEL CROSSING. Arthur's Bridge.	25	Locally "Everker". Fine Decorated and Perpendicular church, with stately tower. Nave roof is very fine, with traces of gorgeous ancient colouring. Fine fifteenth century cross in village.
32¼	*Cross a stream.* Fork of roads, keep right.	25½	At fork of roads, keep right. (Left-hand road goes to Bruton, one and quarter mile.)
	Fork of roads, keep left, then right.		At fork of roads in another quarter-mile keep left, and then right almost immediately.

Miles from D'chester		Miles from Bristol	
30¾	Castle Cary Railway Station. Cross the Brue. Castle Cary.	27	Turn left over railway bridge. Sharp up and down pitches on to Castle Cary.
29¾	(*Town Hall.*)	28	Entering town, along Mill Street, bear left, to Town Hall. Nothing remains of castle which gave place first part of its name. "Cary" refers to little river, so-called. Church stands picturesquely on a knoll. A curious stone "round-house" or lock-up, with stone cupola, stands in street. Leaving town by Fore Street and Park Street, and passing church, road rises easily through South Cary, then undulating to level.
28¼	Galhampton.	29½	Road rises through village.
27¼	Three Ashes. Fork of roads, keep left, then right. *Cross a stream.*	30½	At fork of roads, keep left, then right, crossing a stream.
26½	North Cadbury.	31¼	Church built *c.* 1427, has earlier tower *c.* 1394. Body of church is very grand and lofty. Fine bench-ends dated 1538. Monuments, with effigies: Sir William and Lady Bottreux; Sir Francis and Lady Hastings, etc.
	Cross-roads.		Wincanton, five miles left. Ilchester, seven miles right. Sharp pitches on to South Cadbury.
25¼	South Cadbury. *Cross a stream.* Turn left, again left, and then right. *Sutton Montis,*	32½	Picturesque village in wooded hollow. Road falls to a stream, after crossing which turn left up rise, and at summit, again left; finally, at following fork, right. Road winds among the many hills of this hilly district.

Miles from D'chester		Miles from Bristol	
23	Corton Denham.	34¾	Leaving Corton Denham, road rises steeply. Here turn left, then first to right. Road undulates and then goes in long descent, growing steeper as it goes, and finally conducting into Sherborne.
21¼	Red Post. *Enter Dorset.*	36½	Turn right to "Antelope" hotel.
19	SHERBORNE. (*Antelope Hotel.*)	38¾	(Described, p. 450.) Proceeding straight through town, road descending. Turn right out of Cheap Street, along Half Moon Street; then bearing
17¼	Fork of roads, keep right.	40½	left, over railway, out of town. Here ascend West Hill, steeply, to fork of roads. Keep right here. (Left-hand road goes to Blandford, eighteen and half miles.)
16	Long Burton.	41¾	Picturesque village of one long street, with views southward to mid-Dorset heights. Imposing crests of Dogbury, with clump of dark trees, like a blue-black wig; High Stoy; Nettlecomb Tout and Bulbarrow. Church is Perpendicular. Monuments to Sir John Fitz-James, 1625, and wife; Thomas Winston, Sir H. Winston and Dionise Winston, early seventeenth century. Road descends to levels of Holnest and Middlemarsh.
14¼	Holnest.	43½	Holnest Lodge beside road. Formerly seat of the autocratic, eccentric, egotistic and generally disagreeable person, J. S. W. Sawbridge Erle-Drax, locally "Squire Drax," also of Charborough Park and other places; M.P. for Wareham. In front of house is bronze statue of himself on a pillar, erected by himself. In neighbouring churchyard of Hol-

Miles from D'chester		Miles from Bristol	
			nest is the huge and costly mausoleum he built, almost as large as church itself.
11¾	Middlemarsh.	46	This is the district covered by Thomas Hardy's novel, *The Woodlanders*. Road runs through dense woods.
	Fork of roads, keep right.		Passing "White Horse" inn, keep right at next fork. (Left-hand road also goes to Dorchester, and in one mile less, by what sign-post calls "Giant's Head," but it is the old coach-road, very steep and rough, over the Downs.)
10¾	Lyon's Hill Gate, UP† Junction of Yeovil road.	47	Very long and steep ascent of mid-Dorset heights. At crest of rise, on right, the Yeovil road joins.
9½	Minterne Magna.	48¼	The "Great Hintock" of *The Woodlanders*. Church, with ivy-covered tower beside road, adjoins Minterne House (Lord Digby). In churchyard are monuments: General Charles Churchill, brother of the great Marlborough; Countess of Gainsborough, 1693, etc. Road runs hence to Dorchester through valley of Cerne river.
7½	Cerne Abbas.	50¼	Cerne Abbas is an ancient market town in an advanced state of decay, and in that way romantic and picturesque. Here was the great Benedictine Abbey of Cerne, founded A.D. 987. Queen Margaret sought sanctuary here, 1471. Cerne still flourished, as a little town, in coaching days; but railways have killed it. Many of its houses are roofless and falling to pieces.

Of the Abbey, only the noble three-storeyed Perpendicular gatehouse remains, together with the fifteenth-century barn, now a farmhouse.

Church is a large Perpendicular building, with stately tower. On side of downs is the gigantic outline of a nude man flourishing a club. It is 180 feet high, is formed by exposing the chalk underlying grassy hillside, and is supposed

to represent Saxon god Heil, and to have been made before A.D. 600.

Miles from D'chester		Miles from Bristol	
5¾	Nether Cerne.	52	Small Early English and Decorated church.
5	Godmanstone.	52¾	
4	Forston.	53¾	
1¾	Charminster.	56	Picturesque village, very pleasantly situated in meadows. Fine Transitional-Norman church, with noble Perpendicular tower, built by Sir Thomas Trenchard of Wolveton *c.* 1500. Grand old mansion of Wolveton is near road, half-mile nearer Dorchester, by water-meads of rivers Cerne and Frome. Trenchard family is extinct. House is chiefly of two periods—1500 and 1610. Here Sir Thomas Trenchard entertained Archduke of Austria and his wife, 1502. Being at a loss to suitably honour them (not himself being conversant with Spanish), he invited his young relative, John Russell, of Kingston Russell, who could speak the language. Russell so pleased the guests that he accompanied them to London, and, obtaining access to the Court, entered on a highly successful career. He died Earl of Bedford, 1545.
	Junction of Crewkerne road.		
	Cross the Frome.		On road approaching Dorchester is Poundbury — locally "Pummery"—a Roman camp. Railway runs in tunnel beneath.
	DORCHEST'R. (*St. Peter's Church.*)	57¾	At cross-roads approaching Dorchester turn left into town. (Described, pp. 371-372.)

CIII. BRISTOL TO EXETER

Miles from Exeter		Miles from Bristol	
76¼	BRISTOL. *Gloucestershire.* (*Bristol Bridge.*)		Proceeding along Redcliffe Street (which is first turning to right on leaving Bristol Bridge) and up Redcliffe Hill, road descends to Bedminster Bridge, crossing river Avon, continuing straight ahead, along East Street, and with electric trams, keep left at fork of roads, by "London" inn, to Bed-
	Cross the Avon.		

Miles from Exeter		Miles from Bristol	
75¼	Bedminster. *Somerset.* Fork of roads, keep left.	1	minster Down. Here road begins steep ascent, over railway bridge, with fork at crest, where keep right.
74¼	Fork of roads, keep right.	2	(Left-hand road goes to Wells, seventeen and three-quarter miles. See pp. 321-323.) Easy descent of one mile, with following rise and fall, with final
73½	Winford Arms.	2¾	rise to Winford Arms.
71¼	Barrow Gurney. (*Reservoirs.*)	5	Village lies right. Long steep climb, with fall to Lulsgate Bottom.
69¾	Lulsgate Bottom.	6½	
68	Red Hill,	8¼	Steep rise to Red Hill, and fall to Langford, with intermediate rises.
64¾	Langford.	11½	Long rise to Churchill.
63½	Churchill. Fork of roads, keep right.	12¾	(Described, p. 297.) Bearing left, past church, through village, rising and descending, keep right at fork.
62½	"Star" inn.	13¾	Road sharply undulates, finally descending to Sidcot; tower of Winscombe Church prominent on
61½	Sidcot. ☜ *Wells*, 9¾ m.	14¾	right; thence ascending steeply and falling to fork of roads, where keep right. (Left-hand road goes to Wells, nine and three-quarter miles. See pp. 293-294.)
60¾	Shutshelf Hill,	15½	Steep descent of Shutshelf Hill. At hamlet of Cross, keep right, and at further end, left, and across Burnham Level.
59¾	Cross.	16½	Hamlet.
58¾	Lower Weare.	17½	Hamlet.

Miles from Exeter		Miles from Bristol	
56¼	Rooksbridge.	20	Hamlet.
55	East Brent. Fork of roads, keep left.	21¼	Perpendicular church with timber spire. Nave ceiling, in plaster, is oddly decorated. At fork of roads keep left.
53½	Brent Knoll.	22¾	Village taking its name from singular isolated hill. Perpendicular church, with Decorated chapel. Very good carved bench-ends, with scenes of "Reynard the Fox," etc. Monument: John Somerset and two wives.
51½	Highbridge. LEVEL CROSSING. *Burnham*, 1½ m. ☞	24¾	Highbridge is busy fruit growing and tile and pipe making district, with railway junction. Pop. 2360. Seaside town, now coming largely into favour, in spite of vast flats left bare at ebb-tide. River Parret here flows into sea. In church is white marble altar-piece by Inigo Jones, removed from Westminster Abbey, 1820.
50¼	Huntspill.	26	Road continues flat, across Huntspill Level. Church burnt 1878, and rebuilt.
48¼	Pawlett.	28	Pawlett stands on one of singular local knolls rising from level. Here keep sharply left, descending gently, and then right, past church.
46¼	Dunball. LEVEL CROSSING. ☜ *Puriton*, 1 m.	30	On buttress of church are marks where scythes of Monmouth's rustics were sharpened before Battle
45	☜ *Bawdrip*, 2 m.	31¼	of Sedgemoor. Fine bench-ends
43¾	☜ *Chedzoy*, 1½ m. Cross the Parret.	32½	dated 1559. Enter town along Monmouth Street, and then right, through suburb of Eastover, and over Parret.
43¼	BRIDGWATER. (*Market House.*)	33	Pop. 15,209. Busy brick and tile making town, on river Parret. Here are made "Bath-bricks" from mud of river Parret. It suffered in siege and capture by Fairfax, 1645. On 21st June, 1685, Mayor and Corporation proclaimed Duke of Monmouth.

as king. On 6th July, he marched out to fatal field of Sedgemoor.

Bridgwater is an unattractive town, largely of narrow streets and ugly by-lanes. Church of St. Mary Magdalene is chiefly remarkable for its very lofty, needle-like spire rising from very stunted tower.

Hotels: Royal Clarence; Bristol Arms. Motor repairs: Bridgwater Motor Co., Eastover (garage); Real, Medland and Wills, Ltd. St. Mary's Street.

Miles from Exeter		Miles from Bristol	
			(See pp. 507-508.)
	Watchet, 17¾ m.		Keeping sharp to left by Market House and by St. Mary's Street, leave town by Taunton Road.
	LEVEL CROSSING.		Practically level road.
40	North Pethert'n.	36¼	Noble Perpendicular church, with stately tower. Coeval vestry under east window, containing monumental brasses. Fine fifteenth century churchyard cross. Road sharply undulates to Thurloxton, and winds freely.
37½	Thurloxton.	38¾	Leaving village, keep left, steeply up short hill, which turns right and then left. Then descend steep Adsborough Hill, which bends left and then suddenly right, with renewed drop, finally undulating to Bathpool.
	Adsborough Hill,		
36½	Junction of road from Athelney.	39¾	
34½	Bathpool.	41¾	Hamlet. Road undulates to cross-roads, where keep right. Thence practically level, with gentle rise to Taunton.
	Cross the		
	Tone.		
32¼	TAUNTON. (*Market House.*)	44	Pop. 21,078. *i.e.*, "Tone-ton," on river Tone, which, although apparently so insignificant a stream, has often disastrously flooded the vale of Taunton Dean.

Founded by King Ina *c.* A.D. 718, Taunton, the county town of Somerset, does by no means wear an ancient aspect, being in general a busy, bustling town, with rather modern appearance. Collar-making is here a somewhat important industry.

Heroic defence of Taunton (1645) by Blake, besieged by Royalists, was one of most stirring incidents of struggle between Royalists and Roundheads. Blake declared he would eat his boots before he would surrender, and approach of Fairfax's relieving force at last moment spared him that unappetising meal. Here, 1685, Duke of Monmouth, the "Protestant champion," was received with frantic demonstrations of joy, and he was proclaimed King in market-place June 20th. Taunton was made to suffer bitterly for that devotion when Judge Jeffreys, in following months, opened the "Bloody Assize".

Remains of ancient castle are occupied by Somerset Archæological Society's museum. Fine modern Gothic Shire Hall, opened 1858, contains series of marble busts of Somerset worthies.

The two most prominent church towers of Taunton are those of St. Mary Magdalene and St. James. Of these, that of St. Mary's is the finer. It is rich Late Perpendicular 1508, 153 feet high. Grown dangerous, it was carefully taken down and rebuilt 1858-62. Body of church is equally fine, with extremely light, lofty and graceful clustered shafts to nave arcades. Nave is flanked by two aisles on either side, as at St. Michael's, Coventry, Manchester Cathedral, etc.

Hotels: Castle (garage); London, Fore Street. Motor repairs: Beach & Sons, St. James Street; Edwards, Corporation Street (garage); C. Allen & Son, Tone Bridge.

Miles from Exeter		Miles from Bristol	
	Williton, 15½ m.		(See pp. 505-506.)
	Bampton, 20¾ m.		(See pp. 511-513.)
	Honiton, 17 m.		
	Yeovil, 25¾ m.		(See pp. 463-465.)
	UP		Leaving Taunton past Market House, and along Corporation Street, follow telegraph-poles throughout rest of way to Exeter. In one mile, road begins long, fairly easy rise of two miles, with descent to Runwell; thence undulating to Wellington.
30¼	Bishop's Hull.	46	
	DOWN		
29¼	Runwell.	47	
25¼	WELLINGTON.	51	Pop. 7282. Prosperous little market town under the great Blackdown Hills, which are crested here by monument to Duke of Wellington, who took his title

hence. Monument is two and half miles distant, and stands at a height of 900 feet above sea-level. It is a lofty stone tower, with internal staircase.

In the fine Perpendicular church of Wellington is monument, with effigies, of Sir John Popham, Lord Chief Justice *temp.* Queen Elizabeth, and Dame Popham.

Hotels: Squirrel; King's Arms. Motor repairs: J. M. Richardson, High Street (garage).

Miles from Exeter		Miles from Bristol	
			Easy rise and fall out of town, then undulating.
24¼	Rockwell Green.	52	Descent to Beam Bridge.
22¾	Beam Bridge.	53½	Steep rise to "White Ball" inn.
22¼	"White Ball" inn. *Sampford Arundel*, ½ m. *Enter Devonshire.*	54	Half-mile level. Level interval from "White Ball," then rise, followed by undulations to "Red Ball" inn. Between "White Ball" and "Red Ball" inns road passes over the White Ball Tunnel of Great Western Railway.
20¾	"Red Ball" inn. *Burlescombe*, ¾ m.	55½	Burlescombe Church is chiefly Perpendicular. Good rood screen. Canopied altar-tomb and other monuments of Ayshfords.
			Steep and very rough descent to South Appledore.
18¾	South Appledore.	57½	Road from South Appledore is level for quarter-mile, then descends long easy slope to fork of roads at "Wellington" inn. Keep right, and then left at next cross-roads. (Right-hand road goes to Tiverton, six and three-quarter miles.)
17¾	"Wellington" inn. Fork of roads, keep right.	58½	
	Sampford Peverell, 1¾ m.		*i.e.*, "Swampford". Large, very rustic village. Church is Early English for most part, with battered effigy of one of Peverells, *c.* 1260. Huge hollow elm in

Miles from Exeter		Miles from Bristol	
			churchyard, formerly used by smugglers as storehouse. In village is a house (now occupied by a baker) which acquired great notoriety in 1810 and following years by reason of alleged hauntings, in which extraordinary incidents occurred. It is known in village as "the Ghost House".
15¼	Willand.	61	There is a curious gazebo attached to rectory.
14¾	Stonehall Hill,	61½	Steep descent of hill to branch of river Culm, at Five Bridges. Road rough.
14½	Five Bridges. *Cross branch of Culm.* *Honiton*, 11 m. *Tiverton*, 7 m. ☞	61¾	Undulating from Five Bridges to Cullompton.
13	CULLOMPTON. (*Town Hall.*)	63¼	*i.e.*, "Culme-town"—town on river Culme, old country pronunciation (as in "ellum" for elm) being thus curiously preserved

in spelling. Pop. 2922. Long straggling village-like town, chiefly of one street. Very large and beautiful church, with noble red sandstone pinnacled tower, 1545—the whole of very Late Perpendicular. The most interesting interior, with elegant nave-arcade and roof, which is supported by corbels carved to represent angels, deserves detailed notice. Rood-screen, with ancient colour and gilding restored, is one of very finest in Devon—a shire pre-eminently noted for such screens. It retains part of the Calvary on which rood formerly was supported. South chapel built 1526 by John Lane, clothier, is decorated externally with carvings representing instruments used in making of cloth. Interior is remarkable for elaborate fan-vaulting, with pendants.

Hotels: White Hart; Globe.

Leaving Cullompton, turn left, over river and railway. (The road through Bradninch is very hilly and rough.)

	Bradninch, 2 m. ☞		Late Perpendicular church contains rich screen of Renascence character, elaborately painted with

Miles from Exeter		Miles from Bristol	
			Annunciation and various other religious subjects, much faded by effluxion of time. Old rectory, styled "the Manor House". Here Charles I. slept some nights, 1644. The bedstead is still preserved.
11¼	Westcot.	65	Easy road, with one short stiff descent and rise to Bere.
8¼	Bere.	68	Road rises a little to fork, where keep left.
8	Fork of roads, keep left. Cross the Clyst.	68¼	Cross river Clyst, with rise to fork beyond village.
5¼	Broad Clyst.	71	
4¾	Fork of roads, keep right.	71½	Here keep right, descending steeply, and rising to Pinhoe.
2¾	Pinhoe.	73½	*i.e.*, "Pen-hoe," hill-crest. Church contains a curious oaken almsbox, surmounted by sculptured figure of a beggar. (Electric trams on to Exeter.)
1½	Whipton.	74¾	Half-mile past Whipton, road rises steeply, thence descending, and level to Exeter.
	EXETER. (*Guildhall.*)	76¼	(Described, pp. 378-380.)

CIV. BRISTOL TO WELLS (BEST ROUTE)

Miles from Wells		Miles from Bristol	
20½	BRISTOL. *Gloucestershire.* (*Bristol Bridge.*)		Leaving Bristol along Victoria Street, and past Temple Meads railway station (electric tramways)

Miles from Wells		Miles from Bristol	
	Cross the Avon. *Enter Somerset.*		proceed to Totterdown, where, at fork of roads, keep right, ascending long rise.
19¾	Totterdown. Fork of roads, keep right.	¾	
19¼	Knowle.	1¼	Rise resumed, then down and again up, and undulating, with upward tendency, to Ursleigh
17	Whitchurch.	3½	Hill, steepish fall, bending sharply
15¾	Ursleigh Hill,	4¾	right and left. This is followed by short rise, which is again followed by descent; that of Pensford Hill,
	Fork of roads, keep left.		where, at fork of roads, keep left. (Right-hand road goes to Chew
14½	Pensford Hill,	6	Magna, three miles.)
14	Pensford.	6½	Ancient small town, in deep romantic hollow, crossed by lofty viaduct. Church is post-Reformation, 1568.
			Long descent from Pensford, followed by undulations, then gentle descent to cross-roads.
			Bath, nine and quarter miles left; Stowey, four miles right.
	Cross-roads.		Road rises from cross-roads, undulates, and then ascends steeply.
11	Clutton.	9½	
10¼	Temple Cloud.	10¼	
	Cloud Hill,		Steepish ascent of Cloud Hill, followed by rise to White Cross Gate.
9¼	White Cross Gate.	11¼	Bath, eleven and half miles left.
	Fork of roads, keep right.		(Left-hand road goes to Radstock, four miles.)
8½	Farrington Gurney.	12	

Miles from Wells		Miles from Bristol	
	Rush Hill,		Very long and steep ascent of Rush Hill.
7¾	Fork of roads, keep right.	12¾	At fork of roads, keep right. (Left-hand road goes to Shepton Mallet, seven and half miles. See pp. 307-308.)
			Undulating, then steep fall, with
5½	Chewton Mendip.	15	sharp turn into Chewton Mendip.
	WELLS.	20½	(To Wells, see p. 323.)

CV. BRISTOL TO WELLS BY CHEW STOKE

Nearest route, but road by Clutton (pp. 319-321) is the best, and only three-quarters mile longer.

Miles from Wells		Miles from Bristol	
19¾	BRISTOL. *Gloucestershire.* (*Bristol Bridge.*)		(Bristol to fork of roads in two miles, as pp. 312-313.)
17¾	Fork of roads, keep left.	2	Keep left. (Right-hand road goes to Bridgwater, thirty-one miles. See pp. 313-315.)
			Road rises for short distance, then descends steeply to Bishopsworth.
17	Bishopsworth.	2¾	Road rises gradually, growing steeper and winding.
16¼	Dundry Hill,	3½	
15¼	*Dundry*, ¾ m. ☞ Fork of roads, keep left, then right.	4½	Keeping left, and then right, at forks of roads; road descends south side of Dundry Hill, steep and winding at first.
	Fork of roads, keep right.		After level interval keep right at fork, descending steep and winding Limeburn Hill—very dangerous.

Miles from Wells		Miles from Bristol	
13¼	**Limeburn Hill,**	6½	
	Cross a stream.		Keeping left, over a stream, road rises easily to Chew Stoke.
12¾	Chew Stoke.	7½	
			Short, steep pitch, thence good road to Blue Bowl, where keep right at fork of roads, then left.
9½	Blue Bowl. Fork of roads, keep right, then left.	10¼	
9	West Harptree.	10¾	Easy rise to West Harptree. Church, standing in churchyard, remarkable for its seven great clipped yews; rebuilt, 1865; old tower and spire are left. Jacobean mansion, "Gournay Manor," opposite; also "Tilly Manor," 1659.
	Compton Martin, 1¼ m.		Fine late Norman church, with vaulted chancel, ornately decorated with chevron moulding. Nave is clerestoried. Note the curiously twisted pillar in north nave arcade. St. Wulfric born here, twelfth century.
			Keep left at church, and then right at end of village.
8½	*East Harptree*,	11¼	Village picturesquely situated under Mendip Hills. Church partly Norman. In porch is monument with effigies, Sir J. Newton, 1568, and twenty children. No "race-suicide" in those days. Harptree Combe, south of church, is a wild and romantic spot, overhung by limestone cliffs, and ruins of Richmont Castle, a stronghold of King Stephen's lawless foreign mercenaries.
7½	Cawley. Fork of roads, keep left.	12¼	Hamlet. At fork of roads keep left, rising by short, steep pitch to Litton

Miles from Wells		Miles from Bristol	
6½	Litton. Fork of roads, keep right.	13¼	Hamlet. Here keep sharp to right; undulating to Chewton Mendip.
5½	Chewton Mendip.	14¼	Here is Norman and Early English church, with very fine Perpendicular tower, one of the finest in Somerset, which is itself notable above all other shires for beauty of its church towers. Fine old carved bench-ends. Monument, Sir Henry Fitzroger, 1388, and wife. Lectern dated 1611. In chancel is one of the three "fridstools" remaining in England (the others are at Beverley and Hexham). This was a seat for fugitives from justice claiming sanctuary. In churchyard is large ancient cross.
	Chewton Edge,		Long, gradual rise of one and a half mile, ending in steep hill of Chewton Edge, where crest of Mendips is reached. Excellent surface on to Wells. Road very lonely. Notice a small inn on right, with coat of arms and family motto,
2½	Stoberry Hill,	17¼	*Nec nimium;* very appropriate for an inn, meaning, as it does, "Not too much". Long descent to Wells.
	WELLS.	19¾	(Described pp. 299-301.)

CVI. BRISTOL TO PORTISHEAD, CLEVEDON AND CONGRESBURY

Miles from C'gresbury		Miles from Bristol	
21¾	BRISTOL. *Gloucestershire.* (*Bristol Bridge.*)		Proceed by Baldwin Street (electric tramways) across dock, keeping left, uphill, past St. Augustine's Church, to College Green, where, at fork of roads, keep right, road rising, then along Park Street, bearing left, into

Miles from C'gresbury		Miles from Bristol	
			Berkeley Place, along Clifton Hill, Regent Street, and bearing sharply left into Gloucester Row, whence straight across Clifton Suspension Bridge (toll).
20	Clifton. (*Suspension Bridge.*)	1¾	Clifton Suspension Bridge was originally "Hungerford Bridge," spanning Thames at Charing Cross. Here river Avon flows in a profound gorge, which offered for centuries an insuperable barrier to traffic. Alderman Vick of Bristol, 1753, bequeathed £1000 to be put out at interest until a capital sum of £10,000 had accumulated. By 1830, £8000 had been amassed, and Act of Parliament was obtained. Further funds were raised and bridge was commenced, but works remained incomplete, for lack of sufficient money, until 1861, when they were resumed. Bridge, finally opened 1864, carries roadway across gorge at height of 245 feet.
	Cross the Avon.		
	Enter Somerset.		
	Fork of 3 roads, take middle.		At fork of three roads crossing bridge take middle road, which ascends easily, then descends, and again rises.
19¼	Fork of roads, keep left.	2½	At fork of roads keep left for Portishead. Direct road to Clevedon goes off to right.
18½	Abbot's Leigh.	3¼	Here is fine Leigh Park, with mansion. Road descends from village steeply for three-quarters
17½	Fork of roads, keep left.	4¼	mile, thence rising to fork of roads, where keep left and descend short, steep pitch, with like rise.
17¼	Fork of roads, keep right.	4½	Keep right at hilltop fork of roads, then left at fork at four and
17	Fork of roads, keep left.	4¾	three quarter miles.
16¼	Easton-in-Gordano.	5½	Steep descent from village, with very nasty left turn at foot, fol-

Miles from C'gresbury		Miles from Bristol	
			lowed by right turn and short, steep rise and long drop.
15	Portbury.	6¾	Small church, with Norman south door. Keeping right in village, and over bridge at railway station, road bends left. Level, but winding, to Portishead, entering which bear right for the town and harbour, but left for continuation of route to Clevedon.
12½	PORTISHEAD.	9¼	Pop. 2544. Small, but favourite seaside resort, nestling beneath bold hills, heavily wooded. Here are important docks. Tides here rise 42 feet, occasionally higher. Church is Decorated and Perpendicular. Ancient churchyard cross. Leaving Portishead along High Street road goes nearly level to Weston-in-Gordano.
10½	Weston-in-Gordano.	11¼	Interesting Perpendicular church. Miserere seats. Curious gallery in south porch. Monument, Richard Percival, 1482.
9	Walton-in-Gordano.	12¾	Prettily-situated village. Modern church.
7	CLEVEDON.	14¾	Pop. 5893. Approaching town along Highdale Road, turn right, road rising steeply, and thence past Christ Church, left along Prince's Road, then by Linden Road.

Modern seaside resort below, with old village in rear, on hillside. Situation is very lovely. but place is apt to be tripperesque in summer. Ancient church is cruciform Transitional-Norman, Early English, Decorated and Perpendicular building of considerable beauty. Memorials of Eltons of Cleveland Court ; also of Hallams, including the historian and Arthur Hallam, friend of Tennyson, who died young, and thus inspired *In Memoriam*.

Clevedon Court, which figures in Thackeray's *Esmond* as "Castlewood," was built *temp.* Edward II. and remodelled in reign of Queen Elizabeth. It is an interesting example of old

English domestic arrangements, with lovely gabled range of grey stone buildings and projecting porch.

Hotels: Walton Park (garage); Royal Pier. Motor repairs: R. Stephens & Sons.

Miles from C'gresbury		Miles from Bristol	
			Leaving Clevedon by Albert Road, and then turning right and left to Sunnyside and Queen's Road, descending. At cross-roads keep left, thence first to right past railway station.
	Cross-roads, keep left.		
5	Kenn.	16¾	In ancient church are monuments of Ken family, who derived from this place, and were seated here from thirteenth to seventeenth centuries. Curious monument to Christopher Ken, 1593.
4	Fork of roads, keep left.	17¾	At fork of roads keep left.
1½	Yatton Railway Station.	20¼	
1	Yatton.	20¾	*I.e.*, "Ea-ton," or "Yeo-ton". Large village situated on little river Yeo. Fine cruciform Early English, Decorated and early Perpendicular church is striking object to travellers by Great Western Railway, by reason of truncated spire, which, never fully completed, is finished off with a singular cresting, producing a remarkable and not unpleasing effect. The whole building is very richly ornamented. South porch is a beautiful feature. In north chapel is elaborately-canopied altar-tomb, with effigies of armoured knight and lady. North transept contains altar-tomb of Newton, Chief Justice of Common Pleas, died 1449, in robes, with collar of SS. Beside him is effigy of his wife. Adjoining churchyard is old rectory, fifteenth century

Miles from C'gresbury		Miles from Bristol	
	Forks of road, keep right.		building. Keeping right leaving Yatton take right at each of two next forks of roads, thence, bearing left, descend easily to Congresbury.
	CONGRESBURY.	21¾	(Described, p. 328.)

CVII. BRISTOL TO WESTON-SUPER-MARE

Miles from W.-s.-Mare		Miles from Bristol	
21	BRISTOL. *Gloucestershire* (*Bristol Bridge.*) Cross the Avon.		Leaving Bristol by Redcliffe Street (electric tramways) proceed to Bedminster Bridge, crossing Avon and turning sharply right along Coronation Road.
20½	Bedminster. *Somerset.*	½	
19¼	Bedminster Park. Fork of roads. Fork of roads, keep left. Fork of roads, keep left.	1¾	Keeping straight ahead at fork of road, past Bedminster Park, cross railway bridge and keep left at fork. (Right-hand road goes to Portishead, 8¼ miles.)
			Road rises and undulates past Ashton Park to Long Ashton; keeping left at fork of roads by park-lodge, approaching village.
18	Long Ashton.	3	Church contains fine tomb, with red-robed effigy of Richard Choke, Justice of Common Pleas, 1486. Curious half-obliterated inscription on stone in churchyard:— "*. . . know that a fellow-apprentice, Took my life away . . . .*" Ashton Court, in park, was built by Inigo Jones, 1634. The frontage extends 150 feet. Remains of older mansion at back.
16	Flax Bourton.	5	Steep rise to Flax Bourton. Descend to West Town.

Miles from W.-s.-Mare		Miles from Bristol	
15¼	Farleigh.	5¾	
14¾	*Backwell.*	6¼	Church, situated on romantic knoll, has tall tower of considerable beauty. Monument and effigy of one of Rodney family. Fine stone sedilia in chancel. Good Late Perpendicular screen to chapel, north side of chancel.
13	West Town.	8	Long rise and fall.
11½	Brockley.	9½	Brockley church and court form a pretty group. In church are fine reredos and pulpit. Brockley Combe is a rugged defile of one mile, with tumbled limestone rocks, and cliffs in places 300 feet high. "*Ah! what a luxury of landscape meets* *My gaze. . . . Enchanting spot.*" —*Coleridge.*
11	Cleeve.	10	Cleeve (*i.e.*, "cleft") Combe is of same character as that of Brockley.
10	Roddy Hill,	11	Steep ascent of Roddy Hill with yet steeper descent, and sharp right turn at foot, with following left turn to bridge across river Yeo, after which is short steep drop and right turn into Congresbury.
9	Congresbury.	12	Locally, "Coomsbury". Very pleasant ancient village, with broad street, and old village cross. Early English and Decorated church, with tall stone spire. Excellent rood-screen. Ancient vicarage, built *c.* 1445, is interesting.
6½	Hewish.	14½	Road from Congresbury is flat, but apt to be very rough. It winds freely across the levels, past hamlets of Hewish and The Marsh, at which last-named place keep right, then left, leaving Puxton railway station on left.
5	The Marsh.	16	
4½	Puxton Railway Station.	16½	

Miles from W.-s.-Mare		Miles from Bristol	
4¼	"Woolpack" inn. Cross-roads, keep right.	16¾	Here keep right and cross railway bridge, keeping right again at cross-roads.
3	Worle.	18	Locally "Wurle". Interesting church, with miserere seats and ancient stone pulpit, situated at foot of lofty Worle Hill, 357 feet high.
2½	Fork of roads, keep left, then right.	18½	Bearing left at Worle, keep left again at half-mile, then right and straight ahead to Weston-super-Mare.
	WESTON-SUPER-MARE (*Alexandra Parade.*)	21	Pop. 19,047. Favourite seaside resort, on semicircular bay, occupies level site, commanding fine views of lofty hills of Worlebury and Brean Dawn at either extremity; also of Welsh mountains across Bristol Channel, which is here about ten miles wide. Humorists are often funny at expense of Weston, declaring it, from discoloured water of Channel and the flats left exposed at low water, to be "Weston-super-Mud". But there is a good sandy and gravelly beach, and the mud gives off healthy ozony airs. Weston is almost wholly modern and intrinsically uninteresting, but is situated in midst of beautiful country and interesting old places.

Hotels: Graud; Atlantic (garage); Queen's; Imperial. Motor repairs: Bryant & Sons, Waterloo Street (garage); Bridgwater Motor Co., Waterloo Street (garage).

CVIII. LONDON TO WEYMOUTH BY WINCHESTER, RINGWOOD AND WAREHAM

Miles from W'mouth		Miles from London	
	LONDON. (*Hyde Park Corner.*)		(London to Basingstoke as pp. 353-359; Basingstoke to Winchester, pp. 201-205; Winchester to Ower, pp. 212-214; Ower to Ringwood, pp. 219-220.)
40	to Ringwood. Cross the Avon.	91	In Ringwood, passing "Crown" hotel, turn right, and then, passing church, turn left. Then

Miles from W'mouth		Miles from London	
	Fork of roads, straight on.		crossing river there is a fork of roads. Here pass straight on over railway bridge. Road rises gradually for one mile. Thence undulating to Wimborne.
36	St. Leonard's Bridge. *Cross branch of Stour. Enter Dorset.*	95	
35½	Fork of roads, keep right.	95½	Keep right at fork of roads. (Left-hand road goes to Poole, eight and three-quarter miles.)
30½	WIMBORNE MINSTER. Cross the Win.	100½	Pop. 3696. Pleasant, very cheerful, clean town, the *Vindogladia* of the Romans. Now chiefly remarkable for ancient and beautiful Minster 184 feet in length, founded A.D. 700 by Cuthburga. Minster remained a collegiate church until 1547, when it became parochial.

Existing great building is Norman, Transitional-Norman, Early English, Decorated and Perpendicular. Chief external features are great central tower and west tower, on which is quaint little clock-jack figure, in costume like that of French gendarme, which strikes the quarters.

Nave is rich example of Transitional-Norman style, with Perpendicular clerestory: two Early Perpendicular bays at west indicating unrealised proposals to rebuild in later style. Choir is Norman and Early English, with crypt remodelled in Decorated style. Great east window is example of Early English plate tracery at its final development.

The Minster is very much of a museum of antiquities, among which are Chained Library, a collection of some 240 volumes mostly chained to iron rods, formed 1686; ancient ironbound muniment-chest; great astronomical clock made 1320 by Peter Lightfoot, and tomb of Antony Etricke in recess, south wall of choir-aisle. He was lawyer of considerable wealth and Roman Catholic magistrate, before whom Duke of Monmouth was brought on his capture, 1685. Etricke was obsessed with belief he would die in 1691, and had polished black slate sarcophagus made for himself with that date boldly carved. But he lived until 1703, and accordingly date was revised, as seen to this day on tomb.

Ancient Grammar School of Wimborne is mentioned in Thomas Hardy's *Two on a Tower* as "Warborne" School, "where they draw up young gam'sters' brains like rhubarb under a ninepenny pan".

Hotels: King's Head; Crown. Motor repairs: King's Motor Works, Eastbrook; Dibben and Sons, West Street.

Miles from W'mouth		Miles from London	
30	Canford Bridge. Cross the Stour.	101	Here Stour is crossed at confluence with the Win. Road goes straight on, undulating. Fine, gravelly surface. Scenery is of heathy character, with fir woods. Undulations lead gradually down to Creekmore Bridge; Poole Harbour shining ahead.
26½	Creekmore Bridge, turn right.	104½	Here turn right and cross over railway bridge, road passing by shores of Holes Bay, inlet of Poole Harbour.
25¼	Upton. LEVEL CROSSING.	105¾	
24¾	Lytchett Gate. Cross roads.	106¼	Keep straight on. Road descends easily one mile. Here at fork of roads keep left.
23¾	Fork of roads, keep left.	107¼	
23¼	Lytchett Minster. Fork of roads, keep left. "Peter's Finger" inn. Fork of roads, keep right. *Cross a stream.*	107¾	Passing church, on right, keep left at fork. (Right-hand road goes to Bere Regis, seven miles.) There is no "Minster" at Lytchett Minster, only parish church, rebuilt 1834. Here is "Peter's Finger" inn on left. Turn right at fork.
22¾	Baker's Arms, turn left.	108¼	Turn left at "Baker's Arms" and then straight on, across heath, to a stream. In three miles road crosses rough tramway of pottery works, thence to level crossing at Wareham station. Cross this, keeping left, and then over river Piddle into town.
20	*Cross a stream.*	111	
19½	Wareham Railway Station. LEVEL CROSSING.	111½	

Miles from W'mouth		Miles from London	
	Cross the Piddle.		
18½	WAREHAM. (*Town Hall.*)	112½	Pop. 2003. The "Anglebury" of Thomas Hardy's novels. Very quiet, neat town of extraordinary dulness and broad empty streets; by no means proclaiming its great age at first glance. Its comparatively new appearance is due to rebuilding after almost complete destruction by fire, 1762. Town stands between rivers Piddle and Frome, close to Poole Harbour. It was important place early in Anglo-Saxon annals, and suffered greatly from piratical Danish incursions; particularly in 1015. There was, for many centuries, no peace for townsfolk, who saw their houses destroyed, time and time again, in warfare of contending parties. Wareham stands within prehistoric "walls," or, rather, grassy banks and fosses. Here was a castle of bloody memories. An angle of grassy ramparts is still known as "Bloody Bank," three of rebels in Monmouth's Rebellion of 1685 having been hanged there.

Church of St. Martin, covered with ivy on north side of town. St. Mary's, partly rebuilt 1841, has very ancient chapel at east, known as St. Edward's, in two storeys. This is an Early English reconstruction of original wooden Saxon chapel in which body of murdered King Edward rested after being stabbed to death at Corfe, A.D. 978.

Also little vaulted chapel of St. Thomas of Canterbury. Hexagonal twelfth-century font, with figures of twelve apostles.

Here are stones with Roman inscriptions, a stone Roman lamp, two cross-legged effigies, and a monument to Rev. John Hutchins, rector, author of Dorset county history.

Trinity church is now a school.

Hotels: Black Bear; Red Lion.

	Swanage, 10 m. *Bere Regis*, 6¾ m.		Leaving Wareham by turning right at town hall into West Street, keep straight on. Notice singular name of inn—the "Pure Drop"—on right.
15½	East Stoke.	115½	Hamlet. Half-mile left, across river Frome, are scanty remains of Bindon Abbey, an old Cistercian establishment. Here, in the dank,

Miles from W'mouth		Miles from London	
			unkempt grounds, is black and stagnant moat surrounding a mound. Here is stone sarcophagus in which the sleep-walking Angel Clare, in *Tess of the D'Urbervilles*, laid Tess.
	Turn left. Wool Bridge. Cross the Frome.		Sudden bend of road to left discloses very picturesque scene—an ancient manor-house standing beside sedge-grown river, over which road goes across ancient Gothic bridge. This is the famous
13¼	Wool Railway Station. LEVEL CROSSING. *Lulworth*, 4½ m. *Bere Regis*, 5 m.	117¾	scene in *Tess of the D'Urbervilles*, to which Clare takes his bride. It is called "Wellbridge" in the book. Woolbridge House is Elizabethan, but was once a grange of Bindon Abbey. From the Poynings family it came to the Turbervilles, and is now property of Erle-Drax family.

House is now a farmstead. It has a ghost story—that of the Turberville coach, seen only by those of kindred blood, to whom it bodes disaster. Two sinister portraits of ancient dames are painted on walls upstairs, as narrated in the story.

Wool railway station is well within sight and hearing of the house, the crashing of milk-churns on the platform (the milk traffic here being large) not perhaps altogether attuned to spirit of the place.

Wool church is across railway in village. Embroidered velvet pulpit-cloth was once a cope. Here is an ancient Roman stone lamp.

	Turn right.		Proceeding over level crossing
10½	East Knighton. *Winfrith Newburgh*, ½ m.	120½	turn at once right and then straight on. Fine, almost level, road.
8½	Owermoigne.	122½	Here are some excellent portions of old mansion of the Moigne family, chiefly Early English. Owermoigne is the "Nether Mynton" of Thomas Hardy's short story, *The Distracted Preacher*, in which smugglers store their "stuff" in church tower and churchyard.

Miles from W'mouth		Miles from London	
7	Warmwell Cross. Fork of roads, keep left. *Warmwell*, ☞	124	At fork of roads keep left. (Right-hand road goes to Dorchester, five and a half miles. See p. 221-222.) This is the "Warm'ell Cross" of *The Distracted Preacher*.
6¼	Poxwell.	124¾	*I.e.*, "Puck's Well". Poxwell Manor is the "Oxwell Hall" of *The Trumpet Major*. House (now farm) has interesting old porter's lodge and gateway in enclosing walls.
4½	Osmington. UP&DOWN *Osmington Mills*, ☞ 1¼ m.	126½	Church partly Transitional-Norman and Perpendicular, but greatly rebuilt, 1845. Here is short, but steep, rise, followed by descent to Preston. Osmington Mills is a seaside nook, greatly favoured by picnic parties from Weymouth. Gigantic equestrian figure of George III. cut on chalky sides of Downs visible from here.
3¼	Preston. DOWN	127¾	Village on steeply descending road, which plunges towards level shores of Weymouth Bay. At Jordan Hill here are found many relics of Roman station of *Clavinium*. Church is Perpendicular, with Norman door and font. Road follows flat shore, with Weymouth town and huge mass of Isle of Portland grandly in front. On right stretches the highly odorous valley of Lodmoor Marsh.
	WEYMOUTH. (*George III. Statue.*) Cross the Wey.	131	Pop. 19,831. Weymouth is situated on fine bay, whose waters are of a peculiarly lovely turquoise or opalescent blue, and whose regular, semicircular sweep has often instituted comparisons with Bay of Naples. The little river Wey here flows into sea under a

rocky bluff called "The Nothe". What is called "Weymouth" is really conjoined towns of Melcombe Regis on east, and Weymouth on west of river, approach from east being (quite exceptionally) the high-class residential quarter. Portland Roads being a highly important anchorage for vessels, and a great naval station, the spectacle of assembled battleships here and their manœuvring, and the display of search-lights at night, is often very grand. The port of Weymouth is chiefly occupied by staid old red-brick houses of the Georgian type, the town having been for a series of years a favourite seaside resort of George III., to whom a bronze statue was erected, 1809, on occasion of his jubilee. This is a singular composition facing the traveller entering town from west. Behind it are the narrow old streets of Melcombe Regis. The life of that old Georgian time is admirably portrayed in Hardy's *The Trumpet Major*, the "Budmouth" of the story being Weymouth.

The strip of sandy beach that fronts the bay renders Weymouth delightful to children. It is in every way a cheerful town. As a port, it is of considerable consequence as point of departure for Channel Islands.

Church of Melcombe Regis, built 1817, is ugly "classic" building. Near by is old building, with cannon-ball embedded in wall, relic of siege of 1644.

Hotels: Gloucester (garage); Burdon's (garage); Royal (garage). Motor repairs: Tilley & Son (garage).

CIX. WEYMOUTH TO PORTLAND

Miles from Portland		Miles from Weymouth	
8	WEYMOUTH. *Dorset.* (*George III. Statue.*) Cross the Wey. Cross-roads,		Crossing river Wey at harbour, turn right, along flat road bordering harbour, thence, turning left, uphill. Very steep. At first cross-roads keep straight on. Then, at second cross-roads, on road continually rising, turn right, past Rodwell Hotel and railway station. Road continues to rise, and at one mile descends, there turning left, and passing Wyke church very steeply,
7¼	keep straight on. Cross-roads, turn right.	¾	thence descending to Fleet Bridge.

Miles from Portland		Miles from Weymouth	
	Rodwell Railway Station.		
6½	Wyke Regis.	1½	Wyke is the mother church of Weymouth. Name derives from Latin *vicus*. Church stands on hill commanding magnificent views over Chesil Beach to Isle of Portland. It is a stately Perpendicular building, with noble tower, a landmark for sailors. From its roof a beacon was shown, giving warning of Armada approach, 1588. In churchyard are memorials of many shipwrecks in the fatal "Deadman's Bay," west of Portland; notably of the *Golden Grove*, 1795, in which 241 persons perished; the *Abergavenny*, 1805, in which 300 were lost; and the *Alexander*, 1815, of whose 145 persons only five were saved. Here is epitaph of William Lewis, smuggler, killed 1822, with rhymed inscription.
5½	Fleet Bridge. (*Cross Fleet.*)	2½	Bridge supersedes old ferry to "Isle" of Portland, an isle only in name, being joined to mainland by Chesil Beach, which runs parallel to shore from West Bay, Bridport, gradually branching seaward, with channel of fresh water, Fleet, on landward side. Road runs level for two miles along ridge of Chesil Beach. Excellent surface. Sea on either side, and railway on left.
3½	Portland. (*Railway Stat'n.*) Castleton.	4½	The great mass of stone, known as Isle of Portland, rises steeply ahead. Circuit of the isle is about nine miles. It was the *Vindlis* of the Romans, inhabited by a race of "Baleares," or stone-slingers, and is the "Isle of Slingers" of Thomas Hardy's *Pursuit of the Well-Beloved*. The isle is a stony, treeless place, except at one spot at south extremity, where trees of Pennsylvania Castle grounds are found. The furthermost southerly point is "Portland Bill," where lighthouses are situated. Inhabitants of isle are principally quarrymen of the

Miles from Portland		Miles from Weymouth	
			famous "Portland stone," and convicts and officials of the great prison.
	Chesilton, ☞		On right is Chesilton, on Chesil beach.
3	Fortune's Well. (*Post Office.*)	5	Keeping left at Portland railway station, past Victoria Hotel, turn left. Road rises steeply through uninviting street of Fortune's Well. At fork of roads in three-quarters mile keep right, and continue up steep rise, bending left, and taking third turning to right. Here we are on the lofty, stony plateau constituting Portland. Road here gradually falls towards Easton.
	UP†		
1½	Easton.	6½	Stony village. Chief street is called "the Straits". Fossil trees and giant ammonites, found in quarries, outside many of the cottages.
	Reforne Convict ☜ *Prison.*		Away on left is the great Convict Prison, dating from 1848, when convicts were brought to work in quarries for the breakwater then building. Here are some 700 convicts and 600 officials and families. The polite address used by officials is "The Grove," Portland. Village of Reforne adjoins.
1	Wakeham.	7	A mere continuation of Easton. Very sleepy place, at gates of Pennsylvania Castle and overlooking grand scenery of Church Hope Cove. The "Castle" is merely castellated residence, built for John Penn, Governor of Portland, 1800, and named after his celebrated grandfather, founder of Pennsylvania. Church Hope Cove is reached under archway of Bow-and-Arrow Castle, and takes its name from church destroyed at close of seventeenth century
	DOWN		

Miles from Portland		Miles from Weymouth	
			by landslip. Ruins still exist here. Leaving Wakeham turn right, then left at fork, descending, with final short rise into Southwell.
	SOUTHWELL.	8	One of the several abject, hard-featured villages of the isle. Here is church, built 1879, in memory of those lost in the *Avalanche* wreck of 1872. It is one and a half mile to lighthouses on Portland Bill.

CX. LONDON TO DORCHESTER BY WIMBORNE

Miles from Dorchester		Miles from Wimborne	
123	LONDON. (*Hyde Park Corner.*)		(London to Wimborne, as pp. 353-359, 201-205, 212-214, 219-220, 329-330.)
22¼	WIMBORNE MINSTER. (*Minster.*) *Dorset.* Cross the Stour.	100¾	Passing Wimborne Minster on right, keep left at fork of roads by "Three Lions" inn. Cross river Stour.
21½	LEVEL CROSSING, keep right.	101½	At level crossing keep right, *not* passing over railway.
20	Corfe Mullen.	103	Keep right.
18½	Bailey Gate. Cross-roads. *Blandford*, 3½ m. ☞ ☜ *Poole*, 6¾ m.	104½	Keep straight on at cross-roads. See pp. 223-224.
16	*Almer*, ☞	107	On left, for long distance, runs brick wall of Charborough Park, surmounted with plaster effigies of stags and lions, some of which have lost their heads. Imposing entrance bears inscription by J. S. W. Sawbridge Erle-Drax, M.P., to his own honour and glory, declar-

Miles from Dorchester		Miles from Wimborne	
			ing this road from Wimborne to Dorchester to have been his own making, 1841-2. In Charborough Park is a tall "carpenter" gothic tower, built 1796 by Major Drax; struck by lightning, and in 1839 rebuilt. It is one of originals of the tower in Thomas Hardy's novel *Two on a Tower*.
15	*Winterborne Zelston*, ☞	108	To right of road runs little river Winterborne, giving a generic
14	*Winterborne Thompson*, ☞ *Winterborne Anderson*, ☞	109	name to numerous villages.
13	*Winterborne Kingston*, ☞	110	
	DOWN		Long descent, not severe, to Bere Regis, turning sharp to right.
10¾	Bere Regis.	112¼	Large village, somewhat hard-featured. Many of cottages are thatched. Some that have been burnt have not been rebuilt. Bere Regis is the "Kingsbere" that figures so largely in Thomas Hardy's novel, *Tess of the D'Urbervilles*. Woodbury Hill, overlooking village, is the "Greenhill" of the story and of the "Greenhill Fair" described in *Far from the Madding Crowd*. Church of Bere Regis is very fine Transitional-Norman and Perpendicular. The gorgeous timber roof, of East Anglian character, but of exceptional elaboration, has its hammer-beams carved with figures of bishops, saints and pilgrims. On pillars of Transitional-Norman nave arcade are sculptured weird heads, popularly supposed to represent "Toothache" and "Headache". (They probably illustrate Divine gifts of sight and speech.) Norman font. Fine sixteenth century bench-ends, inscribed and dated. Here are two tombs of Turberville family and a memorial window filled with shields of their arms and of allied families. They are the "D'Urbervilles" of Thomas Hardy's story.
	Wareham, ☜ 6¾ m.		
	Fork of 3 roads, take middle.		At fork of three roads, at end of Bere Regis, take middle road.
7¼	Tolpiddle.	115¾	*I.e.*, "Thola's Piddle," village on

Miles from Dorchester		Miles from Wimborne	
			river Piddle, once the property of Thola, wife of Orc, a household servant of Canute. Church restored, 1855. Keep right at fork, by church.
6¼	Burleston.	116¾	Burleston church is falling into extreme decay. On right of road, on way to Piddletown, is Athelhampton Hall, an ancient manor-house of extinct Martin family of Athelhampton, and a very fine and interesting example of fifteenth and sixteenth century domestic architecture. Portions of it were wantonly demolished by a late owner, but extensive restorations have recently been effected.
5	PIDDLETOWN. Junction of road from Blandford.	118	(Piddletown to Dorchester, as pp. 370-371.)
	DORCHEST'R. (*St. Peter's Church.*)	123	(Described, pp. 371-372.)

CXI. WEYMOUTH TO BRIDPORT AND LYME REGIS BY ABBOTSBURY

Miles from Bridport		Miles from Weymouth	
27¾	WEYMOUTH. (*George III. Statue.*) *Dorset.* LEVEL CROSSING Backwater Bridge. Cross the Wey. LEVEL CROSSING.		Leaving Weymouth by Little George Street, proceed over Backwater Bridge (level crossing at either end) to West Ham. Road rises and falls.
27	Fork of roads, keep right.	¾	At fork of roads keep right on rise, thence straight on, through

Miles from Bridport		Miles from Weymouth	
26½	Charlestown.	1½	suburban developments, to West
25	West Chickerell.	2¾	Chickerell ; up steep rise and turn right, thence sharply undulating.
	East Fleet, ¾ m.		Old church demolished, except chancel, in which are some De Mohun brasses.
23	Langton Cross. Cross-roads.	4¾	Here keep straight on, descending steeply, thence rising to Snipe Gate.
22½	Snipe Gate,	5¼	Here turn right, down two descents, followed by short rise ; then very steep descent to railway bridge, after which turn left and under another railway bridge.
20	Portisham.	7¾	Locally "Po'sham". Admiral Sir Thomas Masterman Hardy, friend and comrade of Nelson, born here, 1769, in house still standing. Scenery is extremely lovely, village lying in a vale backed by gigantic downs. Church is very charming, with fine, tall tower. Note rhymed epitaph in churchyard on William Weare, with mysterious allusions:— "*William Weare lies here in dust,* *As thou and I and all men must,* *Once plundered by Sabean force,* *Some cald it war, but others worse,* *With confidence he pleads his cavse,* *And kings to be above those laws.* *September's eygth day died hee* *When neare the date of* 63. Anno domini 1670."
17¾	Abbotsbury.	10	Road undulates to Abbotsbury, a long, straggling village, formerly site of great Benedictine Abbey, founded *c.* 1026, but legendarily *c.* A.D. 500, St. Peter himself appearing to consecrate it ! It is more certain that Henry VIII. finally abolished it. Nothing remains of Abbey, and only some few fragments of the domestic buildings. Many of cottages in village street are built of stones from the vanished building. Parish church is Perpendicular, with clerestoried nave. In porch

is effigy of an abbot. Fine oak Jacobean pulpit has bullet-hole —a memory of skirmish here, 1644. Great fifteenth century Abbey barn is itself like a church. St. Catherine's Hill looks out upon the sea, and is still crowned by Perpendicular beacon-chapel erected by monks to warn mariners off shores of West or Deadman's Bay. It is forty-five feet in length, built with extraordinary strength, and is roofed in stone.

Down below, near sea, is the Earl of Ilchester's swannery, in waters and sedges of the Fleet, in which are some 1000 swans. Abbotsbury "Castle," a castellated residence of Lord Ilchester, stands by seashore, amid sub-tropical gardens, west.

Miles from Bridport		Miles from Weymouth	
			Passing through village turn right at end of long street, ascending very long and very steep hill to elevated downs. At summit is the first of several gates across road between this point and Swyre. In two miles of this road, running unfenced through heathy and gorsy moorland thickly populated with rabbits (magnificent views down upon sea all the way to Swyre), descend very steeply to Swyre, under shadow of great hill, Puncknowle Knob. Here, at final swoop down to Swyre round a bend to right, is the last of the gates, and here moorland ends.
	GATES.		
	GATE.		
14	Swyre.	13¾	Swyre: village of church, inn and half a dozen cottages. Small brasses of Russell family.
	Puncknowle, ☞		Locally "Punnol". Steep rise and fall to Burton Bradstock, keeping right into village, which takes its name "Burton" from little river Bredy, *i.e.*, "Brede-town," and "Bradstock" from Bradenstock Priory, near Wootton Bassett.
11	Burton Bradstock.	16¾	Church is cruciform, chiefly Perpendicular. Clock in tower came from Christ's Hospital, London.
	Fork of roads, keep right.		At fork of roads keep right for Bridport town.

Miles from Bridport		Miles from Weymouth	
9	*West Bay*, ☜ ¼ m.	18¾	Here little river Brit trickles into sea through the small harbour. Two wooden jetties project into furious seas of West Bay, vessels at great hazard being warped in between. Here are beginnings of Chesil beach, stretching eighteen miles to Portland.
8	BRIDPORT. (*Town Hall.*)	19¾	(Described, pp. 374-375.) Bridport to Charmouth, as p. 375.
1½	Charmouth.	26¼	Proceeding straight up long steep street of Charmouth, keep left at fork of roads in steepest part, near summit. (Right-hand road goes to Axminster, five miles.)
	Fork of roads, keep left.		Narrow pass through which road goes has sea down below on left and craggy, fir-crowned heights on right. It is known locally as the "New Cut," or still better as the "Devil's Bellows," winds rushing through it with a furious noise. After a short interval, road plunges down one mile with increasing steepness, and, bending to left, discloses magnificent distant view of Lyme Regis far below, and illimitable expanse of blue sea far beyond. Road descends steeply into narrowing streets of town, bending at last sharply right.
	LYME REGIS. Cross the Buddle.	27¾	Pop. 2200. A very quaint, old-world seafaring town, remote from railways until 1904, when light railway was opened from Axminster. Lyme Regis station is, however, nearly one mile from town, at summit of steep hill.

Leland, *temp.* Henry VIII., describes Lyme as a "praty market town, set in the rootes of an high rokky hille down to the hard shore. There cummith a shalow broke from the hilles about a 3 miles by north, and cummith fleting on great stones through a stone bridge in the botom." This is the Lyme, or Buddle, which still comes fleeting down, as Leland describes, and passes

under Buddle Bridge into the sea as road enters town. Lyme Regis became a borough in reign of Edward I. It was scene of great eight weeks' unsuccessful siege by Royalists, 1643. Besiegers lost 2000 men, townsfolk 1000.

Here landed, 11th June, 1685, Duke of Monmouth in attempt to dethrone James II. The Cobb, ancient curved stone jetty, or pier, where he landed, remains, not very greatly altered. Lyme in those days, and for long after, had considerable shipping trade. About 1770 it was discovered as a seaside resort. By 1804, when Jane Austen visited here, it was a little centre of seaside gaiety, with Assembly Rooms, etc. Bay Cottage, leading to Cobb, where she stayed, is still to be seen. Sea-front of Lyme is a miniature terrace walk, slightly above sea-level, and faced with white-fronted, bay-windowed Regency and Early Victorian houses—all very pretty and like dolls' houses.

Hotels: Three Cups (garage); Alexandra (garage); Royal Lion (garage).

CXII. SOUTHAMPTON TO BOURNEMOUTH DIRECT, BY LYNDHURST

Miles from B'mouth		Miles from Southampton	
30	SOUTHAMPTON. (*Bar Gate.*) *Hampshire.*		Leaving town by proceeding north from Bar Gate, and along Above Bar Street, turn left in half mile at West Park (electric tramways) and along Commercial Road, descending short steep pitch, with rise to follow. At crest of rise is
29	Fork of roads, keep left.	1	fork of roads. Here keep left. (Right-hand road goes to Romsey, seven miles.)
28¼	Millbrook Railway Station.	1¾	
27¾	Millbrook.	2¼	Suburb of Southampton. Passing through Millbrook, turn left at
	Fork of roads, keep left.		fork of roads, quarter-mile beyond "Royal Mail" inn.
26½	Redbridge. LEVEL CROSSING. Cross the Test.	3½	Commercial suburb of Southampton. Electric tramways and line of houses continuous to Totton. Cross river Test. Turn left at level crossing. Turn left at "Red Lion" inn

Miles from B'mouth		Miles from Southampton	
26	Totton. LEVEL CROSSING. *Salisbury*, 18¼ m.	4	and over level crossing at Totton railway station. Then right, over railway lines, to Rumbridge.
25¾	Rumbridge.	4¼	Road enters New Forest at Lyndhurst Road, and continues straight on to Lyndhurst town, whence route goes as pp. 214-218.
23	Lyndhurst Road Railway Station. LEVEL CROSSING.	7	
20½	LYNDHURST.	9½	
	BOURNEMOUTH. (*The Square.*)	30	

CXIII. SOUTHAMPTON TO BOURNEMOUTH BY HYTHE AND LYMINGTON.

Miles from B'mouth		Miles from Southampton	
39¼	SOUTHAMPTON. (*Bar Gate.*) *Hampshire*		Proceed to Totton, as above, turning left and over level crossing; thence turning sharply right, and at cross-roads left.
35½	Totton. LEVEL CROSSING. Cross-roads, turn left.	4	
35	Rumbridge. *Cross a stream.* Turn left.	4¼	Crossing a stream at toll bridge turn sharply left, then bearing left up short steep pitch, past Eling Church.
34½	Eling.	4¾	Church is Decorated, with Early Saxon arch in north aisle.
	Fork of roads, keep left.		At fork of roads approaching Marchwood, leave the telegraph wires and bear to left.
32¼	Marchwood.	7	Marchwood Church is a blatant, ostentatious modern building *c.* 1880. Here are Royal Naval Ordnance Depôt and great powder magazines. Ferry to Southampton.

Miles from B'mouth		Miles from Southampton	
			At Marchwood, bear right along Hythe Road; "White Horse" inn left. Here telegraph wires rejoin road.
			Bear left on descent into Dibden, and then take second turning left.
29¼	Dibden.	10	
28¼	Hythe.	11	Quaint waterside village on Southampton Water. Turning right at Hythe pier and passing "Drummond Arms," keep to left at next turning, thence past church, along New Road, and up long rise to junction of road from Marchwood which avoids Hythe.
	Fork of roads, keep right.		Keeping straight on at this point, there soon appears a fork, at which keep right, descending short pitch and then rising to Beaulieu Heath. Thence good sandy undulating roads, with a good descent of one mile to Beaulieu.
23½	Beaulieu. Cross the	15¾	*i.e.*, *Bellus locus.* Pronounced "Bewley". Most picturesque village, in lovely situation on Beaulieu river.
	Beaulieu (or Exe) river.		Beaulieu Abbey is residence formed in remains of Cistercian Abbey which was founded here *c.* 1204 by King John, whose wish to be buried here was not fulfilled.

Here Countess of Warwick, wife of Warwick "the King-maker," sought sanctuary, 1471, and Margaret of Anjou, Queen of Henry VI., soon after. Also Perkin Warbeck, 1497. Abbey remained a sanctuary for all manner of thieves, murderers, rogues and plunderers of other men's property. Now seat of Lord Montagu. The residence is the old Gate House of Abbey, now absurdly styled the "Palace House". It is surrounded by moat and wall, the work of second Duke of Montagu, 1709-49, who was afraid the French would ascend Beaulieu river and kidnap him.

Only site of the great Abbey Church, 335 feet in length, is now to be seen. Monastic Refectory was converted into parish church, and runs north and south instead of east and west.

It is of exquisite Early English architecture, and includes the fine feature of refectory pulpit projecting from wall and approached by staircase and Early English arcade, with Purbeck marble shafts.

Quaint rhymed acrostic epitaph, 1651, to Mary Do.

Two and half miles south is Buckler's Hard, a deserted old shipbuilding settlement on shores of Beaulieu river.

Miles from B'mouth		Miles from Southampton	
	Turn right,		Leaving Beaulieu, turn sharply right and ascend for one mile, keeping again right on ascent, at quarter-mile. Thence follow telegraph wires into Lymington, descending to Crockford Bridge, and over cross-roads down to Watersplash. Here the New Forest is left behind.
20	Crockford Bridge. *Cross a stream.*	19¼	
	TWO GATES ACROSS ROAD.		Two gates across the road.
19	Cross-roads, keep straight on. WATERSPLASH.	20¼	
	Walhampton Hill,		Thence short rise, followed by short but steep descent of Walhampton Hill.
	Cross the Lymingt'n river. LEVEL CROSSING.		Crossing toll-bridge over Lymington river, enter Lymington, passing over level crossing.
17	LYMINGTON.	22¼	Pop. 4165. Pleasant, quiet, somewhat out-of-the-way resort, retired up estuary of Lymington river at some little distance from the Solent. Church is dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury. Has been overmuch "restored". Hotels: Londesborough; Angel. Motor repairs: Vince, Invincible Motor Works; Croucher.

Miles from B'mouth		Miles from Southampton	
16¼	Pennington Cross. Cross the Avon Water.	23	Leaving Lymington uphill, along High Street, St. Thomas Street and Queen Street, turn sharply left on level, thence in three-quarters mile down, and then undulating to Everton, where bear
14¼	Everton.	25	right and then left into village.
12¾	Downton.	26½	Long easy undulations to Downton, whence there is a short but steep fall with a rise to Ashley.
12	Ashley. Fork of roads, keep right.	27¼	
10½	Milton. *Cross a stream.*	28¾	Short steep descent to bridge over a stream. Thence short steep rise.
9	Newton.	30¼	Road gradually declines for over a mile. Straight on to Christchurch.
5¾	Purewell. Cross the Avon.	33¼	Electric trams on to Bournemouth.
5	CHRISTCHURCH. (*Town Hall.*)	34	To Bournemouth, as pp. 216-218.
	BOURNEMOUTH. (*The Square.*)	39¼	(Described, pp. 218-219.)

CXIV. ALTON TO GOSPORT

Miles from Gosport		Miles from Alton	
30¼	ALTON. (*Swan Hotel.*) *Hampshire.*		Keep left at fork of roads at Chawton.
29	Chawton.	1¼	
27½	Lower Farringdon. ☜ *Farringdon.*	2¾	

Miles from Gosport		Miles from Alton	
25½	East Tisted.	4¾	Pretty village. Church rebuilt, 1848. Monument: Sir John Norton, 1686.
24	Hedge Corner.	6¼	Hamlet, on left.
23	Filmer Hill,	7¼	
20½	West Meon Hut.	9¾	
18¾	West Meon. *East Meon,* 2½ m. *Petersfield,* 7 m. Cross the Meon river.	11½	Church rebuilt, 1846. Turn sharp right at West Meon for Warnford, crossing Meon river to left, whence bear right. Road level and prettily overshaded by hedgerow timber to Warnford. Excellent surface.
17½	Warnford.	12¾	Decayed village. Ancient manor-house in park, in ruins. It is of late Norman period and curious. Adjoining is church, late Norman and Early English, with singular rhyming Latin inscriptions, twelfth century, relating how Adam de Port, builder of manor-house, rebuilt church, originally founded by Wilfrid of York, first Bishop of Selsey. Fine hilly scenery, right and left. Right, Beacon Hill, with clump of trees on summit; left, Old Winchester Hill.
16	Exton.	14¼	Church rebuilt, 1847. Scenery here and in surrounding villages is exquisite, with richly-wooded course of Meon river in sharp contrast with lofty hills.
	Fork of roads, keep left.		Right fork leads to Bishop's Waltham. (See p. 351.)
15¾	*Corhampton,* ☞ *Meon Stoke.*	14½	Lovely little village, delightful for artists, with water-mill and very ancient and unspoiled Church, is Saxon, with characteristic flat

Miles from Gosport		Miles from Alton	
			pilasters to exterior walling. Ancient Saxon sundial. Curious stone chair in chancel. Yew tree 1000 years old in churchyard. Corhampton and Meon Stoke are practically conjoined at fork of roads. Little church of Meon Stoke is Norman, Early English and Decorated. Niches in chancel on either side of east window, sculptured with William of Wykeham's rose badge. Font late Norman. Curious examples of petrifying nature of Meon river water are in church.
14¼	Droxford.	16	Church is Norman, Decorated, and Perpendicular. Twelfth century effigy, found in adjoining field. Library in vestry, of ancient divinity treatises. Keep left, passing "Roebuck" inn. Road, almost level to Wickham, follows course of Meon river.
	Soberton, ✉ ½ m.		Scattered village. Church is Perpendicular. A singular legend attaches to tower, by which it is said to have been built by butler and dairymaid at adjoining manor-house. Curious sculptures on string-course under battlements, showing head of butler, with key, and head of dairymaid, with pail. Between them is a skull, probably indicating that tower was built from their bequests after death. Restoration contributed to by Hampshire butlers, 1882.
	Hambledon, ✉ 2¾ m.		Two and quarter miles further beyond Soberton is Hambledon, a charming village, celebrated in cricketing annals for matches on Broadhalfpenny Down, and for the old Hambledon Hunt, established

Miles from Gosport		Miles from Alton	
			1800. Church Norman and Early English.
9¼	Wickham.	21	Birthplace, 1324, of William of Wykeham, whose patronymic was Long. Interior timbers of commonplace-looking flour mill by river are from U.S. frigate *Chesapeake*, captured by *H.M.S. Shannon*, 1813. Church contains monuments of Uvedale family.
	Fork of roads, keep left.		
	Bishop's Waltham, 4 m. ☞		
	Botley, 4 m. ☞		Road undulates to Fareham.
5¾	FAREHAM.	24½	(Described, p. 129.)
			Passing St. Peter's Church, bear right at fork, and again right, opposite "Red Lion" hotel. Then first to left, and along Quay Street. Dip and rise along Gosport Road. Here keep left. Good road, undulating, to Brockhurst.
2½	Brockhurst.	27¾	
			Tramways, Fareham to Gosport Hard.
1½	Forton.	28¾	
	GOSPORT.	30¼	Steam ferry to Portsmouth. One and quarter-mile further is Stokes Bay, at Spithead, whence stirring naval spectacles are often to be witnessed.

CXV. CORHAMPTON TO SOUTHAMPTON

Miles from S'hampt'n		Miles from Corhampton	
14¾	CORHAMPTON. *Hampshire.*		Turn right. (Left-hand road goes to Wickham, see above.)
	Fork of roads, turn right.		
			Road climbs long hill to Corhampton Down. Thence undulates over boldly-rolling district, descending steeply to Bishop's Waltham.
10¼	Bishop's Waltham.	4½	Pop. 2309. "Weald-ham," the home in the wood, Manor belonged from early times to Bishops

Miles from S'hampt'n		Miles from Corhampton	
			of Winchester, who had Palace here, in centre of deeply-wooded district, in which they took their pleasure in the chase. Waltham is now pleasing little town, in which ruins of palace, rebuilt by William of Wykeham, are prominent. He died here, aged 80, 27th September, 1404. It was sold to Paulet, first Marquis of Winchester, *c.* 1550, and ruined in Cromwellian troubles. Church chiefly of seventeenth century.
	Winchester by Twyford, 10½ m.		Hotel: Crown. Motor repairs: Rook, The Square.
	Wickham, 4¼ m.		Turn left to Crown hotel for Botley, then right, and right again at next fork. Steep up and down pitches, thence sharply down past Botley railway station, keeping right into Botley, up a short rise.
6½	Botley.	8¼	Pleasant large village, in great strawberry growing district.
			Ruins of old church one mile distant.
			At one mile from Botley, keep left.
5	Hedge End.	9¾	Keep right.
2½	Bitterne.	12¼	(Thence to Southampton as p. 130.)
	SOUTHAMPTON. (*Bar Gate.*)	14¾	

CXVI. BURSLEDON TO NETLEY ABBEY AND SOUTHAMPTON

Miles from S'hampt'n		Miles from Bursledon	
6	BURSLEDON. *Hampshire.*		(See p. 129.)
			Steeply up out of Bursledon.
5½	Fork of roads, keep left.	½	Take left at fork (right-hand to Southampton by Northam),

Miles from S'hampton		Miles from Burlesdon	
4½	Fork of roads, keep left.	1½	turning in one mile again left for Netley Hospital and Abbey.
2½	Netley Abbey.	3½	Netley Military Hospital, founded 1856, as result of Crimean War. Situation is low-lying, by shore, and, like entire neighbourhood, including Southampton, not healthy. A stranger is speedily ensured of headache. The hideous hospital has cost about half a million sterling. Draggle-tailed shops and mean public-houses along road. Adjacent Abbey ruins, enshrouded in trees, are beautiful, but they are almost as greatly vulgarised, in the tea-garden way, as in "Ingoldsby's" time:—

> "*Parties below, and parties above,*
> *Some making tea, and some making love.*"
>
> —*Ingoldsby Legends.*

Abbey was Cistercian house of thirteenth century, built in purest phase of Early English. Abolished in reign of Henry VIII., it was not, as a building, greatly injured until 1700, when Sir Berkeley Lacy sold materials of church to one Taylor, a builder, who was killed in demolishing it. Superstitious fears then fortunately prevented others from continuing the work.

1	Itchen. Cross the Itchen Ferry. SOUTHAMP-TON.	5 6	Road runs along shore to Itchen. Here the Itchen estuary is crossed by steam bridges (toll).

CXVII. THE EXETER ROAD

This, one of the most famous of the old coaching roads, branches beyond Andover: one route (the true "Exeter Road") going by way of Salisbury, Blandford and Axminster to Honiton; another by Weyhill, Amesbury, Stonehenge, Wyley, Mere, Wincanton, Ilchester, Ilminster and Yarcombe: and a third by Wilton, Shaftesbury, Sherborne, Yeovil, Crewkern and Chard. All these routes rejoined at Honiton. By whichever way the traveller elects to go, the journey cannot be taken without encountering difficult hills. The shortest route is that given on pp. 443-455.

Miles from Exeter		Miles from London	
172¾	LONDON. (*Hyde Park Corner.*)		Along Knightsbridge and Kensington Gore, past St. Mary Abbot's Church, and so along Ken-

Miles from Exeter		Miles from London	
171	Kensington, (*St. Mary Abbots.*)	1¾	sington High Road to Addison Road station and Hammersmith
170¼	Addison Road Railway Station.	2½	Broadway, where keep straight forward, following tramway lines
169½	Hammersmith. (*Broadway.*)	3¼	all the way to Hounslow.
167¾	Turnham Green.	5	
167¼	Gunnersbury.	5½	
166¾	Kew Bridge.	6	
165¾	Brentford.	7	Road through Brentford is exceedingly narrow, and always choked with traffic, owing principally to trams. Brentford is county town of Middlesex, but has always been noted for its dirt and squalor. At the same time, the narrow dirty High Street contains many quaint and curious old houses and shops.
	Cross the Brent.		
164¾	Isleworth. Sion Corner.	8	At Sion Corner is entrance to Sion Park (Duke of Northumberland). Exquisitely beautiful neo-classic stone screen with iron gates and flanking sphinxes (worth examining) designed by John and Robert Adam, *c.* 1750. The park takes its name from ancient Abbey of Sion.
	Hanwell, 2½ m. ☞ *Twickenham*, ☜ 2½ m.		On way to Hanwell is Osterley Park (Earl of Jersey).
164¼	Isleworth Railway Station.	8½	
163	Hounslow. (*Church.*)	9¾	Pop. 4796. Suburban town of no interest; formerly prosperous coaching centre before railways swept coaches away. Travellers leaving Hounslow behind entered in those days upon Hounslow Heath, infested with highwaymen and footpads.
	Fork of roads, keep left.		At end of town the Bath and Exeter Roads, so far identical, part company. Exeter Road goes left.

Miles from Exeter		Miles from London	
			At this fork the old gibbets stood. Stumps of them discovered on making electric tramways, 1899.
	Hutton, ¾ m.		Secluded hamlet. "Green Man" inn contains highwayman's hiding-hole.
159½	East Bedfont.	13¼	Village prettily situated on wide green. Note large clipped yews at entrance to church, known as "Bedfont Peacocks," having been formerly clipped to closely resemble them.
	Feltham, ¾ m.		
	Ashford, 1 m.		
	Stanwell, 1¼ m.		Secluded village beside old-fashioned green.
156¼	STAINES. (*Bridge.*) Cross the	16½	Pop. 6688. Modernised and uninteresting town on Thames. It was the *Ad Pontes* of Roman itineraries. Church modern.
	Thames. *Enter Surrey.*		Hotels: Bridge House (garage); Swan (garage); Packhorse; Angel. Motor repairs: Lacy, 77 High Street (garage); Staines Motor Co., London Road (garage).
155¼	Fork of roads, keep left. *Old Windsor.* (*Bells of Ouseley*), 2 m.	17½	Approaching Egham, right-hand fork leads along banks of Thames to old inn, the "Bells of Ouseley" (*i.e.*, Oseney, near Oxford) and small village of Old Windsor. Thence on to Windsor town. Road apt often to be flooded.
	Windsor, 6 m.		
155	Egham. (*Church.*)	17¾	Pop. 11,900. Famous stage in coaching days, with many inns. Of these, the great "Red Lion" survives, partly as Local Board offices, and in part as Egham Dispensary. Church rebuilt, 1817, and hideous, but contains interesting monuments: Sir John Denham and wives, 1639; Lord Chief Justice Sir Robert Foster, 1663, in robes; epitaph on Rev. T. Beighton, by Garrick. Brass: Antony Bond, "Citizen, and writer of the Court Letter of London,"

Miles from Exeter		Miles from London	
			1576, with rhyming inscription. Note Latin inscription south aisle, narrating how John de Rutherwyke, Abbot of Chertsey, rebuilt chancel, 1327.
	Egham Hill,		Road, hitherto flat, ascends long hill of Egham. Note on left, imposing red brick and stone buildings, in French Renascence style, of Holloway College. Intended for higher education of women. Founded by Holloway of the famous pills. Cost £650,000, and opened 1887. Fine collection of modern pictures, including Frith's "Railway Station," to be seen Wednesdays and Fridays.
152	Virginia Water. (*Wheatsheaf Hotel.*) *Virginia Water. Village and Railway Station,* 1 m.	20¾	Right of road is Windsor Great Park, and just within palings is Virginia Water, lake and ruined temple. Very beautiful.
151¾	Fork of roads, keep straight on.	21	Right-hand road leads to Ascot (three and half miles) and Reading (sixteen miles). See pp. 380-381.
			Road rises. Very trying long undulations all the way to Bagshot, but surface excellent. Here a district of fir-woods is entered, and sandy uplands of Bagshot Heath approached.
150	Sunningdale. LEVEL CROSSING. *Windlesham,* 1¼ m. *Bracknell,* 4½ m. *Wokingham,* 8½ m.	22¾	Sunningdale is new residential district. Road to Bagshot lined with succession of large residential estates.
			Approaching Bagshot, road on right leads to Bracknell and Wokingham.
146½	BAGSHOT.	26¼	Pop. 1737. Small town of one long street lining road. It came into existence in coaching times,

Miles from Exeter		Miles from London	
			as hamlet of Windlesham, in which parish it long remained. Modern church built 1884. Bagshot Park, on approaching town, is seat of Duke of Connaught. Neighbourhood of old notorious for highwaymen :— "*Prepar'd for war, now Bagshot Heath we cross,* *Where broken gamesters oft repair their loss.*" —Gay, *Journey to Exeter*, 1715.
	UP †		Hotel : King's Head.
145¼	"Jolly Farmer" inn.	27½	Road rises from Bagshot to "Jolly Farmer," where a road goes off left to Frimley (three miles) and Aldershot (seven and three-quarter miles). See p. 382.
	Fork of roads, keep right.		
	DOWN		Road descends in long undulations to Blackwater. This is a squalid modern military district.
143¾	Camberley.	29	
143	Yorktown.	29¾	Camberley, Yorktown and Blackwater are not distinguishable from one another by a stranger.
	Enter Hampshire.		
	Cross the		
			On right, at Camberley, is Royal Military College, better known, in everyday speech, as "Sandhurst".
	Blackwater.		
142	Blackwater Railway Station. Level Crossing.	30¾	
	Yateley, 2½ m.		See pp. 194-195.
			End of military district.
	UP †		Long rise to dreary region of Hartford Bridge Flats : "the best galloping ground in England" in old coaching days. This is a quite flat tableland of some three and half miles, weirdly dotted and surrounded with fir trees.
141½	Hartford Bridge Flats.	31¼	
	Eversley, 1¾ m.		
	DOWN		
137¼	Hartford Bridge	35½	Long descent, down very picturesque road, with sandy banks and fir woods on either hand to Hartford Bridge, a wayside hamlet famous in coaching days.

Miles from Exeter		Miles from London	
			Road rises to Hartley Row.
136¼	Hartley Row.	36½	Large wayside hamlet, brought into existence by old-time traffic along Exeter Road. It is an offshoot of village of Hartley Wintney, half-mile left.
	Hartley Wintney. ☜ ½ m.		
	Fork of roads, keep right.		At fork of roads, where small wood of oaks stands on wayside common, keep right. Left-hand road goes to Odiham (four miles) and Alton (twelve and quarter miles). See pp. 251-252.
132¾	Hook. Cross-roads. *Reading,* 13 m. ☞ *Odiham,* ☜ 2½ m.	40	Pleasant village. Road undulates easily. Excellent surface. See pp. 250-251.
132	Hook Common. Water End,	40¾	
131	Nately Scures.	41¾	Scattered farmsteads only. No village. Ancient parish church (one of the many "smallest churches in England") stands in farmyard on left. It is Late Norman, built of flint, and has apsidal east end and small west bellcote. Dedicated to St. Swithun, the sainted Bishop of Winchester (died A.D. 862), who is the St. Swithin of famous weather-lore legend. Odd place-name derives from Anglo-Saxon "Natan-lea," a wooded plain, and "Scora," *i.e.*, a "shaw," a coppice.
	Greywell, ☜ 2 m.		Very pretty, out-of-the-way village. Quaint rustic church, with
129½	Mapledurwell Hatch. Cross the	43¼	wooden bellcote. Hamlet of Mapledurwell, old "King's Head" coaching inn.
	Loddon.		

Miles from Exeter		Miles from London	
	Mapledurwell, ☎ 1 m.		Pretty village.
	Old Basing, ½ m. ☎		Pretty village on river Loddon and Basingstoke Canal, famous for "Basing House," built on site of ancient castle by Sir William Paulet, first Marquis of Winchester, *c.* 1550, who entertained Queen Elizabeth here 1560. It was so palatial that his successors could not maintain it; and it was a greatly reduced but still large house which was fortified and defended by the loyalist fifth Marquis against Cromwellians for four years, ending 14th October, 1645, when Cromwell in person took it by storm. Pillage of Basing House yielded £200,000 plunder. Area within still surviving walls is fourteen and half acres. The picturesque moat-like stretch of water in front is really Basingstoke Canal, constructed *c.* 1800.

Church is large, late Perpendicular, with red-brick central tower of early sixteenth century. Monuments of first and second Marquesses of Winchester and Dukes of Bolton. Ancient group Virgin and Child over west window strangely escaped destruction by Puritans.

Approaching Basingstoke, Hackwood Park gateway is prominent on left.

127	BASINGSTOKE. (*Market Place.*)	45¾	Pop. 9793. The "Stoke Barehills" of Thomas Hardy's *Jude the Obscure*. Busy and growing market town, greatly expanded since opening of railway. It is now largely interested in making of agricultural and other machinery. Tall, odd-looking tower of Town Hall in Market Place, added 1887, has sweet-toned carillon. Church is large building of late Perpendicular, rather empty looking, work of Bishop Fox (died 1528). Parish library in church, founded *c.* 1700. "Holy Ghost Chapel," adjoining railway station, is ruined chapel of Fraternity of Holy Ghost, founded 1525. Architectural details are curiously debased late Perpendicular, with Renascence admixture. It stands in modern cemetery.

Hotels: Wheatsheaf (garage); Feathers; Red Lion. Motor repairs: E. J. M'Lennan, London Street; W. Webber, Winchester Road.

	Fork of roads, keep right.		Keep right at fork, avoiding road to Winchester on left. Road sharply undulates.
124¾	Worting.	48	"Wurting," old wayside ham-

Miles from Exeter		Miles from London	
			let. Half a mile right is hill of Winklebury, with ancient entrenchments, probably connected with Battle of Basing, A.D., 871, in which Danes defeated Alfred and Ethelred. It was occupied by Cromwell, 1645.
	Wooton St. Lawrence, 1½ m.		
	Clerken Green.		Road is beautifully wooded. On
123	Oakley Railway Station.	49¾	left is Hall Place, and off road, to right, Malshanger Park, with fragments of ancient home of Wareham family. Archbishop Wareham born here.
	Oakley.		Oakley church is late Perpendicular. In tower wall is piece of ancient sculpture of man with dog's head.
121¾	Dean. *Steventon*, 2 m.	51	Church rebuilt, 1818.
119½	Overton.	53¼	Village on river Test, frequented by anglers. Formerly a market town and Parliamentary borough, returning two members, and interested in silk-weaving, finally decaying with extinction of coaching. Large sheep-fair here, 18th July. Church rebuilt, 1853.
118	Laverstoke and Freefolk.	54¾	River valley widens. Beautiful wooded park of Laverstoke on right, seat of Portal family. Model village. Paper-mill, established 1719, making exclusively the paper on which Bank of England notes are printed. "The country people call it Rag Hall."—COBBETT, *Rural Rides.*
			Freefolk adjoins Laverstoke. Water-meadows of Test very beautiful.
			Road descends easily into Whitchurch, and becomes very narrow, with many puzzling turns in the little town.

Miles from Exeter		Miles from London	
116¼	WHITCHURCH.	56½	Pop. 2227. Ancient place in valley. Formerly very busy coaching centre, cross-roads to Oxford, Newbury and Winchester passing through here. Whitchurch returned two members to Parliament until 1832, and, although it has lost that distinction, has acquired the much more useful advantage of possessing two railway stations. Excellent fishing here. Church is picturesquely situated beside road. The "White Hart" inn is a quaint relic of old coaching days. Paper mills on river. Small silk-weaving industry. Hotel: White Hart. Motor repairs; Sampson & Sons, Bell Street. Leave Whitchurch by bending slightly left past "White Hart," then passing cross-roads and by church on right. Hurstbourne Park on right (seat of Earl of Portsmouth), beautiful demesne, stocked with deer.
	Cross the Bourne.		
114¼	Hurstbourne Priors.	58½	Village in hollow of the little Bourne, with still surviving woods that originally gave the prefix, "Hurst," to place-name. "Priors" refers to ancient ownership by St. Swithun's monastery, Winchester. Small Norman and Early English church. Elaborate monument, Sir R. and Lady Oxenbridge, 1574. Road rises steeply out of village and on to Andover, across Andover Down.
	St. Mary Bourne, 3 m. ☞		Picturesque village in charming valley of the Bourne. Church, Norman, contains remarkable sculptured font of black marble, like those of Winchester, East Meon, St. Michael's, Southampton, etc.

Miles from Exeter		Miles from London	
			Monument of one of Dandely family *c.* 1280. Ancient yew in churchyard. Many Roman remains have been found here.
109¼	ANDOVER. (*Market Place.*) LEVEL CROSSING. "Andover Town" Railway Station. Cross the Anton.	63½	Pop. 6509. Locally "Arnduvver". Quiet, pleasant old market-town, of cheerful, comfortable appearance. It seems asleep for fifty-one weeks of the year, but during week of Weyhill Fair (October) is very busy and thronged. Town obtains its name from situation on river Ann, or Anton. Ann-dwr, *i.e.*, "the Ann water". Neo-classic Town Hall in market-place (1825). Church rebuilt 1848. It was at Andover that James II., 1688, realised the success of landing of William of Orange, and that his own cause was lost. "George" inn was scene of Sir Francis Delaval's attorney being flung out of window during election. His account rendered to Sir Francis contained item: "To surgeon's bill and loss of time and business, £500".

Hotels: White Hart (garage): Star and Garter (garage). Motor repairs: W. J. Randall (garage), High Street; Moore & Son (garage), Bridge Street.

108¾	Fork of roads, keep left.	64	Leaving Andover over level crossing, keep straight forward up easy rise to fork of roads at octagonal toll-house, where keep left for Salisbury. (Right-hand road goes to Amesbury, thirteen and half miles; and Stonehenge, fifteen and quarter miles. See pp. 469-472.) On left, half mile, is Bury Hill, crested with remarkable prehistoric earthworks of great size.
107¼	Little Ann. Cross the Ann, or Anton.	65½	Little Ann is small hamlet of thatched houses, prettily situated in water-meadows of river Ann (Welsh, plural: "onn," the ash-trees). It is singular to observe that ash-trees are still peculiarly numerous here.

Miles from Exeter		Miles from London	
	Abbot's Ann, ½ m. ☞		Abbot's Ann is very pretty village. Curious church built 1716 by Governor Pitt in "classic" style. A pretty custom still survives here. On death of a young unmarried person of the parish, a "funeral garland" is made, shape of a crown, from which are hung five cut paper gloves, on two of which are recorded name, age and date of death. On remaining three gloves are inscribed texts or verses from favourite hymns of deceased. Name, age, etc., are repeated on small shield. Some forty of these are hanging in church, some of recent date. Abbot's Ann formerly belonged in part to Abbey of Hyde, Winchester, and to Abbey of Wherwell.
			Steep descent to Middle Wallop and corresponding rise from it.
102¼	Middle Wallop.	70½	Middle or Little Wallop, central of the three Wallops, which derive name from the Wallop chalk stream, welling (Anglo-Saxon "Weallan," to boil or bubble) out of ground near Grateley.
	Cross-roads.		
	Cross the Wallop Brook.		Road rises to Wiltshire tableland. Scenery changes to characteristic Wilts roads, going unfenced across rolling chalky downs all way to Salisbury. Long, trying undulations. Surface apt to be loose and flinty in patches.
	Over (*or Upper*) ☜ *Wallop*, 1 m. *Nether* (*or Lower*) ☜ *Wallop*, 1 m. *Enter Wiltshire.*		
99	Lobcombe Corner. Fork of roads.	73¾	Fork of roads. Junction of Stockbridge and Winchester Road odd finger-post here, with two pendant gamboge-coloured balls.
97¾	Winterslow Hut ("*Pheasant*" *inn.*)	75	Lonely inn, with not another house in sight, situated on exposed down. Coach-teams formerly changed here. Scene of famous attack by escaped lioness from

Miles from Exeter		Miles from London	
			menagerie upon horses of Exeter Mail, 1816. Here lived Hazlitt in retirement, 1819-1828.
	Winterslow, 1¾ m.		Very trying dumpling (~~~) undulations, in midst of which is Three Mile Hill, long easy descent of bare hillside to within two and half miles of Salisbury at St. Thomas's Bridge. Fine distant view of Salisbury.
	Three Mile Hill,		
93½	St. Thomas's Bridge. Cross the Bourne. "London Road" inn, turn sharp to right.	79¼	Here cross tributary of Wiltshire Avon, and keep right beyond, on approaching city, at old gabled "London Road" inn. Then follows short descent into Market Place.
91½	SALISBURY.	81¼	Pop. 17,117. The bland and cheerful aspect of Salisbury entirely belies its age. This is largely due to the circumstances of its origin. Here were only the Avon water-meadows until 28th April, 1220, when, in response to a "vision," Bishop Poore laid foundation of present cathedral of "New Sarum," to supersede that of Old Sarum, on hilltop, one and three-quarters mile north. The city was planned at the same time, *ad hoc;* and thus, growing in a well-ordered scheme, the streets were largely rectangular. Salisbury is not a typical somnolent cathedral city, and gives the impression of having at least double the population officially recorded. A cheerful bustle pervades it, except in the lovely Cathedral Close, screened from the busy world by gateways, and lined with residences of ecclesiastical dignitaries, etc. Secluded behind them is the Bishop's Palace. The Close is rich in trim lawns and noble trees.

Salisbury Cathedral is only example in England of a cathedral begun and finished in one style, as originally planned. It is fully-developed Early English (1220-1260). Spire completed a century later. Length of building 473 feet; height of spire (loftiest in this country), 404 feet. It is also the most entirely graceful and well-proportioned cathedral. There are critics who express dissatisfaction with this calm beauty and these perfect proportions. They would rather see a gradual growth, affording

a compendium of all the Gothic styles; and it is true enough that if you would study Norman, Decorated or Perpendicular, or any period beside Early English, you must go elsewhere than Salisbury. West front is perfect design, and rich in serried ranks of figures; most, however, modern restorations of those destroyed by Cromwellians. But worse than their doings were those of Wyatt, vandal architect, *c.* 1800, who, under pretence of restoration, utterly swept out of existence detached Bell Tower, abolished chapels, chopped up screens, threw away stained glass, and broke up some monuments, and "rearranged" others entirely without historical accuracy. Thus interior, which should be rich, has effect of bareness. It was Wyatt who arranged tombs and effigies in positions they still occupy on low shelf between arches of north and south nave arcade. Here, among others, are tombs and effigies of William Longespée, second Earl of Salisbury, killed in Holy Land, 1250; "Boy Bishop," a small effigy of choir-boy, one of "Boy Bishops," elected annually according to mediæval custom on 6th December. Term of their "Bishopric" ended on Holy Innocents' Day, 28th December. This particular "Boy Bishop" probably died during his term. Robert Lord Hungerford, 1459; Sir John Cheyney, standard-bearer to Henry VII. at Battle of Bosworth; Sir John de Montacute, 1389; and Charles, Lord Stourton, 1556, hanged for murder.

Choir-stalls, screen, etc., entirely modern. Chantry chapel of Bishop Audley, 1520. Hungerford Chantry, 1430. North choir aisle, monument: Sir Thomas Gorges and lady, 1610-35. North-east transept, large brass, very curious, of Bishop Wyville, 1375. Note little figure of Bishop's champion, a man in armour; also figures of rabbits, running in and out of burrows. South-east transept: monument of Bishop Bridport, 1262. Chapter-house contains very fine (and very singular) series of Early English stone carvings, well worth long examination. Beautiful cloisters.

In Close is the "King's House," fifteenth century, with mullioned windows; now Training College for schoolmistresses. Salisbury is the "Melchester" of Thomas Hardy's novels, and this training college figures in *Jude the Obscure*.

Poultry Cross, fifteenth century, in High Street, is noble building, somewhat similar to that at Chichester. Interesting (restored) "Halle of John Halle," in Canal Street, built 1470, as residence of wealthy wool-merchant. Salisbury and South Wilts Museum in St. Ann Street.

Hotels: White Hart; County; Red Lion. Motor repairs: Rowland & Son, Castle Street (garage); Avon Motor Works, Brown Street (garage); Scout Motor Works, Friary Lane (garage).

Miles from Exeter		Miles from London	
	Harnham Bridge. Cross the Avon.		Leave Salisbury by Catherine Street, Exeter Street, past great "White Hart" hotel. At end of Exeter Street turn right, then left, and cross Harnham Bridge, over river Avon, turning right when half mile further on, uphill, at a fork where a postal pillar-box stands. Road all way to Blandford consists of exceedingly trying undulations along wild open downs.
	Harnham Hill,		Steep descent to Coombe Bisset.
88½	Coombe Bisset. Cross the Ebele. *Hornington*, ☜ ¾ m.	84¼	Coombe Bisset is wholly charming, situated in watery hollow below the bleak downs. Church is handsome cruciform building, with central tower.
	☜ *Odstock*, 3 m.		In Odstock Church is pulpit dated 1580, inscribed :— *"God bless and save our royal queen, The lyke on earth was never seen".* Church is partly Early English. Monuments of Webbs; modern frescoes.
			Keep straight forward after crossing bridge at Coombe Bisset, avoiding left-hand turn. Road climbs steeply to bare uplands.
87	Fork of roads, keep right.	85¾	Keep right for Blandford. Left-hand road goes to Cranborne. (See p. 403.)
83¾	Drove End. "Coote Arms."	89	
	☜ *Martin*, 1¼ m.		Secluded village. Small Early English church.
	Bower Chalk, 2½ m. ☞		Pretty village in dip of the downs. Church is cruciform and chiefly undeveloped Early English. Chancel rebuilt 1866.
	Enter Dorset.		
81¾	"Woodyates" inn.	91	*i.e.*, "Wood-gates": old entrance to deer-forest of Cranborne Chase. Lonely inn, now called

"Shaftesbury Arms," formerly noted stage for coaches. Here is Bokerly Dyke, ancient earthwork, running across downs. Here also Roman *Via Iceniana*, the Icknield Street, joins from right, and, running identical with present highway for nearly three-quarters mile, branches to left, going across downs in straight line for Badbury Rings ("*Mons Badonicus*"), eleven miles distant, site of victory of King Arthur over Saxons, A.D. 520. Best place whence to see along line of the Roman road is from first turning to left, one and three-quarters mile beyond Woodyates (the road to Cranborne, which cuts through embankment of Roman road).

Miles from Exeter		Miles from London	
	Pentridge, ¾ m.		The "Trantridge" of *Tess of the D'Urbervilles*, nestling under a wooded hill. In church is tablet, placed there 1902, "To the Memory of Robert Browning, of Woodyates, in this parish, who died 25th Nov., 1746, and is the first known forefather of Robert Browning, the poet. He was formerly footman and butler in the Bankes family." "*All service ranks the same with God.*" —BROWNING.
	Handley Cross. (*Cross-roads.*) *Sixpenny Handley*, 1 m. *Cranborne*, 3½ m.		Road becomes increasingly arduous passing Handley Cross and on to Thorney Down and "Cashmoor" inn. Very wild and solitary.
76¾	"Cashmoor" inn.	96	
75¾	Thickthorn. (Cross-roads.)	97	Shaftesbury, ten miles right. Ringwood, thirteen miles left. Road descends to Tarrant Hinton and rises out of it.
73¾	Tarrant Hinton Cross the Tarrant.	99	Village picturesquely fringing side road, along which runs the Tarrant brook, giving generic name to cluster of seven villages—"The Tarrants," or, locally, "Tarnts". Church is Early English and Perpendicular. Curious chapel, north of chancel, with carved and painted decorative work by Thomas Trotteswell, rector, 1515. Priest's room adjoins. Easter

sepulchre, with sculpture and three women at tomb of Our Lord, and inscription, "*Venite et videte locum ubi positus erat Dominus*". This was also work of pious and industrious Thomas Trotteswell. Rectory designed by Pugin.

Miles from Exeter		Miles from London	
	Tarrant Gunville, 2 m. ☞		Pretty village. Church rebuilt 1845, except tower. Eastbury Park, built 1718-40, at cost of £140,000, by George Dodington, and by his nephew, George Bubb Dodington (created Lord Melcombe, 1761). Property came to Earl Temple, who, unable to keep it up, vainly offered £200 per annum to anyone who would live in the gigantic building and maintain it in repair. It was demolished 1795, except existing fragment, which stands in large park.
	Tarrant Monkton, ☜ 1 m.		
	Fork of roads, keep right.		Avoid left turn at fork on leaving Tarrant Hinton.
71¼	Pimperne.	101½	Village, like Tarrant Hinton, at right angles to main road. Here is village green, with cross. Church has been severely dealt with in rebuilding (1874), but Norman south door and chancel arch survive. Porch of vicarage built by Thomas Trotteswell 1530. Racing stables at Pimperne.
			Road rises and then falls steeply to Blandford, entering town by narrow Salisbury Street. To leave Blandford, keep to right at foot of this street, avoiding broad Market Place and church on left. Proceeding right to "Three Choughs" hotel, bend left and cross bridge over river Stour. On right is beautiful park of Bryanstone (Viscount Portman). Here, at densely-shaded spot, tall trees overhanging road by entrance-lodge of Bryan-
69	BLANDFORD. (*Market Place.*)	103¾	
	Cross the Stour.		
	Fork of roads.		
68¾		104	

Miles from Exeter		Miles from London	
			stone, three roads will be seen. Take the middle one, uphill. Pop. Blandford, 3649. Blandford, or "Blandford Forum"—the "Shottsford Forum" of Thomas Hardy's novels—is handsome town of considerable architectural pretensions, due to rebuilding after great fire of 1731. Market Place is wide and stately, with church rebuilt after the fire in a classic style, looking upon it. Alfred Stevens, sculptor, designer of Wellington monument in St. Paul's Cathedral, born at Blandford 1817. Hotels: Crown; King's Arms. Motor repairs: Pond & Son, Market Place.
64	Winterbourne Whitchurch.	108¾	Road rises, undulates and then descends steeply to Winterbourne Whitchurch, apt in summer to be heavy with dust or covered with fragments of flint.
	Cross the Winterbourne.		One of the twenty Winterbourne villages in Dorset. It lies in deep hollow of the Winterbourne stream. Church (nave rebuilt 1841) is Transitional-Norman, Early English and Perpendicular. Font is curious, and dated 1450. John Wesley, grandfather of founder of Methodism, vicar 1658. On Restoration he was deprived of living, and led a kind of John the Baptist life of itinerant preaching.
61¼	Milborne St. Andrew.	111½	Steep rise out of village, and steeply down to Milborne St. Andrew, in hollow where stream flows across road. Pretty village, with old "White Hart" inn, now post office, formerly coach-change. Beautiful water-meadows on left, where is church, Norman and Early English. In churchyard is
	Cross the Mill Bourne.		

tombstone of James Rice, 1826: "He superintended the Harriers, and was the first man who hunted a Pack of Roebuck Hounds". This village is the "Millpond of St. Jude's" of *Far from the Madding Crowd*. Manor House Farm is one of two originals (Charborough Park is the other) of "Welland House" in *Two on a Tower*. It was old residence of Pleydell family. "Weatherbury Castle," one mile left, is prehistoric earthwork on fir-shrouded hilltop, in midst of which is brick obelisk, built 1761 by E. M. Pleydell, for what purpose does not appear. It is one of two originals (of which tower in Charborough Park is the other) of the observatory in *Two on a Tower*.

Miles from Exeter		Miles from London	
	Dewlish, 1 m. ☞ *Chesilborne*, 2 m. ☞		A charming by-road leads past Dewlish, in valley of Chesil Bourne, to Bingham's Melcomb, seat of Bingham family 1250 to 1897. Little gem of sixteenth century manor-house here, in picturesque courtyard. Church Norman and Perpendicular.
	Bingham's Melcomb, 4 m. ☞		
			Severe rise out of Milborne followed by steep descent, with another steep rise and fall to river Piddle at Piddletown.
57¾	Piddletown. Cross the Piddle.	115	Piddletown is the "Weatherbury" of Thomas Hardy's novels, in particular of *Far from the Madding Crowd*, but village has been largely rebuilt. Ancient church, however, remains, and is very fine building, chiefly Perpendicular, with pinnacled tower. Interior is unspoiled. There lie effigies of extinct Martins of Athelhampton, fourteenth to sixteenth centuries, in armour, with their monkey crest and motto, "He who looks at Martin's ape, Martin's ape shall look at him". Fine sculptured Norman font, diapered in vine leaves. Fine Jacobean oaken choir-gallery. Piddletown is on river Piddle, which rises near Alton Pancras, six miles north, and falls into Poole Harbour, near Wareham, giving name to six other Piddle villages on the way. Three-quarters mile south of Piddletown, at Upper Bockhampton, is birthplace of Thomas Hardy.
	Piddlehinton, 2¾ m. ☞		Piddlehinton and Piddletrenthide are so nearly conjoined that they are commonly lumped to-

Miles from Exeter		Miles from London	
	Piddletrenthide, 5½ m.		gether in neighbourhood as "Longpiddle". On the way, at one and half mile, is Lower Walterstone Farm—"a hoary building of the Jacobean style of Classic Renaissance" — Bathsheba Everdene's farm in *Far from the Madding Crowd*.
57	Troy Town.	115¾	Leaving Piddletown, turn right then left, with rising tendency to Troy Town, a species of hamlet to Piddletown. Rise continues to picturesque passage of road up Yellowham Hill and through
	Yellowham Hill,		woods — the "Yalbury Great Wood" of *Under the Greenwood Tree*. Long easy descent follows, with fine park on left and mansion of Kingston House. On left is Stinsford, the "Mellstock" of
	Stinsford, ½ m.		*Under the Greenwood Tree*. Highly picturesque church, Early English and Perpendicular, with ivied tower.
	Cross the Frome.		Level into Dorchester, with slight rise past river Frome and up into town.
52¾	DORCHESTER. (*St. Peter's.*)	120	Pop. 9458. The *Durinwyr* of the Britons, the *Durnovaria* of the Romans, and the "Casterbridge" of Mr. Hardy's "Wessex," of which it is the centre. See his *Mayor of Casterbridge*. Roman origin of place evident in two long straight streets intersecting, and in many Roman antiquities found here. "Dorchester," as countryfolk call it, is essentially an agricultural market-town, deeply interested in the welfare of sheep and dairy-farming and in price of "beasts," *i.e.*, cattle. It is capital of the county and an assize town. Probably no other town in England maintains its communication with surrounding villages so largely by means of carriers' carts and vans as Dorchester. On market-days they form a prominent and curious feature of the town. St. Peter's church, in centre of town, is venerable building, with pinnacled tower. At foot of it stands bronze, life-size statue, in characteristic quaint dress, of Rev. William Barnes,

the Dorset poet, rector of Winterbourne Came: born 1801, died 1886. On pedestal is inscribed, from his own works, in Dorset speech:—

"*Zoo now I hope his kindly fëace*
Is gone to vind a better plëace,
But still wi' vo'k a' left behind
He'll always be a kept in mind."

Curfew still at 8 P.M., sounded from St. Peter's tower. Almost opposite is house where Judge Jeffreys lodged in 1685 when holding the "Bloody Assize," following Monmouth Rebellion. Three hundred prisoners were tried, 292 received sentence of death, of whom seventy-seven were hanged in Dorsetshire. Scenes in *Mayor of Casterbridge:* "King's Arms" hotel, High East Street; "Ten Hatches," Frome; meadows to east of town; Lucetta's House is partly "Colyton House," Glydepath Lane, at end of which is the "Hangman's Cottage" in short story, *The Withered Arm.*

Hotels: King's Arms; Antelope; Great Western. Motor repairs: M. H. Tilley & Son, 45 South Street.

Miles from Exeter		Miles from London	
48¼	Winterbourne Abbas.	124½	Road rises on leaving town by West Avenue, one of fine avenues of ancient elms by which Dorchester is approached from each of four points of compass. It then sharply undulates, straight on, over bare shoulder of Bradford Down. First four miles are identical with Roman *Via Iceniana.* On left the impressive hill of Maiden Castle, crowned with stupendous earthworks, frowns down with solemn effect. At Winterbourne Abbas the Weymouth road joins on left. The village lies in hollow. Church is chiefly Perpendicular, with Early English portions and Norman font.
	Cross the Winterbourne.		
	Junct'n of Weymouth Road.		
			Blackdown on left is crowning ridge of surrounding downs (817 feet), with tower to memory of Admiral Sir Thomas Hardy. Half mile beyond Winterbourne Abbas,

Miles from Exeter		Miles from London	
			on grassy edge of road, on left, is railed-in group of eight stones, prehistoric monument, called the "Broad Stone". Here is castellated lodge of Bridehead Park. In park rises river Bride, or Bredy, flowing to Burton (*i.e.*, Bride-town) Bradstock.
			Series of steep and very trying rises alternating with short descents, conducting at length to solitary "Traveller's Rest" inn at summit, where, away to left, is singular hill of Shipton Beacon, crest of it resembling a boat, keel uppermost.
	Kingston Russell, ☞		On the way, right and left, are several secluded villages, reached by steep, narrow lanes — Long Bredy, Little Bredy, Kingston Russell, hamlet in wooded dell, whence Russells, now Dukes of Bedford, emerged in 1502 from centuries of obscurity as country squires, and, in person of John Russell, rapidly made their way. He died 1545, Earl of Bedford. Here is stately manor-house, now farm.
	Long Bredy, ☜ ½ m.		
	Little Bredy, ☜ 1¼ m.		
	Askerswell, ☞		Askerswell lies so deeply below this ascending ridge-road that from hence one looks down on to leads of its church tower.
41½	Cuckold's Corner.	131¼	At Cuckold's Corner, hard by "Traveller's Rest" inn, is left-hand lane to tiny village of Chilcombe, with very small church. There are only six houses in parish, and population only twenty-four. Church, 35 feet in length, is Norman and Perpendicular, with stone bellcote. Fine altar-piece of walnut, said to be relic from Armada ship. Road falls steeply—crooked and rough.
	"Traveller's Rest" inn.		
	Chilcombe, ☜ 1 m.		

Miles from Exeter		Miles from London	
	Blue Ball Hill,		Note, one mile from Bridport, on right, where Lee Lane branches from Bradpole, monument (set up 1901) inscribed:— KING CHARLES II. escaped capture through this lane Sept^r xxiii. MDCLI. *"When in the midst of fiercest foes on every side, For your escape God did a lane provide."*
38¼	BRIDPORT. (*Market House.*) Cross the Brit.	134½	Pop. 5710. Bridport takes its name from river Brit which flows into sea at West Bay, one mile south. It is quiet, neat red brick town with broad main street in which Town Hall, built 1786, is most conspicuous object. Considerable evidences of new villa suburbs have lately appeared, but in spite of this, population appears to be decreasing, census returns showing loss of 901 in last period. Another broad street leads one mile south to the sea. Here is large cruciform church, very much renovated and restored, chiefly Perpendicular. In north transept is cross-legged effigy of one of Chideock family. Mural brass: Edward Coker, killed in skirmish at "Bull" inn, 1685. Old "Castle" inn, now Working Men's Club, is small, picturesque gabled building.

Ancient trade of town was manufacture of cordage, chiefly for Navy. A few ropeworks remain, and fishing-nets are made. Old "George" inn, now chemist's shop opposite Market House, figured in wanderings of Charles II., 1651.

Hotels: Greyhound. Motor repairs: Bonfield, 39 East Street.

	West Allington,		Leave town straight ahead. Road level for one mile, then rises steeply, falling more steeply to Chideock, locally "Chiddick".
35½	Chideock.	137¼	This district is the hilliest of the entire length of the Exeter Road. Ahead, towering above all other numerous hills, is Golden Cap, overlooking sea (615 feet). Many of hills have oddly peaked volcanic appearance, and give decidedly

Miles from Exeter		Miles from London	
			weird look to scenery. "Chiddick" is charmingly pretty village in hollow. Here stood castle of ancient Chideock family, long vanished. Church restored, 1880, chiefly Perpendicular. Here is monument, with effigy, Sir John Arundell.
			Road steeply ascends, then becomes level to Morecomblake:— "*Through Bridport's stony lanes our way we take,* *And the proud steep descend to Morecomb's lake.*" —Gay, *Journey to Exeter*, 1715.
34	Morecomblake.	138¾	Hamlet surrounded with giant hills: Stonebarrow, Hardown, Chardown, Gollops, etc., and overlooking great Vale of Marshwood. Two miles descent to Charmouth; easy and generally good surface.
	Whitechurch Canonicorum, 1 m. ☞		*i.e.*, Canons' Whitechurch; anciently property of Canons of Wells and Salisbury. It is one of several oddly Latinised place-names in Dorset. The point is not settled, whether it was the "White" church, or Wite's church; building (dedicated to Holy Cross) containing shrine of St. Candida, otherwise St. Wita. It is very large and exceedingly beautiful cruciform Norman, Transitional-Norman, Early English and Perpendicular building. Note odd carvings on tower: of ship between knife and axe, etc.

Tombs in chancel: Sir John Jeffrey, 1611; John Wadham, 1584. Shrine of St. Wita, north transept, contains relics in leaden casket.

River Char runs across road, under bridge, at beginning of Charmouth. Sea is half-mile distant left.

	Cross the Char.		
31¼	Charmouth.	141½	Charmouth is large, pretty village of one street, which runs

steeply uphill. Attempts made to convert Charmouth into seaside resort, 1800-1840, have left architectural impress upon the place, rather charmingly. No blatant modernism vulgarises it. Church rebuilt 1836 in Churchwarden Gothic. Private house (with commemorative tablet) formerly inn, in which Charles II., 22nd September, 1651, stayed night in his flight to coast after Battle of Worcester. Here he narrowly escaped capture next morning.

Miles from Exeter		Miles from London	
	Fork of roads, keep right.		Road very steeply ascends. Near crest is fork. Keep right. (Left-hand road goes to Lyme Regis, two miles, see p. 343.) Slight rise past fork, continuous for one mile to Charmouth Tunnel, locally called the "New Passage,"
30¼	Charmouth Tunnel.	142½	eighty yards long, driven through hill to ease the pull up in coaching days. Lit at night with oil-lamps.
29¼	Penn. Cross-roads.	143½	Wayside hamlet.
27¾	"Hunter's Lodge" inn. *Enter Devonshire.* *Lyme Regis*, 3½ m. *Crewkerne*, 12½ m.	145	"Hunter's Lodge" inn is solitary roadside hostelry at wooded part of elevated road, which descends, with two short intervals, all the way to Axminster.
25¾	AXMINSTER. (*Market Place.*) Cross the Axe. *Axmouth*, 1 m. *Chard*, 1 m. Cross the Yart.	147	Pop. 3834. Quiet market-town, formerly noted for "Axminster carpets". Industry founded 1755; transferred to Wilton, 1835. Church is large cruciform building chiefly Perpendicular. "George" hotel is fine old coaching inn. Hotel: George. Leave Axminster by railway station; road dipping to bridge over river Axe. Then, in three-quarters mile cross river Yart, and
24¾	Gammons Hill,	148	ascend Gammons Hill.

Miles from Exeter		Miles from London	
24¼	Kilmington.	148½	Small village. Bear right beyond "Old Inn".
	Colyton, 3 m.		Road ascends for one and half
	Shute Hill,		mile, gradually, followed by undu-
			lations, and then long descent to river Coly, succeeded by long rise
	Shute, ¾ m.		to, and through, Wilmington.
	Cross the		
	Coly.		
20¼	Wilmington.	152½	Wayside fringe of cottages. Road continues to ascend for two
18¼	Wilmington Hill,	154½	miles, with short interval. Final rise is known as New Inn Hill.
	New Inn Hill,		Here, at obelisk, bear right, thence very steep, loose and winding
			descent, reaching levels at bridge over railway. Here bear left into Honiton.
	Junction of Chard Road.		Quarter mile outside Honiton, notice curious old wayside toll-gate, locally called "Copper Castle". Tolls are still in force for sheep and cattle.
16¼	HONITON.	156½	Pop. 3271. Locally "Honey-tun". Very quiet town, with long, remarkably wide street. Old parish church is half mile south. Within is tomb of Dr. Marwood, physician to Queen Elizabeth, died aged 105. "Honiton" lace is still made locally, but chiefly at Beer and neighbourhood of Sid-mouth. Hotel: Dolphin (garage). Motor repairs: Cowill, High Street.
	Taunton, 17 m.		Straight forward, through broad street of Honiton, road descending through town.
	Tiverton, 18 m.		In half mile, road to Sidmouth goes off to left.
	Seaton, 10 m.		

Miles from Exeter		Miles from London	
15¾	*Sidmouth*, ☞ 9 m.	157	Short rise over brook, followed by short rise and long easy descent, thence undulating.
13¾	*Ottery St. Mary*, ☞ 2½ m.	159	Left for Ottery St. Mary.
13¼	Fenny Bridges. Cross the	159½	Wayside hamlet and wooded dell, where river Otter flows in marshy hollow.
	Otter. *Feniton*, 1 m. ☞		
12¼	Cross-roads.	160½	Monumental pillar to Bishop Patteson, martyred in New Zealand 1871, stands on wayside plot of grass, at cross-roads.
11¼	Fairmile. (*"Fair Mile" inn.*) Cross	161½	Descent to Fairmile, then level; after which is long steep hill, growing easier and descending towards Rockbeare.
	branch of Otter.		
6¾	Rockbeare.	166	Small village.
4½	Honiton Clyst. Cross the	168¼	Small village. Church restored and made "good as new".
	Clyst.		
1¾	East Wonford.	171	Hamlet adjoining Heavitree.
¼	Heavitree.	171½	Long steep rise through Heavitree, which is a suburb of Exeter. Here the electric tramways of Exeter begin. Follow them into city.
	EXETER.	172¾	Pop. 47,190. The *Caerwisc* (*i.e.*, "camp on the water") of Britons; Latinised by Romans as *Isca*. The "water," alluded to in British place-name above, was the river Exe. Anglo-Saxons in their turn styled it "Exanceaster," whence the present name has gradually shaped.

It is a busy city, giving the impression of being much more

populous than the census returns show. Old and new everywhere jostle in Exeter, and very quaint and curious corners are often in curious juxtaposition with up-to-date buildings. The principal streets are High Street and Fore Street. Here, prominent by its front straddling over pavement, is Guildhall, an interesting building of fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Colonnaded portico in Renascence. Many interesting portraits and coats-of-arms within. But chief interest in Exeter is Cathedral, in Cathedral Yard, off High Street, 408 feet in length—a black-browed structure of Norman and Decorated styles; heavy and lumpish (although solemn and reverend) exterior, but surprisingly light, exquisitely proportioned, and graceful within. West front exhibits a singular screen, with tiers of sculptured effigies of kings, saints and bishops. Above it is great Decorated west window. There are no west or central towers, the peculiar feature of Exeter Cathedral being two transeptal towers, built by Bishop Warelwast 1107. Although apparently twin towers, exactly alike, close study reveals minor differences. Norman building, of which these two were part, partly rebuilt by Bishop Quivil (died 1291), works not being finished until *c.* 1350. West front, already mentioned, was the afterthought of Bishop Brantyngham (died 1394). Exterior is also remarkable for size and number of flying and other buttresses, necessitated by walls, pierced as they are by so many and so large windows not being able to support outward stress of groined roof without such counteracting thrust inwards. On entering building one is instantly impressed by the breadth of nave in proportion to height—here broader than in most cathedrals. Effect is here decidedly more graceful. Observe windows of aisles and clerestory, of which exquisite Decorated tracery is different in each pair. In north triforium (here a very attenuated feature) notice quaintly sculptured Minstrels' Gallery, *c.* 1400, displaying angels with "rebecks, shawms, dulcimers and all kinds of musick". In north transept is singular astronomical fourteenth-century clock. In tower above is the bell "Great Peter," weighing six tons. South transept: tomb, with effigy (restored), Sir Hugh Courtenay, Earl of Devon, died 1377. Here is entrance to Early English Chapter House, now Cathedral Library. Choir screen of stone, *c.* 1324, and peculiarly beautiful.

Choir is later Decorated: 1292-1310. Here is fine Bishop's Throne, of elaborately carved oak, fifty-seven feet high. Choir stalls are modern, but miserere seats, finely carved with grotesque animals, etc., and ranking among finest in England, date from 1230. Lady Chapel, work of Bishop Quivil, contains his tomb, covered by a plain ledger-stone on floor.

Monuments: Bishop Stapledon, murdered in London, 1326; Bishop Iscanus, 1184; Bishop Simon of Apuleia, 1223, etc. In crypt is monument of Leofric, first Bishop of Exeter, 1072.

Bishop's Palace in corner of Cathedral Yard.

Of Exeter Castle, the castle of "Rougemont," little remains except ivy-covered Norman tower, adjoining public gardens of Northernhay.

Exeter is remarkable for great number of ancient churches in its streets. They are chiefly noticeable for their curious names: St. Petrock, St. Mary Major, St. Mary Arches, etc. St. Mary Steps stands in old district of Exe Island. Its tower displays a quaint clock, with seated figure which kicks the hours on a bell, a figure on either side striking the quarters. Locally known as "Matty the Miller" and his two sons. The seated figure really represents Henry VIII.

Hotels: Pople's New London Hotel (garage); Royal Clarence: Rougemont. Motor repairs: Standfield & White, 8 Sidwell Street; Gould Bros.; Reid & Evans, New North Road.

CXVIII. STAINES TO READING

Miles from Reading		Miles from Staines	
21½	STAINES. *Middlesex.* Cross the		Cross Bridge and proceed to Egham and "Wheatsheaf," Virginia Water.
	 Thames. *Enter Surrey.*		
20¼	EGHAM. (*Church.*) Egham Hill,	1¼	
17¼	Virginia Water. ("*Wheatsheaf*" *Hotel.*)	4¼	
17	Fork of roads, turn right.	4½	Turn right at fork on steep rise.

Miles from Reading		Miles from Staines	
16	Blacknest. *Enter Berkshire.*	5½	Wooded, sandy road, bends to left.
15	Sunninghill.	6½	Residential neighbourhood adjoining Windsor Great Park.
13½	ASCOT. *Windsor*, 6 m. ☞	8	Pop. 1927. Small town in district of country villas on what was once Ascot Heath. Here is famous racecourse (originating 1771) known as "Royal Ascot"; the most fashionable and select of race-meetings. "Ascot Week" brings London season to a close. Hotels: Royal; Station. Motor repairs: Royal Ascot Motor Works.
11	Bracknell.	10½	Roads gravelly. Excellent surface.
7	WOKINGHAM.	14½	Pop. 3551. Originally "Oakingham" in Windsor Forest district. Neighbourhood of town is favourite residential district for retired military officers. Old "Rose" inn (not present one of that name which itself is old and picturesque) is now partly a furniture shop. There Pope and Gay sung praises of "Molly Mog". Hotels: Rose; Railway. Motor repairs: Perkins, 11 Market Place. Road on to Reading almost level and very good.
5	*Hurst*, 1¾ m. ☞	16½	Hurst, *i.e.* "the Wood". Formerly forest district. In church is pulpit hour-glass, dated 1636, and with text: "As this glass runneth, so man's life passeth".
4	Cross the Loddon.	17½	
2¼	Earley.	19¼	
1	Junction of London Road.	20½	
	READING. (*St. Giles' Church.*)	21½	(Described, p. 235.)

CXIX. LONDON TO ALDERSHOT AND FARNHAM

Miles from Farnham		Miles from London	
38¼	LONDON. (*Hyde Park Corner.*)		(To Bagshot, as pp. 353-357.) Thence uphill to fork of roads, at "Jolly Farmer" inn, where
12	BAGSHOT. *Surrey.*	26¼	keep left. (Right hand road goes to Basingstoke, nineteen and quarter miles).
10¾	Fork of roads at "Jolly Farmer" inn, keep left.	27½	
			Road descends in undulations to Frimley, through pine-woods.
7¾	Frimley.	30½	Good gravel surface. Village has now become a favourite residential district for military officers.
	Enter Hampshire.		
7	Farnborough Green.	31¼	
6¼	Farnborough. (*Railway Stat'n.*)	32	Pop. 11,500. Growing town in Aldershot military district. Farnborough Hill, residence of Empress Eugenie, is notable for ornate Memorial Chapel to Emperor Napoleon III. and Prince Imperial, overlooking railway station. The white cupola of Renascence building is a striking object amid trees on hilltop. Adjoining is a Premonstratensian monastery.
			Long easy rise and descent to Aldershot camp.
4¾	North Camp.	33½	
3¾	South Camp.	34½	
			Rise to Aldershot town.
3	ALDERSHOT. (*Barracks.*)	35¼	Pop. 30,974. Aldershot, now a large town, with great surrounding military camps, in latter years placed on a permanent basis, was until 1853 a wild and lonely heath spreading over wide elevated sandy uplands. Area and constitution

Miles from Farnham		Miles from London	
			of camp are continually changing, as growth of military needs dictates.
			Hotels: South Western; Victoria; Queen's Royal; Imperial. Motor repairs: Lawes, Burchett Road (garage); Phillips Brothers, Burchett Road (garage).
	Hungry Hill,		Sharp undulations to summit of Hungry Hill, with descent to Farnham.
	Enter Surrey.		
1¼	Hale.	37	
	FARNHAM. (*Town Hall.*)	38¼	(Described, p. 197.)

CXX. BASINGSTOKE TO WINCHESTER (BY NUTLEY AND THE CANDOVERS)

Miles from W'chester		Miles from Basingstoke	
18¼	BASING-STOKE. *Hampshire.* (*Market Place.*) Fork of roads, keep right.		Entering Basingstoke from direction of London turn to left by the old almshouses and keep right at next fork. This is a very charming variation of usual road to Winchester, and is greatly varied in scenic interest. It has also the recommendation of not being hackneyed. Chalk-downs are succeeded by wooded valleys, and these by rural villages and village greens. It is an unspoiled corner of Old England.
16¼	Cliddesden.	2	Cliddesden church is modern.
	Farleigh Hill,		Long steep rise of Farleigh Hill. Easier descent to Nutley.
	Farleigh Wallop, ½ m.		
	Ellisfield, 1½ m.		

Miles from W'chester		Miles from Basingstoke	
12¾	Nutley.	5½	
12¼	Axford.	6	
11	Preston Candover.	7¼	The three Candovers are practically one long street. Church rebuilt. Chancel of old church is used for mortuary chapel.
9¼	Chilton Candover.	9	Here is a mile-long avenue of ancient yews.
8¾	Brown Candover.	9½	
8¼	Totford. Fork of roads, keep right. *Northington*, ☜ ½ m.	10	Church contains monument of Robert Henley, Lord Chancellor, first (and last) Earl of Northington, who died at the Grange, 1786.
	Swarraton, ☜ 1 m.		Swarraton, named traditionally from the yews, the "swart-wood," which still cast their solemn shade over the vale.
4¾	Lunways inn. WINCHEST'R. (*Butter Cross.*)	13½ 18¼	(Thence to Winchester, as pp. 202-205.)

CXXI. SALISBURY TO CHRISTCHURCH

Miles from C'church		Miles from Salisbury	
26¾	SALISBURY. (*Poultry Cross.*) Cross the Avon. Fork of roads, keep left.		Leave Salisbury by Catherine Street, St. Ann's Gate, and Exeter Street. Crossing river Avon, keep left at fork. Road rises, then level, descending, short and steep, to Britford.
25	Britford.	1¾	Church is cruciform, of the frequent Wilts type, without aisles; chiefly Decorated, but with remains of Saxon work. Bouverie mausoleum. Fine altar-tomb of

person unknown, in chancel, with figures of saints. Mausoleum, Earls of Radnor, of neighbouring Longford Castle.

Road rises and descends from Britford to Bodenham. On left is Longford Castle, at confluence of Ebele river and Avon. Castle has singular history, having been originally built by Sir Thomas Gorges, *c.* 1591, in form of triangle, at suggestion of his wife. Built on piles in marshy situation, he was almost ruined by pile-driving alone. Appointed Governor of Hurst Castle, 1588, a Spanish galleon was wrecked there. His wife begged hull of vessel from Queen, who granted it. In hull were silver ingots, worth many thousands of pounds. With this treasure, family fortunes were retrieved and castle completed. Greatly altered since. Fine collection of pictures, but not shown. In 1645 it surrendered easily to Cromwell.

Miles from C'church		Miles from Salisbury	
	Cross the Ebele.		On opposite side of Avon is Trafalgar House, fine red-brick mansion of Earl Nelson, built 1733, bought by nation and given
24	Bodenham.	2¾	to representatives of Admiral Lord
22½	Charlton. *Standlinch*, ¼ m.	4¼	Nelson, 1814. Relics of the great Admiral.
20¾	Downton Wick. *Downton*, ¾ m.	6	Downton (Pop. 2000), on left side of Avon, is quaint and pleasing little town of ancient historic interest. Formerly manor of Bishops of Winchester, who entertained lavishly here, in palace long since vanished. Church is fine large cruciform building, Norman to Perpendicular, with Early English transepts. Decorated chancel (in which is a low side window). Sedilia. Norman font. Splendid monuments of Duncombes, Earls of Feversham.
	Southampton, 17 m.		Old manor-house, now farmhouse, early seventeenth century. Level, very pleasant road on to
	Enter Hampshire.		Ringwood, and thence all the way to Christchurch.
18¼	Breamore.	8½	Pretty village, chiefly off road, to right.
	Charford, ¾ m.		The "Cerdicesford" of great

Miles from C'church		Miles from Salisbury	
			battle, A.D. 519, in which Anglo-Saxon invaders, under Cerdic and
16¾	Burgate.	10	Cynric, utterly defeated Romano-Britons.
15¾	FORDINGBRIDGE.	11	Pop. 3162. Quiet, pleasant old town on river Avon, here spanned
	Cross the Avon.		by bridge of seven arches. Frequented by anglers. The water-meadows here are very lovely. Church is large, Early English, Decorated and Perpendicular. Brass : William Bulkeley, 1568. Quaint clipped yews in churchyard.
			Hotels : Greyhound, Star.
	Southampton, 18¾ m.		
	Cranborne, 6½ m.		
	Harbridge, ½ m.		
12½	Ibsley.	14¼	Pretty river scene, with weir, bridge and swans. Modern church contains seventeenth century monument, Sir John and Lady Constable.
	Ellinghum, ½ m.		Church (restored 1884) is partly Early English. Hour-glass stand. Over altar is picture of Day of Judgment, the spoil of a Spanish church, captured 1702. Pew like a four-poster bedstead, belonging to Moyle's Court. In churchyard lies Lady Alicia Lisle.
	Moyle's Court, 1 m.		Situated in lovely wooded solitude on a New Forest by-road, where a stream crosses road in a water splash. House is perhaps early seventeenth century, and is heavily and picturesquely thatched. It is historic as home of Alicia Beckenshaw, who in 1630 married John Lisle, one of regicides concerned in execution of Charles I. Lisle fled at Restoration, and was murdered in Switzerland, 1664. Of his forfeited property, Moyle's Court was restored to his widow. Lady Lisle here

concealed fugitives from Sedgemoor fight, and was tried and beheaded at Winchester, September 2, 1685.

Miles from C'church		Miles from Salisbury	
11	Blatchford Green.	15¾	
9¾	RINGWOOD. (*Crown Hotel.*)	17	Pop. 4629. Pretty old-world town on river Avon, greatly frequented by anglers. Large cruciform Early English church, rebuilt 1854. Brass: John Prophete, Dean of Hereford, 1416. Almshouses, *c.* 1580. Hotels: White Hart; Crown.
	LEVEL CROSSING.		Road continues level and very pretty, winding very much to Sopley, and running parallel with Avon all the way to Christchurch.
7½	Lower Kingston.	19¼	
6¾	Bisterne.	20	Village at entrance to Bisterne Park. Modern church. Here, on river Avon, is Tyrrel's Ford, traditionally the place where Sir Walter Tyrrel crossed in his flight from Stoney Cross, August 3, 1100, after death of William II. Here he halted to have horse reshod at blacksmith's forge: traditionally on site of present forge.
5¼	Avon Tyrrel.	21½	
4	Sopley.	22¾	Pretty village on widening Avon. Church, perched on knoll, above river, large and cruciform, Early English and Perpendicular, and highly interesting. Leaving Sopley, take left turn over brook, thence, keeping right, to one mile from Sopley, where, at fork, turn left.
3	Fork of roads, turn left.	23¾	
2½	Burton.	24¼	Bear right.
1¾	Staple Cross.	25	Turn right.
1¼	Cross-roads.	25½	
½	Purewell.	26¼	
	Cross the Avon.		(Described, pp. 216-217.)
	C'CHURCH. (*Town Hall.*)	26¾	

CXXII. ANDOVER TO FROME

Miles from Frome		Miles from Andover	
43	ANDOVER. *Hampshire.* (*Market Place.*)		(Andover to Ludgershall, as p. 208.)
35¾	Ludgershall.	7¼	Leaving Ludgershall, keep left
35	Fork of roads, keep straight on.	8	past church and thence over railway bridge. In three-quarters mile proceed straight on at fork of roads. Road acutely undulating.
31¼	East Everley.	11¾	Approaching East Everley bear left and then right. Church rebuilt, 1813. Transitional-Norman font. Road descends and rises;
30	West Everley.	13	then, after an interval, descends steeply with bend to left into West Everley, whence there is long, undulating rise, followed by
26¾	Cross-roads, turn right.	16¼	steep fall to valley of Avon and cross-roads. Here turn right. (Left-hand road goes to Amesbury, nine miles.
26	Upavon.	17	Keep left through village, avoiding road to *extreme* left; then right at each of two following turnings.
25	Rushall.	18	Pretty village, in level tract.
24¼	Charlton.	18¾	Stephen Duck, afterwards vicar of Kew, Surrey, and rector of Byfleet, born here. Committed suicide by drowning at Reading, 1750.
20¾	Conock. Fork of roads, keep left.	22¼	Here, at fork of roads, keep left.
18¾	Urchfont.	24¼	Here bear left. Steep hillsides leading up to high plateau of Salisbury Plain run along some distance on left beside road all the way to Westbury. ; road itself undulating.
17¾	Eastcot.	25¼	Pop. 897. Sometimes called
17¼	Easterton.	25¾	Steeple (properly Staple =
16¾	Market Lavington.	26¼	"Market") Lavington.

Miles from Frome		Miles from Andover	
15¾	Littleton. Cross-roads, keep straight on.	27¼	Keep straight on at cross-roads. (Right to Devizes, five and a quarter miles; left to Salisbury, twenty and a quarter miles; see pp. 394-397.)
15	Little Cheverell. *Great Cheverell*, 1 m. ☞	28	Church rebuilt, 1850. Church Early English.
13¼	Erle Stoke.	29¾	So spelled, but so named from having been property of Earl of Sarum in time of William the Conqueror. It is otherwise styled Stoke Comitis.
	East Coulston, ¼ m. ☞		Church built 1880.
11¾	Tinhead.	31¼	Here the hills on left draw in very closely.
11¼	Edington.	31¾	Here was born William of Edington, Bishop of Winchester from 1346 to 1366. Church is very large cruciform building, built 1352 to 1361, and displays beginnings of Perpendicular style following decay of Decorated. Fine central tower. In south transept is tomb, with effigy of a cleric, John Bayntun. In chancel monument, with richly sculptured details and effigy in alabaster, to Sir Edward Lewys, 1630. Cheney monument is in chantry chapel, on south of nave. Fine rood screen. Large south porch, surmounted by double parvise chamber. Beside pathway approaching it is a dole-table resembling an altar-tomb.

Here Bishop Edington founded, 1347, a college for dean and twelve prebendaries. It was subsequently remodelled as a priory of Bonshommes, of which order there was but one other house in England (at Ashridge, Bucks). A few buttressed walls remain.

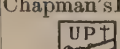
In troubles of 1449 Ayscough, Bishop of Salisbury, was torn by peasantry from altar of this church and stoned to death on hill-top. People were infuriated with his meanness and his frequent absence with the King (Henry VI.) as his confessor.

	DOWN		Road descends to Bratton.
10¼	Bratton.	32¾	Church is Early English and Perpendicular. Hills rise up grandly on left, Bratton Hill (754 feet) crested by so-called "Bratton Castle," prehistoric earthwork,

enclosing twenty-three acres. Tradition says battle of Ethandune, A.D. 878, in which Alfred the Great defeated Danes under Guthrum, was fought at Edington. On grassy slopes of this chalk hill is "Westbury White Horse," supposed to have been cut originally by Alfred's victorious Saxons, as monument of their victory. It is now more like a horse since its so-called "restoration" in 1778 and subsequent cleaning, 1873, but archæologically it is completely ruined, having formerly resembled the weird Saxon "White Horse" of White Horse Hill, Berks. It measures 107 feet high at shoulder and is 175 feet long. The eye is 25 feet round.

Miles from Frome		Miles from Andover	
			Road rises up a short steep pitch from Bratton. Road to Frome passes direct without doing more than entering outskirts of Westbury, which lies to right, downhill.
8	WESTBURY.	35	Pop. 3300. Small town, formerly prosperous in the West of England clothing trade. Church is large cruciform building, converted from Norman to Perpendicular, with central tower. Here is a chained copy of "Paraphrase of the New Testament" by Erasmus. Monument to Sir James Ley, Lord Chief Justice, Lord Treasurer and President of Council, 1629; created Earl of Marlborough. Chapels (north and south of chancel) of Mauduit and Willoughby de Broke families. Since 1810, the chief landed family in Westbury has been that of Lopes, descending from Portuguese Jew, Sir Massey Manassah Lopes, one of whose descendants was created Baron Ludlow, 1897.

Hotel: Lopes Arms. Motor repairs: Cycle Co. (garage).

6¾	Westbury Leigh.	36¼	Road in leaving Westbury sharply rises and falls. At foot of descent, turn sharply left, and in three-quarters mile keep right for Westbury Leigh, which is a continuation of Westbury town.
6	Fork of roads, keep right.	37	Leaving Westbury Leigh, turn left under railway and up a nasty bit of very steep road between stone walls. Then level.
4	Chapman's Lade.	39	Wayside hamlet. Road rises steadily, then level for half mile, and undulating.
			

Miles from Frome		Miles from Andover	
	Enter Somerset.		
1½	**Styles Hill,**	41½	Steep descent.
½	Frome Railway Station. Junction of Warminster road.	42½	Here road rises into the town.
	FROME. (*Lamb Hotel.*)	43	(Described, p. 277.)

CXXIII. LUDGERSHALL TO DEVIZES

Miles from Devizes		Miles from Ludgershall	
20¼	LUDGERSHALL. *Wiltshire.*		Leaving Ludgershall, past church, bear left, and crossing railway bridge keep straight on at fork of roads in three-quarters mile. Sharply undulating, and surface apt to be cut up by military traction-engines, etc.
15¾	East Everley.	4½	Entering village, turn left, then bear to right. Church rebuilt 1813.
			Road descends short and steep hill, then ascends, and in half mile again descends, abruptly turning left into West Everley; whence it
14½	West Everley.	5¾	rises again steeply, and sharply undulating for two miles, again descends, turning right and entering Upavon, anciently a market-town. "Orator Hunt" of Chartist
10½	Upavon.	9¾	notoriety was born here at Weddington Farm, 1773. Church is Norman Transitional, Norman and Early English.
	Cross the Avon.		Leaving Upavon, keep right, and again right in quarter-mile.
9½	Rushall.	10¾	Pretty village situated below the ramparted downs which form the elevated plateau of Salisbury Plain. Church is partly Norman. A thickly-clustered bevy of villages

Miles from Devizes		Miles from Ludgershall	
			may be noticed here in these fertile Avon meadows in marked contrast with sparsely-settled barren land of the Plain above.
8¾	Charlton.	11½	Church contains mural brass,
5¼	Conock.	15	William Chancery, 1424.
4¾	Wedhampton.	15½	
	Urchfont, 1 m.		Church is beautiful and interesting. Decorated, with Early English and Perpendicular portions.
	Stert.		Chancel is vaulted, also south porch, with unique stone roof. Monument to Robert Tothill, died 1753, clerk of Privy Seal.
			Leaving Wedhampton, keep right, along broad road, and in three-quarters mile right at cross-road. In two miles, passing under railway, bear left and then right.
	Monument Hill,		Road then rises up Monument Hill, on which is the "monument," an ornamental pillar beside road, crowned with demi-lion crest, and bearing inscription to effect that this road was made 1778 by exertions and public spirit of James Long, of Wedhampton. Road descends towards Devizes.
	Etchilhampton, 1 m.		Locally "Ashelton". Fine little Decorated church. Highly enriched tomb with effigies of knight and lady of Malwyn family, *c.* 1400.
1¼	*Nursted*, DEVIZES. (*Market Place.*)	19 20¼	Small hamlet. (Described, p. 273.)

CXXIV. SALISBURY TO SOUTHAMPTON

Miles from S'hampton		Miles from Salisbury	
22¼	SALISBURY. *Wiltshire.* (*Poultry Cross.*)		Leaving Salisbury by Catherine Street, turn left at St. Ann's Gate, and then straight forward. In

Miles from S'hampton		Miles from Salisbury	
	UP†		three-quarters mile road begins long two-mile rise.
	Clarendon Park, 1 m.		Wooded region. Here are scanty ruins of Royal Palace of Clarendon, residence of kings from Henry I. to Edward III. Here the "Constitutions of Clarendon" were enacted in Council, 1164, by which it was sought to determine respective rights of the Sovereign and the Church.
19	Alderbury.	3¼	Little wayside "Green Dragon" inn contains Early Tudor (fifteenth century) carved stone fireplace, elaborately crocketed, and bearing heraldic roses and shields of arms. It came from vanished Priory of Ivychurch, in Clarendon Forest. This inn is the original of the "Blue Dragon," kept by Mrs. Lupin, in *Martin Chuzzlewit*. By wayside, nearer Salisbury, is "St. Mary's Grange," built by Pugin, and locally said to be original of Pecksniff's residence. Alderbury House, away to right of road, is plain stone structure built *c.* 1790 from stones of ancient campanile of Salisbury Cathedral, demolished by the vandal architect Wyatt.
	DOWN		Descent to Waddon. On hill-top, left, is curious brick outlook
18	Waddon.	4¼	tower, called locally the "Pepper Pot". Steep climb to Brickworth.
	UP†		
15½	Brickworth. Fork of roads, keep right.	6¾	At fork of roads keep right. (Left-hand road goes to Romsey, by Whiteparish—a pretty, sharply undulating road.)
12½	Fork of roads, keep left.	9¾	Keep left. (Right-hand road goes to Cadnam.)
12¼	Landford.	10	On right are woodlands of "the Earldoms" and No Man's Land, outlying districts of New Forest. Road falls and rises sharply to hamlet of Plaitford.
11	Plaitford.	11¼	
	Enter Hampshire.		
10¼	West Wellow.	12	
7¼	Ower. Fork of roads, keep left.	15	Keep left at Ower; fork of roads.

Miles from S'hampton		Miles from Salisbury	
4	Totton. ("*Red Lion*" *inn.*)	18¼	(Described, pp. 130-131.)
	SOUTH-AMPTON.	22¼	

CXXV. SALISBURY TO CHIPPENHAM

Miles from Chipp'ham		Miles from Salisbury	
35¼	SALISBURY. *Wiltshire.* (*Poultry Cross.*)		Leave city by Silver Street and Bridge Street to Fisherton and on to Wilton railway station.
32	to Wilton Railway Station.	3¼	Here are three roads, branching out. Take the middle road.
	Fork of 3 roads, take middleroad.		Road undulates. River Wiley runs along, on right, to Staple-
31½	Chilhampton.	3¾	ford.
30¾	South Newton.	4½	
29¾	Great Wishford.	5½	Pretty village. In church is monument of Thomas Bonham, 1473, with effigy in pilgrim's dress. Local marvellous legend ran to effect that seven children were born to him at one birth, after his seven years' pilgrimage to Holy Land, and that they were all taken in a sieve to church to be baptised. Elaborate monument to Sir Richard Grobham, 1629.
			Long rise and fall to Stapleford,
28½	Stapleford. Fork of 3 roads, keep straight on.	6¾	where, at fork of three roads, keep straight on. Fine cruciform church, chiefly Norman, with good sediles and a piscina.
	Cross the Winterbourne.		Turning left over Winterbourne and then right, enter Berwick St. James, where church—cruciform and chiefly Norman—has fine fea-
27	Berwick St. James.	8¼	ture of ancient stone pulpit, entered through chancel wall.

Miles from Chipp'ham		Miles from Salisbury	
25½	Winterbourne Stoke. Cross-roads.	9¾	Road descends to hollow in which lies Winterbourne Stoke, inclining right to cross-roads. Right and left runs the Exeter road *viâ* Amesbury (five and three-quarter miles right) and Wylye (four and three-quarter miles).
	Stonehenge, 3 m.		
			Church is cruciform, Norman and Early English building, without aisles. Here is hour-glass stand, on pulpit, dated 1621.
			Having inclined right down to village, avoid road on extreme left, and take the one next inclining left, uphill.
	Fork of roads, keep right.		Road rises to conjoined villages of Rolleston, Maddington and Shrewton, and sharply undulates. Descending into villages, keep right at fork.
23½	Rolleston. Maddington. Shrewton.	11¾	
			Here, on left, is old circular local lock-up, called "Shrewton Round House".
	Cross the Winterbourne.		Bear left, over little bridge spanning Winterbourne, which (as its name would imply) is generally dry in summer. Look for cottages in Maddington with tablet describing terrible flood. Leave village by taking road to right, uphill. When close to summit keep left.
	Cross-roads. *Amesbury*, 4½ m. *Heytesbury*, 9 m. *Orcheston St. George*, ½ m. *Orcheston St. Mary*, ¾ m.		
20	Tilshead.	15¼	Road now crosses middle of Salisbury Plain, still a wild dis-

Miles from Chipp'ham		Miles from Salisbury	
			trict, exposed to extreme heats of summer and rigours of winter. The way to Tilshead is one of trying hills; road surface apt to be composed of splintered flints of the district. But the local roads have generally improved in this respect of late years.
			Bear left into Tilshead, which has a good Transitional-Norman church of considerable size.
	Imber, 4½ m.		Turn right, in leaving Tilshead, crossing Lavington Down, on which are cross-roads of Gore
17¼	Gore Cross.	18	Cross.
			Here four highwaymen attacked Mr. Dean, of Imber, on evening of 21st October, 1839, and dragging him off his horse robbed him of £23 10s., notes and coin. Men were pursued; one running off at a great pace fell dead half-way between Tilshead and Imber of heart disease. Jury returned verdict of *felo de se*. Two stone pillars, with long inscriptions, one at place of robbery and other where the man fell dead, keep alive the memory of this incident.
			Road descends to West Lavington.
16	West Lavington	19¼	West, or Bishop's, Lavington. In church is tablet to Captain Henry Penruddocke, murdered in his sleep December, 1644, "by a soldier of the contrary party". Here are altar-tombs to Danvers family, etc.
15	Littleton. Cross-roads.	20¼	(Andover twenty-seven and quarter miles right; Westbury seven and three-quarter miles left.) From cross-roads, road descends short hill, steep and rough.
13¾	Dues Water.	21½	Here, crossing a stream, keep

Miles from Chipp'ham		Miles from Salisbury	
	Cross a stream.		right. A long gradual rise follows.
	UP		
12	Potterne.	23¼	Very pretty village, in little valley. Here is a group of fine old timbered and gabled houses in exquisite preservation. Church has a very noble central tower, of great richness and picturesqueness of detail and outline. It stands high on right of road, as it rises and sweeps round to right, towards Devizes. Church was built *c.* 1250 in Early English style, except tower, which is Early Perpendicular. Body of church, which has nave (no aisles), chancel, and north and south transepts, is singularly bare and disappointing after sight of exquisite tower. Ancient Saxon font, discovered buried beneath a later one during restoration of 1871. It is very interesting from inscription on it: Psalm xlii. 1: "*Sicut cervus desiderat ad fontes aquarum, ita desiderat anima mea ad te, Deus*". North-west, in churchyard, is a dole-table, like low altar-tomb.
	UP		Long rise to Devizes. (Described, p. 273.)
9¾	DEVIZES. (*Market Place.*)	25½	Leaving town straight on through Market Place, descend steep hill, keeping right at fork of roads in three-quarters mile.
9¼	**Dunkirk Hill,**	26	
	DOWN		
	Cross the		
	Kennet and Avon Canal.		
9	Dunkirk.	26¼	
	Fork of roads, keep right.		
7¾	Rowde.	27½	Church rebuilt almost entirely, 1833. Turn right, opposite church, then, bearing left, proceed straight on.
	Cross a stream.		
6	*Bromham*, ½ m.	29¼	Church is Perpendicular, converted from Norman. Rebuilt Early English chancel. Curious flat-groined south aisle. Chancel-aisle is the Bayntun Chapel, *c.* 1500, containing tombs of Bayntuns of Bromham, of whose great

Miles from Chipp'ham		Miles from Salisbury	
			mansion only a fragment now remains. Here is brass: John Bayntun, 1516; tomb, with brass: Sir Edward Bayntun and two wives, 1578. Tomb and effigy, Sir Roger Touchet, etc.
			In churchyard is tomb of Thomas Moore, the Irish poet, who lived at Sloperton Cottage, near Bromham, many years, and died 1852.
5	Cross-roads.	30¼	Keep straight on. Near here Roman road, Bath to Marlborough, now a mere track, crossed. Wans
	Calne, 3¼ m.		House, beyond cross-roads, on right, stands near supposed site of
4½	Sandy Lane.	30¾	Roman station of *Verlucio*.
			Spye Park is on left.
	Fork of roads, keep right.		At fork of roads, keep right, past "George" inn.
			Bowood Park (Marquis of Lansdowne) is on right.
3¼	Old Derry Hill, DOWN	32	Very steep descent.
2½	Derry Hill. "Swan" inn.	32¾	
	CHIPPENH'M.	35¼	(Described, p. 243.)

CXXVI. SALISBURY TO MARLBOROUGH

Miles from Marlboro'		Miles from Salisbury	
30¾	SALISBURY. *Wiltshire.* (*Poultry Cross.*)		Leave city by Castle Street. At fork of roads in three-quarters mile, keep left. (Right-hand road goes to Amesbury, in eight miles
30	Fork of roads, keep left.	¾	from Salisbury, two miles less than present route, but arduously undulating, over open, monotonous downs.)
28¾	Stratford-under-the-Castle.	2	Church is would-be Perpendicular, date 1711. Vicarage has

Miles from Marlboro'		Miles from Salisbury	
	Cross the Avon.		picturesque Porch inscribed: "*Parva sed apta domino*, 1675". Here is tablet to Josiah Nisbet, first husband of Nelson's wife. Hour-glass and stand, *c.* 1550.

The great hill of Old Sarum looms ahead, with little village of Stratford-under-the-Castle crossing beneath, taking its name from castellated Old Sarum and from the "street ford," where the *strata* or Roman road crossed river Avon on its way from Silchester to Dorchester. The isolated hill of Old Sarum, the Roman *Sorbiodunum*, the Saxon *Searobyrig*, was from earliest times a hill fortress. British and Romans alike made it a place of strength, and Saxons followed them. It became capital of new bishopric of Sarum, 1072. City, cathedral and fortress were all comprised within the great earthworks and encompassing walls which then girdled the hill crest. It is, without exception, the most remarkable hill-fortress in England, and its old strength may yet be very well gauged by the explorer who seeks to scale the steep scarps of hillside, and thus ascends the giant earthen ceintures and descends into the mighty fosse. The enclosure thus made is a roughly egg-shaped area of twenty-seven and a quarter acres. Earthworks, now grass-grown, are 106 feet high. In centre of the outer double-ringed defence is another fosse and bank, 100 feet high, on summit of which stood castle, with flint and rubble wall, twelve feet thick. Interior of this is now a wilderness of brambles and undergrowth, not easily to be penetrated. This, then, was site of city, cathedral and fortress of Sarum, deserted by 1331, when cathedral was demolished for sake of stone wherewith to complete spire of Salisbury cathedral. Leland says, *c.* 1520: "There is not one house, neither within or without Old Saresbyri inhabited. Much notable ruinus building of the castell yet ther remaynith. The diche that envirined the old town was a very deepe and strong thynge."

The place, coming upon it at night as Pepys did, is awe-inspiring. "So," he says, "over the Plain, by the sight of the steeple to Salisbury by night, but before I came to the town I saw a great fortification, and there alighted, and to it and in it; and find it prodigious, so as to fright me to be in it all alone at that time of night."

In lapse of time, with no electoral reforms altering Parliamentary representation, Old Sarum became the most scandalous example of a rotten borough. Although it had not a single inhabitant, it returned two members to Parliament until Reform

Act of 1832. That is the reference of the vituperative Cobbett, when he calls it "The Accursed Hill".

Miles from Marlboro'		Miles from Salisbury	
26¾	Lower Woodford.	4	Leaving Stratford, turn left, crossing river Avon, which flows sweetly to right of road on to
26¼	Middle Woodford.	4½	Amesbury. Road is nearly level for some distance and very pleasant, with rise and descent to Upper Woodford. On right, after passing Middle Woodford, is Heale
25¼	Upper Woodford.	5½	House. Here Charles II. lay in hiding after Battle of Worcester, 1651.
	Chalkpit Lynch.		Steep rise and fall of Chalkpit Lynch.
	Great Durnford,		Across Avon is Great Durnford. Fine church partly Norman. Chained copy of Bishop Jewell's "Apology" (*i.e.*, defence of Church of England, then newly established, and in need, perhaps, of a champion), 1571. Singular brass: Edward Young, wife, and fourteen children, 1670.
23¾	Lake.	7	Lake House, perhaps the most characteristically Wiltshire mansion in the shire, stands immediately fronting upon road. It is of Elizabethan date, and is tall building of five gables and three projecting bays, built in chequers of stone and flint, exactly like a chessboard. Restored with great care, 1898.
23¼	Wilsford.	7½	Rise to Little Amesbury.
21¾	Little Amesbury.	9	Here is a house locally pointed out as "Pecksniff's". (But see Alderbury, p. 393.) Amesbury church is said to be the church meant by Dickens in which Tom Pinch played the organ. Similarly the old toll-house here is pointed out as that mentioned in *Martin Chuzzlewit*.
	Cross-roads, turn right.		

Miles from Marlboro'		Miles from Salisbury	
	Cross the Avon.		Here turn right at cross-roads (left to Stonehenge, one and half mile) and enter Amesbury across Avon bridge, and past church on left.
20¾	Amesbury.	10	(Described, pp. 470-471.)
	Cross the Avon.		Turn left in Amesbury and cross Avon again. Road descends and then rises to Durrington Walls; prehistoric earthworks among many tumuli, etc., neighbouring Stonehenge. Villages on Avon, which runs on right, are all very charming.
	Durrington, ½ m. ☞		Church Norman and later styles.
	Milston, 1 m. ☞		Addison was born here, 1672, son of rector; in rectory, rebuilt some years since.
	Figheldean, ½ m. ☞		Church contains cross-legged effigies of Hussey family and monuments of Poores.
15¾	Nether Avon.	15	Road descends to Nether Avon, which was early curacy of Sydney Smith. Here cross Avon, and follow left bank of river, keeping it on your left. (*Or if desired to travel quickly, avoiding villages as far as Upavon, do* not *in that case cross river at Nether Avon, but keep straight on.*)
	Cross the Avon.		
15¼	Fittleton.	15½	Pretty church, of small size. Note Norman font and brass to Jay family, with odd play upon the name.
14¾	Fifield and Combe.	16	
13¾	Enford.	17	*i.e.*, Avon-ford. Church rebuilt after disaster of 1817 when fine old building was struck by lightning and spire in falling demolished body of structure. Thatched cottages in this and other villages very delightful to the artistic eye.

Miles from Marlboro'		Miles from Salisbury	
13	Chisenbury de la Foley.	17¾	In spite of its long name, usually shortened a little to "Chisenbury," this is a very small hamlet. "Chisenbury Priory" is a residence on site of ancient monastic house. Believers in curses supposed to lie in wait for sacrilegious possessors of ancient church property and their descendants will note that here resided Henry Grove, one of those executed for taking part in Penruddock's rebellion of 1655. Half-mile short of Upavon, keep straight on, past road from Ludgershall, on right.
11¼	Upavon. Cross the Avon. Cross the Avon.	19½	Small village, formerly market-town. Bear sharply to left, entering Upavon, crossing river; and then right, avoiding left-hand road (which goes to Devizes, ten and half miles, and Westbury, eighteen miles), crossing river again at end of village, and at one and quarter
9¼	Manningford Bohun.	21½	mile turning right, and crossing Avon again at Woodbridge inn.
9	Manningford Bruce. *Manningford Abbots.* Fork of roads, keep left. Cross the Avon.	21¾	Really Manningford "Braose". Very ancient church, probably Saxon; has chancel ending in apse. Approaching Pewsey, turn left at fork of roads, and again left after passing church.
7	PEWSEY. (*Market Place.*) *Wilcot*, ¾ m.	23¾	Pop. 1722. Town of no great features, standing in so-called Vale of Pewsey. Church is large building, chiefly of Early English character. Altar-rails carved by rector from oak of *San Josef*, captured by Nelson off Cape St. Vincent. Leave Pewsey by North Street. Hotels: Greyhound; Phœnix.

Miles from Marlboro'		Miles from Salisbury	
4¾	Oare. Oare Hill, UP†	26	Road climbs very steep Oare Hill out of Vale of Pewsey. This is followed by another long rise.
	☜ *Huish*, ¾ m.		On Huish Hill are remains of village of ancient Britons.
	DOWN		Fine long run down into Marlborough, turning right into town.
	MARLBOROUGH. (*Town Hall.*)	30¾	(Described, p. 240.)

CXXVII. SALISBURY TO WIMBORNE

Miles from W'mborne		Miles from Salisbury	
21¾	SALISBURY. *Wiltshire.* (*Poultry Cross.*)		Proceed from city as p. 366 to Coombe Bisset, and passing over little river bridge keep past
18¾	Coombe Bisset. UP†	3	church, uphill, along road to Blandford for two and quarter miles, where at fork of roads,
16½	Fork of roads, keep left DOWN	5¼	keep left. (Right-hand road goes to Blandford, seventeen and quarter miles.) Then straight on to Cranborne. Surface loose and
13½	Tidpit. UP†	8¼	flint-strewn.
	Martin, ¾ m. ☜ *Enter Dorset.*		Road continues over Martin Down, wild and lonely, with steep
11	Bowridge.	10¾	rises and bad surface.
10	CRANBORNE.	11¾	A tattered, out-of-repair old market-town, the "Chasetown" of *Tess of the D'Urbervilles.* Situated in district of Cranborne Chase, once densely wooded—a deer-forest of the Crown and later of the Pitt-Rivers family.

Church is very large building—Norman, Early English and Perpendicular. Imposing monument to Hooper family, *c.* 1610. Oak pulpit with initials "T. F.," *i.e.*, Thomas Parker, Abbot of Tewkesbury; died 1421.

Here is a lovely manor-house of the Cecils, Marquises of Salisbury, whose minor title, Viscount Cranborne, derives from this town. It was built in the reign of Henry VII., with additions in 1606, and contains a "Great Hall" and dungeon, in

which trespasses in Cranborne Chase, and other offences against forest laws, were tried and prisoners confined. State-room, called "King James's". James I. was here, hunting, 1609 and 1621; and Charles I., campaigning, 1644. A very beautiful feature of the house is the dainty pillared Renascence loggia.

Miles from W'mborne		Miles from Salisbury	
			Leaving Cranborne, road ascends long steep hill.
	Edmondsham, 1 m.		Transitional-Norman church (restored 1862). Manor-house of Hussey family, 1589.
8½	*Wimborne St. Giles*, 1 m.	13¼	Charming village, at gates of Park (Earl of Shaftesbury). Church, rebuilt 1732, is a quaint but stately example of neo-classic, mixed with Gothic. Additions made 1887. Here are monuments of the Ashley-Coopers, Earls of Shaftesbury; also memorial window by Burne-Jones to seventh earl. Cross-legged effigy of Sir John de Plecy, 1313. The mansion is Elizabethan and later dates.
7½	*Knowlton*,	14¼	
5¾	Horton inn. Cross-roads, keep straight on.	16	At cross-roads (Ringwood, nine miles left; Shaftesbury, fourteen miles, right) stands Horton inn, a comfortable halt in old coaching days. It is the "Lornton Inn" of Hardy's *Barbara of the House of Grebe*.
	Horton, 1 m.		
3¾	*Witchampton*, ¾ m.	18	Small pretty village on way to Crichel Park (Lord Alington), in which, adjoining mansion, is church of More Crichel; rebuilt 1850 in Italianate manner. Monument of William Cyfrewast, 1581, and Dorothy Cyfrewast, 1599.
	More Crichel, 1¾ m.		
2⅓	Stanbridge.	19¼	
¾	Clapgate. Cross the	21	"Gate" inn. Cross river Allen.
	Allen.		
	WIMBORNE.	21¾	(Described, pp. 330-331.)

CXXVIII. COOMBE BISSET TO SHAFTESBURY

Miles from Shaftesb'y		Miles from Coombe Bisset	
17½	COOMBE BISSET. *Wiltshire.*		Turn right out of Coombe Bisset into secluded valley of the Ebele, better known as the Vale of Chalk. Very interesting and beautiful.
16½	Stratford Tony.	1	Stratford marks line of old Roman road, *Via Iceniana*, which, coming from Old Sarum, crossed Ebele brook here. "Toni," from ancient family, whose ancestor, Ralph Toni, landed with Conqueror, and fought at Hastings. Church is small and poor.
16	Bishopstone.	1½	Bishopstone was formerly manor of Bishops of Winchester. Fine Late Decorated cruciform church; chancel and south transept vaulted. Flamboyant windows are fine and interesting. Singular external arcaded structure at end of south transept, of unknown purpose. Fine sedilia. Church restored *c.* 1835 by well-meaning but not fully-instructed rector, Rev. G. A. Montgomery. See his tomb, by A. W. Pugin, in south transept. Brass: John de Wykeham, rector, to whom living was given 1379 by his kinsman, William of Wykeham.
14¼	Stoke Farthing.	3¼	
12½	Broad Chalk.	5	Fine large cruciform church, without aisles, in leafy village. The Ebele wanders by. Church is Early English and Perpendicular. Fine sedilia. Curious pictorial window to Rowland Williams, theologian.
11½	Fifield Bavant.	6	Fifield, *i.e.*, containing five hides of land. Church is one of numerous so-called "smallest churches in England".

Miles from Shaftesb'y		Miles from Coombe Bisset	
9½	Ebbesborne Wake.	8	*i.e.*, "Ebele's Bourne". Here the Ebele runs in gradually narrowing valley. On tower of church note arms of ancient Wake family. The steep downs enclosing Vale on north here grow steeper. White Sheet Hill almost overhangs Alvediston.
8½	Alvediston.	9	Church is cruciform. In south transept is tomb with effigy of one of Gawen family. Their ancient manor-house of Norrington is half-mile distant.
6½	Berwick St. John.	11	Tiny village in hollow overhung by great hill of Winklebury, crested with prehistoric fortifications, enclosing twelve and half acres. Church is cruciform, Perpendicular. In south transept is effigy in chain-mail: John de Hussey. In north transept is another: Sir Robert Lucy. Both Knights Templars *c.* 1290.
	UPT		
4	Whitesand Cross.	13½	Long, very steep rise to Whitesand Cross, where main road to Shaftesbury is joined.
	SHAFTESBURY.	17½	(Described, p. 448.)

CXXIX. LONDON TO WEYMOUTH DIRECT BY SALISBURY AND DORCHESTER

Miles from London		Miles from W'mouth	
127¾	LONDON. (*Hyde Park Corner.*)		
8	DORCHESTER. *Dorset.* (*St. Peter's Church.*) Turn left.	119¾	(London to Dorchester, as pp. 353-372.) At St. Peter's Church in middle of Dorchester, turn left, along South Street, and at further end, at fork of three roads, take middle

Miles from London		Miles from W'mouth	
	Fork of 3 roads, take middle road.		road, with gentle down gradient. This conducts past Maumbury, an
6¼	*Winterborne Monkton*, ☞	121½	ancient Roman earthen amphitheatre on left. The grassy banks enclose a large area. Here criminals were executed until 1767. It is "the Ring, on the Budmouth road" of Thomas Hardy's *Mayor of Casterbridge*. Passing through an avenue of elms, etc., road rises
	Herringstone, ☜ ½ m.		to Ridgeway Hill. Left is Herringstone, formerly seat of Herring family, built *c.* 1615. Interior of mansion is rich in fine seventeenth century plaster-work.
	Winterborne Came, ☜ 1½ m.		Winterborne Came is secluded place. Church was that of Rev. William Barnes, the Dorset poet, died 1886.
			Winterborne Monkton lies down on right; rustic church amid farmyards. Away on hill-top, cresting downs, is grim prehistoric earthwork of Maiden Castle, the *Dunium*
	Ridgway Hill,		of Ptolemy. This was camp of *Durotriges* and succeeding peoples. Area enclosed within triple concentric grassy ramparts, of some sixty feet high, is 1000 by 500 yards.
			Long trying rise of Ridgeway Hill is followed by very steep descent of over three-quarters mile with nasty bend to right, midway.
4	Upwey.	123¾	*Not* Upway. Village lying chiefly right on upper course of little river Wey. Upwey Street is on main road; older part of village lies on river, to right, where "Wishing Well" is situated. Here drinking of the water you wish and hope with more or less faith (according to tempera-

Miles from London		Miles from W'mouth	
			ment) for fulfilment of Heart's Desire.
3	Broadwey.	124¾	Road continues to descend, but more gently; and so into Weymouth, past outlying houses of Radipole.
2	Radipole.	125¾	Now residential suburb of Weymouth. Old village lies away right; a pretty scene, with church and manor-house beside "the Backwater," so-called, *i.e.*, lake-like estuary of the Wey. Passing St. John's Church, enter Weymouth along sea-front.
	WEYMOUTH. (*George III. statue.*)	127¾	(Described, pp. 334-335.)

CXXX. DORCHESTER TO CREWKERNE

Miles from Crewkerne		Miles from Dorchester	
21	DORCHEST'R. *Dorset.* (*St. Peter's Church.*) Cross the Frome.		Leaving Dorchester in westerly direction turn right at end of town, on a gentle declivity, at foot of which is a fork of roads. Here keep left. In one and half mile is another fork. Here also keep left.
20½	Fork of roads, keep left.	½	(Right-hand road goes to Cerne Abbas, six miles.)
19½	Fork of roads, keep left.	1½	
17½	Stratton. *Bradford Peverell,*	3½	Stratton and succeeding villages along Frome valley are very pretty and characteristically Dorset.
16½	Grimston.	4½	Church is interesting, and tower has quaint wooden staircase.
15½	Frampton.	5½	*i.e.*, "Frome-town". Tree-shaded road and surrounding woods, very lovely. Very fine old stone

Miles from Crewkerne		Miles from Dorchester	
			pulpit in church sculptured with Virgin and Child, and monastic figures. Monuments of Brownes of Frampton Court.
	Frome ☜ *Vauchurch.*		Norman and Early English church.
13	Maiden Newton.	8	The "Chalk Newton" of *Tess of the D'Urbervilles.* Chalk downs here close in and rise to considerable heights on either side. Church is Norman, Decorated and Perpendicular.
			Bear left in village, road rising gradually at first, then steeply, to
12¼	White Sheet Hill,	8¾	White Sheet Hill, where it reaches a wild, exceedingly lonely plateau, going on in solitary fashion straight ahead between tall hedges for miles.
6½	Toller Down Gate. Cross-roads.	14½	Formerly site of toll-gate. Keep straight on. (Evershot, three and half miles right, Beaminster, three and half miles left.)
6	Fork of roads, keep right.	15	At fork of roads keep right. (Left-hand road goes to Broadwindsor, five miles.)
4	Winyard's Gap.	17	Hence road descends to South Perrott.
3½	*Cheddington,* ☜ ½ m.	17½	
2¾	South Perrott. Cross the	18¼	Here road crosses little river Parret and enters Somerset.
	Parret. *Enter Somerset.*		
1¼	Misterton. Turn right.	19¾	
1	Crewkerne Railway Station.	20	Ascending steep pitch from village, turn right, and, crossing railway at Crewkerne station, descend easily to Crewkerne town.
	CREWKERNE. (*Market Place.*)	21	(Described, p. 453.)

CXXXI. LYME REGIS TO EXETER

Miles from Exeter		Miles from Lyme Regis	
28	LYME REGIS. *Dorset.* (*Three Cups Hotel.*) Fork of roads, keep left. *Enter Devonshire.* *Combpyne*, ¾ m. ☞		Leaving town westward, road rises. Keep left at fork of roads. (Right-hand road leads to Axminster, five miles.) Extremely steep climb of three-quarters mile to elevated plateau.
22¾	*Musbury*, 1¼ m. ☞ *Ashe House*, 2 m. ☞	5¼	Church of Musbury contains monuments of Drake family of Ashe, kinsmen of the great Sir Francis Drake. Ashe, three-quarters mile farther, on way to Axminster, is a farmhouse—remains of Drake mansion—in which great John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, is said to have been born (1650).
	Axmouth, 1 m.		Church is Norman, Decorated and very Late Perpendicular. In chancel is effigy of priest, *c.* 1340.
	Seaton, 2¼ m.		Seaton may be reached this way, along level road running by left bank of river Axe and turning right over toll-bridge across river. (Seaton described, p. 413.)
	Cross the Axe. Cross the Coly. LEVEL CROSSING.		Very long and steep drop down to Colyford, crossing in succession rivers Axe and Coly, and over railway level crossing. Long steep rise to elevated plateau, which continues in lonely fashion for miles.
22	Colyford.	6	

Miles from Exeter		Miles from Lyme Regis	
18¾	Junction of road from Colyton.	9¼	At quarter-mile beyond junction of Colyton road, note, on left hand, in lonely situation, a monumental granite seat of elaborate design, standing on grassy roadside. It bears inscription to, and medallion portrait of, Thomas Gilbart-Smith, who fell dead from his bicycle on this spot, 3rd August, 1904.
15½	Fork of roads, keep right.	12½	At fork of roads, keep right, along main road. (Left-hand road goes to Sidmouth *viâ* Salcombe Regis.)
15¼	**Trow Hill,**	12¾	Very steep descent, with sharp turn to left.
	Cross the Sid.		
13¾	Sidford. Cross-roads.	14¼	Left to Sidmouth, one and three-quarters mile ; right Honiton, six and half miles.
			Road rises from cross-roads to Bowde, whence the way is easy to
12¾	Bowde.	15¼	Four Elms Hill, where descent is
12	**Four Elms Hill,**	16	steep and surface generally loose. At foot, cross river Otter.
	Cross the Otter.		Short but steep rise to Newton Poppleford—a very rustic village on hillside, taking name from the "popples," or pebbles in bed of river Otter, at ford long since replaced by bridge. Church tower is picturesquely rugged, but
11	Newton Poppleford.	17	building is not otherwise of interest.
9¾	**Aylesbeare Hill,**	18¼	Road, rising through village, grows level, and then climbs very steep and rough Aylesbeare Hill, thence descending easily to "Half-

Miles from Exeter		Miles from Lyme Regis	
			way House" inn. Past inn, road continues a gentle downward inclination for five miles.
6¾	White Cross.	21¼	
3½	Clyst St. Mary. Cross the Clyst.	24½	Situated on river Clyst. Scene of riot in reign of Edward VI., when congregation left church and demonstrated forcibly in favour of old religion, threatening life of Mr. Raleigh, father of Sir Walter.
2	Junction of road from Honiton.	26	Descent to junction of roads. (Thence to Exeter, straight ahead, through Heavitree, as p. 378.)
	EXETER.	28	

CXXXII. COLYFORD TO SEATON, BEER, SIDMOUTH, EXMOUTH AND EXETER

Miles from Exeter		Miles from Colyford	
35	COLYFORD. *Devonshire.* ("*White Hart*" *inn.*) *Colyton*, 1 m. ☞		Very picturesque old town, on river Coly. Distant views of church are very grand, by reason of its Early English tower, crowned with fine Perpendicular lantern. Church is cruciform: largely rebuilt 1750; but Perpendicular west front remains, also Perpendicular chancel, with Early English aisles. Pole chantry, with singular monuments of that family. Yonge chantry (now vestry). Altar-tomb, with canopy and effigy, to Margaret, young daughter of ninth Earl of Devon; died 1512 from being choked by a fish-bone. Monument is locally known as the "little choke-a-bone."
			Leaving Colyford, in west direction, road ascends steep winding hill. Take first turning to left, past post office.

Miles from Exeter		Miles from Colyford	
33	SEATON. (*The Square.*)	2	Pop. 1325. Rising seaside resort, situated on low shores of bay, with great mingled red sandstone and white limestone cliffs at sides. Seaton claims to be the *Moridunum* of Roman times, and the name is painted in huge letters on sea-wall; plain for all those to see who come by steamer.
			Church lies at back of town. It is Early English, greatly altered and added to in Decorated and Perpendicular periods. Curious hagioscope.
	Fork of roads, keep left.		Leaving Seaton by Sidmouth Street, keep left at fork of roads. Road rises, then falls and rises again, steep and winding. At crest of hill, road again descends, steeply, to Beer.
			Village of Beer lies chiefly left.
31¼	Beer.	3¾	Fisher village in deep hollow between tall cliffs. Little cove is at end of long village street. Modern developments have entirely abolished primitive character of place, which is now one of boarding-houses, cottage-lodgings, etc. Church rebuilt 1878 in a gorgeous style, more suited to a London suburb than a country village.
			Here "Honiton" lace is largely made, and on outskirts the stone quarries which supplied building material for Exeter Cathedral are still worked.
			Returning from the cove, proceed along street, turning left at end. Road rises and goes steeply for one mile, then descending, very steep, winding and rough, to
28¼	Branscombe.	6¾	Branscombe, lying in a profound hollow. Crossing a stream at bottom, turn right (left to the sea)
	Cross a stream.		

Miles from Exeter		Miles from Colyford	
			and ascend gradually through the lovely valley. Village is scattered along road. Half-way up is church of Branscombe, *i.e.*, "Brannoc's combe". Church is rude Decorated. Monuments of Joan Tregarthin, two husbands, and twenty children. Her second husband was John Wadham. Her son, Nicholas Wadham, last of his race, founded Wadham College, Oxford, and died 1609. Churchyard is rich in quaint epitaphs.
25¾	Junction of roads.	9¼	Road, still rising past church, continues inland, and joins main road from Colyford.
25½	Fork of roads, keep left.	9½	At fork of roads keep left; descend steeply to Salcombe Regis, a pretty village amid bold scenery. Church, restored, is partly late Norman.
24¾	Salcombe Regis.	10¼	
23	Landpart. Cross the	12	Suburb of Sidmouth.
	Sid.		
22¼	SIDMOUTH.	12¾	Pop. 4000. Seaside resort of very exclusive character situated at mouth of little stream, the "river" Sid, which trickles into sea over pebbly beach. Great hills rise on either hand, ending in deep-red sandstone cliffs, rising to heights of 500 feet. Sidmouth was one of earliest seaside and health resorts to spring up in Devon, and the characteristic white-faced villas of early nineteenth century are still the feature of the place. Here came Duke and Duchess of Kent, 1819, with infant Princess Victoria (afterwards Queen Victoria). Duke died here, 1820, at house still standing, and marked with tablet, in Woolacombe, or Woolabrook, Glen, through which then ran the Woolabrook.

Church rebuilt, 1859, except tower. Stones of eastern part were used for building of a villa still existing and called from this circumstance "The Old Chancel".

Hotels: Royal York (garage); Knowle; Bedford. Motor repairs: Mitchell, High Street.

Miles from Exeter		Miles from Colyford	
	Peak Hill,		Leaving Sidmouth, proceed uphill, past Woolabrook Glen, to ascent of Peak Hill, extremely long and steep, with descent of equal steepness to Otterton.
19	Otterton.	16	Church rebuilt, 1871. Beside it stands old manor-house, once belonging to Sion Abbey, purchased by Richard Duke, 1539.
	Cross the Otter. Fork of roads, keep left.		Crossing river Otter, on level, bear left, and coming to Rolle Hotel and fork of roads in one mile keep left.
18	East Budleigh.	17	Village lies on right, with little stream running through it. In church is Raleigh pew, with date, 1537, and arms of family carved on bench-ends. Many of the other bench-ends are curiously carved. At Hayes Barton, an ancient farmhouse, the future Sir Walter Raleigh was born, 1552.
17	Kersbrook. Fork of roads, keep right. Surgery Hill.	18	Short, steep rise from Kersbrook. At top keep right at fork of roads, thence steeply descending Surgery Hill.
16¼	BUDLEIGH SALTERTON.	18¾	A pleasant, unconventional, informal little seaside resort situated on level ground beside a beach composed of enormous "popples," generally the size of breakfast plates. A little stream flows along one side of street, spanned by numerous bridges leading into cottage gardens.
	Knowle Hill.		Road trends inland and rises for a long distance, culminating in steep climb of Knowle Hill. Fine, broad

Miles from Exeter		Miles from Colyford	
			road, with good surface, shaded at hilltop with trees.
14¼	*Littleham*, ☜ ½ m.	20¾	Modern suburban developments of Exmouth on main road. To left lies rustic village of Littleham. Here, in churchyard, lies Frances, Viscountess Nelson, died 1831, the wronged wife of the naval hero. Monument to her in church, together with others to Drakes and Peels.
			Long, easy suburban descent to Exmouth.
11¼	EXMOUTH.	23¾	Pop. 10,487. Modern seaside resort at mouth of river Exe, whose saltwater estuary is here two miles

wide. It is essentially a popular resort. If Sidmouth is exclusive, Exmouth may be said to be, in the fullest sense, inclusive. Being but eleven miles from Exeter, it is the week-end and half-holiday resort of that populous city. To this popularity the fine sands contribute largely. There is nothing in town of Exmouth of any interest, and church was built, 1824; but, as Bishop Temple said, "it is a good place to look—from," sunsets here being magnificent. Here are docks and steam-ferry to Starcross.

Hotels: Imperial (garage); Royal Beacon; London. Motor repairs: Mathews, St. Andrew's Road (garage); Burrows, Exeter Road (garage).

	Withycombe Raleigh, ¼ m. ☞		Leaving Exmouth, turn right by Rolle Hotel along narrow Chapel Street. Road flat and surface
10¾	Fork of roads, keep left.	24¼	good. At fork of roads in one and a half mile keep left and ascend short pitch, succeeded by a long rise of one mile, thence descending somewhat steeply to Lympstone.
9¼	Lympstone.	25¾	Entering village are cross-roads. Here direct road from East Budleigh joins on right. Lympstone lies chiefly left, on saltwater estuary of Exe, half a mile. It is a populous village, or small town, of 1097 inhabitants. Church rebuilt, except tower, 1864.
	Cross-roads.		
	East Budleigh, 4 m. ☞		

Miles from Exeter		Miles from Colyford	
8½	Gulliford.	26½	Sharp undulations on the way, followed by others, and long, steep descent to Exton.
7½	Exton.	27½	Two steep ascents and descents between Exton and Ebford. Keep left at foot of last hill entering Ebford.
6½	Ebford.	28½	Rise from Ebford to "George and Dragon" inn at a quarter mile. Here, at fork of roads, turn sharp
6¼	Fork of roads. *Clyst St. George*, ½ m. Cross the Clyst.	28¾	left, descending hill to river Clyst and Topsham, and thence up short, steep pitch ; road bearing right at crest. Shortly afterwards keep left over level crossing at Topsham railway station, whence there is an easy descent into town.
	LEVEL CROSSING.		
4¾	Topsham.	30¼	Pop. 2833. Ancient port of Exeter, and afterwards noted for shipbuilding and for Newfoundland trade. Church stands picturesquely by waterside. Rebuilt, except tower, 1871.
			Easy undulations to Exeter.
	EXETER. (*Guildhall.*)	35	(Described, pp. 378-380.)

CXXXIII. EXETER TO PLYMOUTH DIRECT

Miles from Plymouth		Miles from Exeter	
43¾	EXETER. (*Guildhall.*) Cross the Exe.		Leave Exeter by Fore Street, descending to river Exe at Exe Bridge. Crossing bridge, turn left (avoiding right-hand road at fork, which leads along Cowick Street to Okehampton, 22¼ miles).

Miles from Plymouth		Miles from Exeter	
	Fork of roads, keep left.		
42¼	Alphington.	1½	(Described, p. 425.)
	Fork of roads, keep right.		Keep right at fork of roads by church. (Left-hand fork goes to Dawlish, etc., eleven miles.)
	Fork of roads, keep left.		At second fork of roads leaving village, keep left. (Right to Shillingford, one and half mile.)
			Steeply undulating, with final steep, devious descent into hamlet
39¾	Kennford.	4	of Kennford, crossing river Kenn.
	Cross the Kenn.		
	☎ *Kenn*, ¾ m.		Church is Perpendicular, with good old bench-ends and Norman font. In churchyard is ancient yew.
39¼	**Haldon Hill,**	4½	Long climb of Haldon Hill begins. At fork of roads, in half
			mile, keep right. (Left-hand road
38¾	Fork of roads, keep right.	5	goes to Teignmouth, eight and three-quarter miles.)
			Road rises, rough and very steep and winding, to wild, solitary table-land of considerable elevation (818 feet), known as Great Haldon: a waste of furze and heather. Here, on right, among barrows of prehistoric man, is lonely race-course and grand stand.
			After reaching crest of Haldon, road goes in long easy descent nearly all way to Chudleigh, with two minor pitches and falls.
33¾	Chudleigh.	10	Pop. 1820. Small town. Church is Decorated; unhappily "restored" at various times. Fine rood-screen, with paintings of prophets and apostles. Monument: Sir Piers Courtenay and wife, of Ugbrooke, half-mile south of town.

Chudleigh Rock is close by Ugbrooke, and is a rugged lime-

stone bluff, curiously grown with woods and undergrowth ; with streams and cascades, and a cavern 135 feet long, known as the "Pixies' Hall". Another cave, called "Chudleigh Cavern," is seen on payment of sixpence.

Ugbrooke Park (Lord Clifford of Chudleigh) comprises 600 acres, and contains earthworks, British and Roman, of "Castle Dike," inclosing nine and half acres.

Park is very varied and picturesque and very accessible to public.

Miles from Plymouth		Miles from Exeter	
			Leaving Chudleigh, descend steep hill, winding, with rough
33¼	Chudleigh Railway Station. Cross the	10½	surface, to railways tation. Here cross railway bridge and river Teign.
	Teign. *Newton Abbot*, 5 m.		
			Long rise from Teign, followed by short descent, and then long
32¼	Chudleigh Knighton. Fork of roads, keep left. Cross the	11½	rise to Chudleigh Knighton, where keep left at fork of roads. (Right-hand road goes to Bovey Tracey, two miles.)
	Bovey.		
31¼	Heathfield.	12½	This is the district of Bovey Heathfield, a singular region, highly interesting to geologists. It was in the Miocene period the bed of a vast still lake, stretching some five miles across from north-east to south-west, and seven miles north-west to south-east. Here giant trees of extinct species and other remains of vanished forests have been found embedded in sand, lignite and clay. The lake finally became filled up with deposits from

Miles from Plymouth		Miles from Exeter	
			hills of Dartmoor; now useful in the extensive brick, tile and pottery
29¾	Cross-roads. *Bovey Tracey*, 2¼ m. ☞ *Newton Abbot*, 3 m.	14	industries of surrounding districts. Bricks, tiles and pipes made here are white. In one mile from cross-roads, road ascends steeply, descending in three-quarters mile sharply to Bickington.
27	Bickington.	16¾	Church is Perpendicular. Road rises on leaving village, passing old toll-house, then descends, crossing river Lemon.
	Cross the Lemon.		
26½	Junction of road from Newton Abbot. **Leney Hill,**	17¼	Road rises to Leney Hill, then descends steeply. Thence level, and finally easy down-grade to Ashburton.
23¾	ASHBURTON. (*Bull Ring.*)	20	Pop. 2628. Quiet old market-town on boldly picturesque skirts of Dartmoor. Church is large and fine building; Late Decorated and Perpendicular with central tower. Entire building restored by Street, 1883. Monuments are not remarkable.
	Tavistock, 21 m. ☞		(See pp. 441-443.) Leaving Ashburton by West Street, bear a little to left, then right, at fork uphill.
	Fork of roads, keep right.		
23¼	Fork of roads, keep left.	20½	In half mile, at further fork, keep left, downhill. Road then undulates very sharply to crossing of Dart, and third fork of roads. Keep right. (Left-hand road goes to Totnes, six miles.)
21½	Cross the Dart.	22¼	

Miles from Plymouth		Miles from Exeter	
	Fork of roads, keep right.		
			Steep rise and fall to Buckfastleigh.
21	BUCKFASTLEIGH.	22¾	Pop. 2781. Blanket and serge-weaving on small scale. Town is of plain, featureless character, but situated in valley amid fine scenery. Buckfast Abbey, founded in Saxon times, is represented by few remains; but a newer Benedictine monastery was established here, 1882, and an Abbey is being built. Church is situated on hill outside town, and is approached by 195 steps. It is Early English and Perpendicular.
20½	*Cross a stream.* Fork of roads, keep right.	23¼	Leaving Buckfastleigh, keep left at fork, past "Globe" inn; and at fork in half mile after crossing a stream, keep right. Long rise.
19	Dean Prior.	24¾	Church contains tablet to memory of Herrick, the sweet poet of mid-seventeenth century. He was vicar here (died 1674).
			Leaving Dean Prior, keep left, descending by rough and winding fall of half mile, followed by a second sharp rise and fall to Brent Mill Bridge, where river Avon is crossed.
	Junction of road from Totnes, 6 m.		
15½	Brent Mill Bridge. Cross the	28¼	
	Avon. SOUTH BRENT.		Pop. 3327. Church has Norman

Miles from Plymouth		Miles from Exeter	
14½	Cross the Glazebrook. Junction of roads to Totnes. *Avonwick*, ☜ 1 m. ☜ *Totnes*, 7¾ m.	29¼	tower, but is chiefly Perpendicular. Note Flamboyant windows. The small town of South Brent is mainly a long street of semi-rustic houses on south fringe of Dartmoor.
14	Wrangaton Railway Station. *Kingsbridge*, ☜ 9½ m.	29¾	The tors of Dartmoor here draw close on right. Passing railway station, road runs under railway bridge, and
13	Cross the Lud Brook. Cross the Erme.	30¾	then turns right. Crossing Lud Brook, keep to left of railway arches from this point.
10¾	IVYBRIDGE.	33	Pop. 1575. Ugly little town situated in vale of river Erme, amid lovely scenery. North of town, Great Western Railway crosses valley on granite viaduct 115 feet high. The "Ivy Bridge" whence town takes its name still spans river Erme, on its rocky course, at entrance to town. It stands oddly in four parishes: Ugborough, Cornwood, Ermington and Harford. There are paper-mills at Ivybridge. Church is
9½	Cadleigh.	34¼	modern, elaborately decorated with marble. Rise from Ivybridge to Cadleigh,
8½	Lee Mill Bridge. Cross the Piall.	35¼	thence down to Lee Mill Bridge, crossing river Piall. Surface rough. Undulating road from Lee Bridge Mill. Nearing Ridgeway is stiff rise.

Miles from Plymouth		Miles from Exeter	
5	Ridgeway. PLYMPTON EARLE.	38¾	Pop. 1139. Conjoined townships. Plympton Earle was formerly manor of Earls of Devon. It returned members to Parliament until 1832. Here was born, 1723, Sir Joshua Reynolds, son of master of Grammar School, which was founded 1658. It is picturesque building, with cloister and high-pitched roof and portico. Church dedicated to St. Maurice, built 1440. Site of ancient castle, surrounded by moat, is now public garden. A ragged piece of wall is all that remains. Town has some picturesque houses, including several projecting on piazzas over pavement.
	Plympton St. Mary, ¼ m. ☞		Pop. 2989. Church formerly adjunct of Plympton Priory, of which some monastic buildings remain, is Perpendicular, with fine pinnacled tower, 108 feet high. Monuments of Strode family. Relics of Priory behind church including Early English refectory, with Norman undercroft and separate kitchen building, fifteenth century.
	Cross the Tory Brook. Cross the Plym.		
3	Crabtree.	40¾	
2	Laira Green.	41¾	At fork of roads keep left, proceeding along Embankment Road to junction of Kingsbridge Road. Thence, passing under two railway bridges to toll-gate, enter Plymouth by Jubilee Street, Friary Railway Station, Exeter Street and Treville Street to George Street, where the Clock Tower stands.
	Fork of roads, keep left.		
1¼	Junction of Kingsbridge road.	42½	
	PLYMOUTH. (*Clock Tower.*)	43¾	Pop. (including Devonport), 180,000. "Plymouth" comprises the "Three Towns" of Plymouth, Devonport and Stonehouse, and

includes subsidiary townships of Stoke Damerel, etc. It is situated within great anchorage of Plymouth Sound and along shores and branching creeks of Catwater, Laira, and of Hamoaze, which is the sea estuary of river Tamar. The situation is therefore of considerable grandeur. The original town was in Saxon times "Tamar-weorth," later becoming "Sutton-super-Plymouth". Old original town thus situated on Sutton Pool, near where Plym discharges, through Laira Creek and Catwater, is to-day the most interesting part of this great congeries of town and urban districts. Here is Barbican, hard by Citadel, whence Pilgrim Fathers set sail for America in *Mayflower*, 1620. Stone let into pavement recording event. Citadel gate, dated 1670, is very fine piece of decorative carving. Adjoining is the Hoe, the famous spot where Drake and other English naval officers were playing bowls when Armada was sighted. The Hoe is an open plateau on cliff-top, looking out from Plymouth to the Sound and the great Breakwater (completed 1840 at cost of one and a half million sterling). It is a grassy space, terraced, and set about with various memorials, including statue of Sir Francis Drake, Armada tercentenary memorial and Smeaton's Eddystone Lighthouse, removed and placed here on building of new lighthouse.

Ancient church of Plymouth (St. Andrew's) is Perpendicular, and is building of considerable size, with tall tower, built 1460, which groups well with fine guildhall and municipal buildings (opened 1874). These buildings are in Gothic style. The hall, used for concerts, balls and public meetings, is a noble structure, 146 feet long, lit by clerestory windows, in which is series of stained-glass representations of stirring events in long history of Plymouth, ending with opening of these buildings by then Prince of Wales. The Prince, in silk hat, frock coat, etc., is quaintly shown in stained glass.

Charles Church, dedicated to King Charles "the Martyr," completed 1664, is one of four churches in England so dedicated.

Devonport, for some purposes grouped with Plymouth, and not readily to be distinguished from it, is separate municipal town, and is the naval and military centre. Here, and at Keyham, are Naval Dockyards. Mount Wise is seat of Admiralty government.

At Stonehouse are Royal William Naval Victualling Yard, Naval Barracks and Royal Marine Barracks and Hospital.

Hotels: Grand; Royal. Motor repairs: Andrews & Co. (garage), Athenæum Place; W. Williams (garage), Old Town Street; R. Humm & Co., Old Town Street; R. F. Davis, Buckwell Street.

CXXXIV. EXETER TO PLYMOUTH BY TEIGNMOUTH, TORQUAY AND DARTMOUTH (COAST ROAD)

Miles from Plymouth		Miles from Exeter	
72¼	EXETER. *Devonshire.* (*Guildhall.*) Cross the Exe. Fork of roads, keep left.		Leaving Exeter by Fore Street, descend to river Exe at Exe Bridge, keeping left at fork when over bridge, along Alphington Street. (Electric trams.)
70¾	Alphington.	1½	Old-fashioned village, now beginning to feel expansion of Exeter. Many quaint cob-walled thatched Devon cottages remain. ("Cob" is a mixture of clay, sandstone pebbles, and chopped straw, and is the ancient local Devonian building material, more lasting and warmer than brick or stone.) Here is "Mile End Cottage," a home provided by Charles Dickens, 1839, for his parents. Church is Perpendicular; its fine red sandstone tower standing out boldly, down road. Fine Norman sculptured font. Carved oak chancel screen *c.* 1670.
	Fork of roads, keep left.		At fork of roads by church, keep left. (Right-hand road goes to Chudleigh, eight and half miles.)
70	Matford Hill, *Cross a stream.*	2¼	Easy rise to Matford Hill, and steep descent, crossing a stream at foot. Very picturesque wooded scene. Thence road goes in long undulations to Exminster.
68¼	Exminster.	4	Long, straggling village. Perpendicular church. Curious monument to Grace Tothill, died aged

Miles from Plymouth		Miles from Exeter	
			eighteen, 1623, with effigy and inscription :— "*Speake statve tell her story,* *Its Grace inherits glory.*" Carved ceiling of south aisle is enriched with series of figures of saints and prophets in plaster, very curious.
			Road rises from Exminster by easy degrees, then descends sharply to little river Kenn, passing under archway along a hollow road densely and beautifully overhung with trees. On left, reaching for one and half mile to salt estuary of Exe, is Powderham Park, stocked with deer (Earl of Devon) in which is Powderham Castle, now a residence, but built as a fortress *c.* 1340. The Courtenay family, Earls of Devon, is one of the most historic in England. Church of Powderham, in park, stands close by Exe estuary and adjoining Great Western Railway line. It is Perpendicular, restored 1861. Monument with effigy of unknown lady *c.* 1350. Also beautiful altar-tomb and white marble effigy to Countess of Devon, wife of twelfth Earl.
	Cross the Kenn.		
65¼	Kenton.	7	Large, picturesque village, with noble red sandstone church of Perpendicular period. Very beautiful and elaborately enriched and painted rood-screen of rich Devonshire type. The noble south porch is worth notice, also tower, 100 feet high.
			Short steep rise out of Kenton. Road bears left, then descends gently to Starcross and the sea estuary, opposite Exmouth.
63¾	Starcross.	8½	*i.e.*, Staircross, the ancient ferry to Exmouth, two miles across

Miles from Plymouth		Miles from Exeter	
			estuary. Here Great Western main line and Starcross station occupy edge of water.
			The village is a queer little waterside collection of houses. Road runs half-mile parallel with shore,
63¼	Cockwood.	9	turning right inland at Cockwood Creek, left. Here, approaching creek, is a road on right, leading along valley, somewhat circuitously, to Dawlish, with some steep rises, but on the whole easier than the more seaward road by Mount Pleasant.
	Fork of roads, keep left.		Keeping left at fork, and rising by undulations to steep ascent at Mount Pleasant inn, formerly a
62¼	Mount Pleasant inn.	10	noted haunt of smugglers, a magnificent view backwards is disclosed. The inn crowns a blood-red sandstone bluff rising out of marshy ground and looking over a wild tract of sands and saltwater pools, called the Warren, at Exmouth. View comprises coast-line and sea away to Isle of Portland.
			From the inn, road goes along elevated plateau to Dawlish, very narrow, with tall hedges on either side and several exceedingly sharp bends; but level until approaching Dawlish, when it descends lengthily and somewhat steep to town, bearing left to sea-front.
59¾	DAWLISH.	12½	Pop. 4903. Small seaside resort of very dainty appearance, situated on exceedingly pretty site in green valley of stream called "Dawlish Water," which is made to run through lawns and gardens and down succession of tiny cascades to sea. Dawlish railway station stands on sands, and railway occupies foreshore. Fine bathing.
	Cross the Dawlish Water.		

Miles from Plymouth		Miles from Exeter	
			Grotesque rocks between Dawlish and Teignmouth called "Parson and Clerk". On either side of Dawlish rise tall red sandstone cliffs of a peculiarly vivid red.
			Old church lies inland, rebuilt 1825, except tower.
			Hotels: London (garage); Royal (garage). Motor repairs: Burch & Sons, High Street.
	Ashcombe, 4 m. ☞		A very pretty road runs right, inland from Dawlish to Ashcombe, very rustic village, with fine Perpendicular church on a knoll.
			Leaving Dawlish, proceed over Dawlish Water by sea-front, straight ahead, road climbing steeply to crest of cliff called Lea Mount. Thence easy for quarter-mile followed by numerous steep rises and falls, but road good and broad, and surface excellent.
	Lea Mount,		
58¼	Cross-roads.	14	At cross-roads in hollow, Holcombe, a pretty village amid orchards, lies right. Lane leading off to left is a highly picturesque spot, descending in quarter-mile to sea, whence there is a very fine approach of one and half mile to Teignmouth, along sea-wall at foot of red cliffs; sea and sands on left; Great Western Railway running along on right. (*This walk is for pedestrians only.*)
	Holcombe, ☞		
	Smugglers' Lane, ☜		
			The road continues steeply up and down to Teignmouth, finally descending a very steep hill of one mile leading dangerously into narrow street in Teignmouth, at foot, where the "Dawlish" inn faces up road. Here turn left for sea-front; right into town.
56¾	TEIGNMOUTH.	15½	Pop. 8386. Favourite seaside resort, situated chiefly on level

Miles from Plymouth		Miles from Exeter	
			site at mouth of river Teign, which here runs up in salt estuary for six miles, to near Newton Abbot. Chief feature of sea-front of Teignmouth is the Den, a lawn of about twenty acres, fringed with flower-beds. Here is a pleasure pier, at which steamers touch. Within sandspit at river mouth is the harbour. Considerable trade done here, in importation of Norway deals, export of china-clay from Dartmoor, etc. Sands of Teignmouth are fine, and afford good bathing.
			Hotels: Queen's; Royal (garage); London (garage). Motor repairs: Bobbett, The Quay (garage).
			Leaving Teignmouth, proceed up Fore Street, passing West Teignmouth church on left, and, avoiding right turn here at fork. Thence level along Bitton Street, then short steep descent and out of town, straight on. At foot of further easy descent bear left for
	Fork of roads, keep left.		
56	Shaldon Bridge.	16¼	Shaldon Bridge. (Right-hand to Bishopsteignton and Newton Abbot.) Cross bridge (toll), the longest wooden bridge in England (built 1825-7), 1671 feet long, to Shaldon. At Shaldon end is a fork of three roads. (Right-hand road goes to Ringmore, half mile, Combe-in-Teignhead, two miles, and Coombe Cellars, two miles.)
	Cross the Teign.		
	Fork of 3 roads, take middle for Torquay.		
55¼	Shaldon.	16¾	Left-hand road goes to Shaldon village, prettily situated on beach at river-mouth and at foot of the Ness—a red, fir-crowned bluff. Fine views across harbour to Teignmouth. Here is a ferry.
			Proceeding for Torquay, take

Miles from Plymouth		Miles from Exeter	
	Shaldon Hill,		middle road at fork, past a white-faced gabled villa called "Hunter's Lodge". Road rises steeply for one and half mile, greatly winding. Fine backward panoramic views over Teignmouth and coast to Exmouth. Road then undulates, with fine views right, inland, over rich Devon valleys, then descends steeply, and again ascends, to
52¼	Maidencombe.	20	Maidencombe, which lies chiefly away to left, and is a hamlet in lovely wooded valley leading to cliffs overlooking sea. Thence long descent, steep and winding,
	Watcombe Hill,		of Watcombe Hill. Watcombe lies to left, at foot of hill, and is a wild vale, with craggy red cliffs, leading to sea. Watcombe village, on road, is seat of Watcombe Terra-Cotta Works.
51¼	Fork of roads, keep left.	21	At fork of roads keep left for St. Mary Church. Right-hand road leads to Torquay direct, by Repton.
50¾	St. Mary Church. (*Church.*)	21½	Suburban development of Torquay. Here are marble works, where products of local Petit Tor quarries are cut and polished. The church which gives its name to suburb was traditionally the oldest in Devon, and is mentioned in Domesday as "St. Marie Cherche". It was rebuilt 1861 in extravagantly costly style. Ancient Norman font, curiously sculptured, remains.
50½	Furrows Cross.	21¾	Suburb. Here keep left for Babbacombe Hill Road and cliff-top common (now a delightful public garden) and magnificent view down to Babbacombe beach and along the stately cliffs, back
	Fork of roads, keep left.		
50	Babbacombe.	22¼	to Teignmouth, Dawlish, and Exmouth.

Miles from Plymouth		Miles from Exeter	
	Bear right.		Road now bears sharply right and descends through wooded
49½	Fork of roads, keep left.	22¾	roads to fork of roads in half mile. Here keep left past grounds of Bishopstowe and along Ilsham Lane, keeping right at next fork, in three-quarters mile, and again
48¾	Fork of roads, keep right.	23½	right in quarter mile at fork, descending to sea at Meadfoot, where views of rocky coast, now become dark slaty rock, are very fine.
			Thence up rise of Meadfoot Road, finally descending easily in Torquay at Strand, by the harbour.
47	TORQUAY. (*Harbour.*)	25¼	Pop. 33,625. The most important health and seaside resort in Devon, principally of a residential and exclusive character, situated in

the sheltered nook of Tor Bay. The now large town is built on numerous hills, which here rise boldly from waterside. General character of Torquay is of detached villa residences, each situated in its own grounds. Climate is mild in winter and supposed to be cool in summer, but there are torrid times down by harbour and along Rock Walk. It can be, and often is, extremely hot at Torquay. Subtropical plants grow freely in open air, and fuchsias attain giant size. A drawback to Torquay's many-sided attractiveness is its lack of sands, sea coming up to sea-wall skirting the Bay.

Hotels: Torbay (garage); Imperial (garage); Torquay Hydro (garage); Queen's (garage). Motor repairs: Edwards & Sons, 112 Union Street (garage).

Leaving Torquay, along Strand and past Torbay Hotel, follow level road, skirting sea, past grounds of Tor Abbey, residence of Cary family, straight ahead to Paignton; one or two minor rises on the way.

	Cockington, 1 m. ☞		Pretty, rustic village, to which all those visitors to Torquay resort who care for the picturesque. Thatched cottages and tall elms. Church, Perpendicular, restored 1883. Cockington Court, residence of Mallock family.
44¾	Preston.	27½	Wayside village.

Miles from Plymouth		Miles from Exeter	
	Fork of roads, keep left.		Keep left at fork of roads entering Paignton by "Manor" inn.
44¼	PAIGNTON.	28	Pop. 8385. Modern seaside resort which has entirely obliterated old village, some distance inland, except noble Perpendicular church. Note elaborate stone screen in Kirkham Chapel, and the very finely sculptured, painted and gilt ancient stone pulpit, one of a type not met elsewhere than in Devon. Curious epitaphs.

Adjoining church is ivied tower of fourteenth century, which, with an old wall, is all remaining of Bishops of Exeter's palace. Here, traditionally, Miles Coverdale translated Bible.

Modern seaside town of Paignton stands on flat site facing sands. Here is a pleasure-pier. Views of Torquay from Paignton form probably best feature of place.

Hotels: Redcliffe (garage); Gerston (garage). Motor repairs: Torbay Machinists' Co., 10 Torbay Road.

	Totnes, 6 m. ☞		Road ascends to Goodrington, approaching sands, thence further ascending steeply and trending inland.
	UP†		
43	Goodrington.	29¼	
	UP†		
42	Fork of roads, keep left. Galmpton Common.	30¼	Road undulates and descends easily to Churston station.
	DOWN		
41¼	Churston Junction. Fork of roads, keep right.	31	At fork of roads, past railway station, keep right for Kingswear.
	Churston Ferrers, ☜ ½ m.		
	Brixham Quay, ☜ 2 m.		Pop. 7978. Brixham is divided into Upper Brixham and Brixham Quay, which is place where William of Orange landed, 5th Nov., 1688. Spot is marked by obelisk. Here also is marble statue of him erected to celebrate two hundredth anniversary of that event. Brixham harbour is headquarters of Devon

Miles from Plymouth		Miles from Exeter	
			fishing industry, and although town is very dirty, grim and densely huddled together, it is an interesting and picturesque spot.
			Resuming road to Kingswear and Dartmouth at fork of roads past Churston station; road climbs steeply for about one mile, then eases and descends past old toll-house to fork of roads in one and
39½	Fork of roads, keep left.	32¾	three-quarter miles. Here keep left, up a short pitch, and then steeply down to another fork and a second toll-house, where
36¾	Fork of roads, keep right.	35½	keep right. Thenceforward steep, rough and winding descent to Kingswear.
35¼	KINGSWEAR. Cross the	37	Pop. 850. Steam ferry and steam ferryboats at two different points across the river Dart to Dartmouth.
	Dart.		Kingswear is a townlet looking across picturesque sea inlet to Dartmouth town, which is seen hence in all its quaintness and beauty of situation. Here, on rocks to left, is Kingswear Castle, a small, fortified tower in connection with larger castle of Dartmouth on opposite point.
			Kingswear church rebuilt, except tower, 1845.
35	DARTMOUTH.	37¼	Pop. 6579. Historic seaport of very foreign appearance lying alongside estuary of Dart and shut in at

back by great hills. It was of maritime and commercial importance early in twelfth century, and was then an incorporation of three townlets under title of "Clifton-Dartmouth-Hardness". The merchants of Dartmouth were among the richest in the land in fourteenth and sixteenth centuries. They not infrequently dabbled in piracy and privateering. These activities not seldom brought about severe reprisals on part of French and others, Dartmouth being sacked and fired. Ancient houses in Butterwalk, dated 1635 and 1640, very strikingly impending over

pavement. St. Saviour's church is Decorated, *c.* 1372. Splendid characteristically Devonian rood-screen and stone pulpit, sculptured and richly painted and gilt in Tudor devices of roses, portcullis, etc. Galleries freely enriched with heraldic shields of Devon worthies. In chancel is fine brass to John Hawley, merchant, and two wives, 1393-1408. Note the very fine wrought ironwork covering south door and representing two huge heraldic lions displayed against a tree. It is dated 1631.

Townstal, or St. Clement's Church, is of most ancient foundation. It stands on steep hilltop, one mile distant.

Royal Naval College, on Mount Boone, replaces old ships *Britannia* and *Hindostan*, which long served for naval cadets.

Hotels: Castle; Raleigh; King's Arms. Motor repairs · Prout, New Ground (garage).

Miles from Plymouth		Miles from Exeter
34½	Warfleet Creek.	37¾

Leaving Dartmouth, turn left on quay, proceeding along narrow roads parallel with harbour, and avoiding all left-hand turnings. Steep rise and easy descent to Warfleet Creek—a tree-shaded scene, very pretty, except for the brewery.

Half mile ahead, on left, overlooking sea, at mouth of Dart, is Dartmouth Castle, curiously adjoining church of St. Petrox. Buildings and situation alike are of exceeding picturesqueness. Castle built *c.* 1500 as a "stronge & myghtye & defensyve new tower," between which and the smaller Kingswear tower, on opposite side of river, a chain was stretched at night to prevent foreign raids. Interior is readily shown.

Church, rebuilt 1641, contains brasses and inscription to Roope family and fine brass to John Roope, 1609, with inscription:—

> "'*Twas not a winded nor a withered face*
> *Nor long grey hares, nor dimnes in the eyes,*
> *Nor feble limbs, nor uncouth trembling pace*
> *Presagd his death that here intombed lies.*"

34¼	**Week Hill,**	38	At Warfleet, turn sharply right, ascending Week Hill, long and very steep, with short, steep and very rough drop into Stoke Fleming. Here the very tall church tower is chief landmark. In church is effigy of unknown
32½	Stoke Fleming.	39¾	

Miles from Plymouth		Miles from Exeter	
			lady, *c.* 1310. Brasses: John Corp and granddaughter Elyenore, 1361-91, and Elias Newcomen, vicar, 1614, with inscription:— "*Elias old lies here intombed in grave but Newecomin to heaven's habitation*," etc.
	DOWN *Cross a stream.*		Bearing left at Stoke Fleming post office, descend short steep pitch to Blackpool.
31¾	Blackpool.	40½	Hamlet in lovely tree-shaded valley, where a little stream falls into sea, across sands of exquisite little cove. Here, at Blackpool sands, French under Du Chastel landed, 1404, intending to take Dartmouth in rear. Invaders defeated—400 killed, 200 taken prisoners, including Du Chastel himself.
	Fork of roads, keep left. UP†		Crossing stream at Blackpool, keep left, ascending steeply along terraced cliff-top to Street.
30½	Street. DOWN	41¾	Wayside village. Long descent, with sharp bends, to Slapton Sands, across which a fine level road runs for two miles. The Sands are a long raised stretch of very tiny pebbles, rather than
29½	Slapton Sands.	42¾	sands. Midway is Slapton Sands Hotel: resort of fishermen and anglers, who can fish in sea on one side and angle in the Ley, a reedy freshwater lagoon, on other. The Ley is haunt of myriads of wildfowl. It is crossed midway
	Slapton, ½ m. ☞		by bridge, leading to Slapton village, half-mile right.
27½	Torcross.	44¾	Here the Sands end. Turn sharp right.
26¼	Stokenham.	46	Locally "Stoke-en-*ham*," very

Miles from Plymouth		Miles from Exeter	
			much emphasised on the "ham". Curious epitaphs in churchyard.
25½	Chillington. *Cross a stream.*	46¾	Wayside village. Road continues fairly level.
24	Frogmore.	48¼	
23¼	East Charleton.	49	
22½	West Charleton.	49¾	Road runs beside "Kingsbridge River," so-called, really an inlet of sea stretching some four and quarter miles from Salcombe to Kingsbridge.
21¾	Bowcombe Bridge. *Cross a stream.*	50½	Past Bowcombe Bridge is a very steep rise.
20½	KINGSBRIDGE. (*Church*).	51¾	Pop. 3025. Pleasant old market-town, chiefly built along hillside rising from quay at head of navigable Kingsbridge river. Church is partly Perpendicular. Outside chancel is curious epitaph on "Bone Phillip," 1793:— "*Here I lie at the chancel door, Here I lie because I'm poor*," etc. Adjoining is Market House, with clock like a turnip. Here is Grammar School founded by Thos. Crispin, 1670. Township of Dodbrooke adjoins Kingsbridge. Here, 1738, was born John Wolcot, "Peter Pindar". Hotel: King's Arms (garage and motor repairs).
	Salcombe, ☜ 6½ m.		Hilly road to Salcombe, and winding. Easiest way is by steamer from Kingsbridge Quay. Salcombe is situated by waterside at foot of great hills, just within entrance to Kingsbridge river from open sea. It is a very exclusive little place, remote from railways, and not easily accessible. Its climate is supposed to be mildest in Devon. Here is Salcombe Castle, a ruined tower on islet,

Miles from Plymouth		Miles from Exeter	
			besieged in Cromwellian troubles. Here also are fantastic cliffs of Bolt Head within easy walk; the finest rock scenery in South Devon. Church on hill above town. In churchyard is buried J. A. Froude, the historian, died 1894. Hotel: Marine.
			Resuming road to Plymouth, proceed from Kingsbridge up Fore Street, at crest turning left and ascending long hill, very steep, to
18½	Churchstow.	53¾	Churchstow; village with Perpendicular church.
18	Fork of roads, keep right.	54¼	In half mile, at fork of roads, keep right; in one and half mile descending very steep and winding road, and crossing Avon (locally "Aune") to Aveton Gifford.
	Cross the Avon.		
16¼	Aveton Gifford.	56	Village prettily situated on river. Church is Early English, with central Norman tower. Wooded scenery of Avon, down to sea, three and half miles distant, is very charming.
			Sharp turn left, out of village, then right. Long undulations, with general rising tendency for two and half miles, followed by steep climb and descent. Thence undulating into Modbury.
12½	MODBURY.	59¾	Very quiet old market-town of somewhat depressing aspect, situated in hollow. Church is Perpendicular, with tall spire, 134 feet high, and of considerable interest. Here are monuments of ancient family of Champernownes, of great importance in neighbourhood from *c.* 1280 until early in eighteenth century, when they became ex-

Miles from Plymouth		Miles from Exeter	
	Holwell, 8¼ m.		tinct. Monument with effigy, Sir J. Prideaux, 1406. Road leaving Modbury rises. Keep right, then left; thence undulating, generally trending downward. Poor surface.
10½	Sequers Bridge. Cross the Erme.	61¾	Here cross river Erme; richly wooded estuary running three and half miles left to sea. On left stretches domain of Flete (Mildmay family).
10	Junction of road from Totnes, 12¾ m.	62¼	Long rise from Sequers Bridge, followed by easy descent to river Yealm, which runs through romantic scenery to sea, in five miles.
7¾	Cross the Yealm.	64½	Rise into Yealmpton.
7	YEALMPTON.	65¼	Pop. 937. Locally "Yampton". Large village, or small town. Church rebuilt, except tower, 1850, in elaborate, showy fashion, in ecclesiastical "art" furnishing style, with polished marbles, etc. Fine brass: Sir John Crocker, cupbearer to Edward IV., 1508; also brasses of Coplestones, and modern example, 1838, to Mr. Bastard, to whose memory church was rebuilt. In churchyard, by west door, is Romano-British inscribed stone, bearing the word "TOREVS".
6½	Kitley Hill, Cross the Silverbridge Water.	65¾	Short steep descent, leaving Yealmpton, followed by slight rise; then steep descent of Kitley Hill. Nasty bend to left, at foot. Easy rise thence to Brixton, crossing stream of Silverbridge Water.

Miles from Plymouth		Miles from Exeter	
5¼	Brixton.	67	*i.e.*, *Britricheston*, the place of some Saxon, Brictric. Now somewhat suburban to Plymouth. Here, near church, is grove of fine old elms; originally planted 1677 by one of Fortescue family of Spriddlestone, two and half miles south-west, for eventual benefit of poor, when timber was grown. An inscription, in verse of bombastic classical spirit, tells the story. Church restored 1887.
	Cross a stream.		
3¾	Elburton. *Plymstock*, ½ m.	68½	Pop. 1932. Growing township.
1¾	Laira Bridge. (*Cross Laira Creek.*)	70½	Cross Creek; electric trams.
1¼	Junction of direct road from Exeter.	71	
	PLYMOUTH. (*Clock Tower.*)	72¼	(Described, pp. 423-424.)

CXXXV. PAIGNTON TO TOTNES, ASHBURTON AND TAVISTOCK

Miles from Tavistock		Miles from Paignton	
34¾	PAIGNTON. *Devonshire.*		Proceeding inland from Paignton, by level-crossing at railway station, take middle road at Devon and Cornwall Bank; thence bearing right, and forward, descending
33¾	Fork of roads, keep right.	1	to fork of roads at one mile, where keep right.
33	Collaton.	1¾	Village with modern church. Road rises for long distance, leaving Collaton, then undulates, then descends to Longcombe Cross.
30½	Longcombe Cross.	4½	The way to Aish, on left, is known locally as "Parliament Lane," Sir Edward Seymour and

Miles from Tavistock		Miles from Paignton	
	Longcombe Aish, ½ m.		other cautious gentry having here secretly met William of Orange at old thatched cottage (still standing by roadside) 1688. A stone narrating the circumstance stands in garden wall.
	Berry Pomeroy, 1 m.		Village romantically overhung by wooded heights and ruins of Berry Pomeroy Castle—the lordly halls of the Seymours—built with great magnificence in Elizabethan times, and last inhabited *temp.* James II. by Sir Edward Seymour, one of proudest of his race. It now belongs to Duke of Somerset. Elizabethan mansion rose on site of ancient castle of the Pomeroy family, of which ivied gatehouse alone remains.
	DOWN		
			Church of Early English, Decorated and Perpendicular periods. Fine screen. Monument: Lord Edward Seymour, 1593, and son, Sir Edward, 1613, with children, including sculpture of child in cot.
	True Street Cross.		
29¾	**Bridgetown Hill**,	5	Long descent to Bridgetown.
	DOWN		
29	Bridgetown. Cross the	5¾	Suburb of Totnes. Cross river Dart.
	Dart.		
28¾	TOTNES.	6	(Described, pp. 547-548.) Leaving Totnes by Fore Street; thence turning right, along Station Road.
27¼	Shinner's Bridge. Cross the	7½	In one and half mile, at fork of roads, turn right to Shinner's Bridge, crossing Bidwell Brook. (Left to South Brent, six miles.)
	Bidwell Brook.		

Miles from Tavistock		Miles from Paignton	
			Road rises.
26¾	Dartington.	8	Church demolished, except tower, and rebuilt on another site by an obliterator of ancient landmarks. In old tower is a monument in plaster to family of Sir Arthur Champernowne. Other very fine monuments of family have utterly vanished. In rectory were born Robert Hurrell Froude and James Anthony Froude (historian). Here, one mile from road, is Dartington House. Present residence, of Elizabethan date, is only fragment of great mansion of Dukes of Exeter in fourteenth century, of which ruined great hall, gateway, kitchen, etc., remain. Beautiful wooded scenery of vale of Dart.
26¼	*Staverton Railway Station*, ¼ m. ☞ *Staverton*, 1 m. ☞	8½	Staverton, on river Dart, has noble Decorated church, elaborately restored, with rood screen and loft. Village cross in churchyard.
25½	Cross the Dart.	9¼	Crossing river Dart and railway, road undulates easily to junction of Plymouth road, in two and quarter miles. Here again cross
23¼	Junction of Plymouth road, turn right. *Buckfastleigh*, 3¾ m.	11½	Dart and railway and turn right, proceeding easily into Ashburton.
21	ASHBURTON. (*Bull Ring.*)	13¾	(Described, p. 420.)
	Fork of roads, keep left.		Leave Ashburton by West Street, keeping left at fork of roads outside town. (Right to Buckland-in-the-Moor, two and quarter miles, and Widdecombe-in-the-Moor, four and half miles.)
	Buckland-in-the-Moor, 2¼ m. ☞		Buckland has small Perpendicular church, with fine painted

Miles from Tavistock		Miles from Paignton	
			chancel-screen. Village is picturesque, amid grand, solemn scenery of Dartmoor.
	Widdecombe-in-the-Moor, 4½ m. ☞		Widdecombe Church is Perpendicular, with fine tower, 120 feet high. In October 1638, during service, a thunderstorm burst here, and a fireball, piercing a window, killed four persons, sixty-two being injured, chiefly by pinnacles and other stonework crashing through roof.
	Lent Hill,		Resuming road to Tavistock, descend and then rise sharply to Lent Hill; thence descending to
18¼	Holne Bridge. Cross the Dart.	16½	Holne Bridge, a picturesque ivy and fern-clad building of three arches, in lovely spot. Crossing river Dart here, fine scenery of Holne Chase is entered; now recovering somewhat from wholesale tree-felling of 1850.
	Holne Chase Hill, GATE ACROSS ROAD.		Road, traversing Chase, climbs up from Holne Bridge, with sharp **S** curve. Thence level for quarter mile, followed by easy descent and long winding ascent of Holne Chase Hill, succeeded by steep
16½	New Bridge. Cross the Dart. GATE ACROSS ROAD.	18¼	descent to New Bridge, through a gate across road. Views here of exquisite woodland, river and rock scenery. Long, winding, steep ascent from New Bridge, at crest of which is a gate across road; then level for half a mile, followed by short drop.
15½	Poundsgate. Tavistock inn.	19¼	Steep rise and descent to Dartmeet.
13¼	Dartmeet Bdge.	21½	Here the East and West Dart

Miles from Tavistock		Miles from Paignton	
	Cross the Dart.		are crossed at their confluence. From this point the sylvan beauties of the Dart give place to Dartmoor wildness and severity.
	Cherrybrook Bridge.		Road rises, rough and extremely steep, from Dartmeet, then descends more easily to a brook; again ascending with a sharp bend and falling to Cherrybrook Bridge, thence rising and falling to junction of road from Exeter and crossing of West Dart at Two Bridges.
	Cross the Cherrybrook.		
	Junctionof roads from Exeter.		
8¾	Two Bridges.	26	
	Cross the West Dart.		
	Fork of roads, keep right.		At fork of roads just beyond Two Bridges keep right. (Left-hand road goes to Princetown, one and half mile, and Plymouth, sixteen and three-quarter miles.) (Two Bridges to Tavistock, see pp. 552-553.)
	TAVISTOCK.	34¾	

CXXXVI. LONDON TO EXETER BY STOCKBRIDGE, SALISBURY, SHAFTESBURY, YEOVIL, CREWKERNE AND CHARD

Miles from Exeter		Miles from London	
	LONDON. (*Hyde Park Corner.*)		(London to Basingstoke, as pp. 353-359.)
123¼	BASINGSTOKE. *Hampshire.* (*Market Place.*)	45¾	Keep left at fork. (Right-hand

Miles from Exeter		Miles from London	
	Fork of roads, keep left.		road goes to Andover, seventeen and three-quarter miles.)
			Road goes undulating, and then in tedious rise, finally declining to
117½	Popham Lane.	51½	Popham Lane. Here are two old wayside inns.
	Fork of roads, keep right.		Keep right at fork. This stretch of twenty-two and quarter miles between Popham Lane and Lobcomb Corner is a Roman road and is route taken by old travellers to Exeter, riding horseback, before coaching age. When coaches plied they went by Andover to secure custom and serve towns and villages, this route by Stockbridge being extremely lonely. See Gay's poem, *A Journey to Exeter*, 1715.
109½	Sutton Scotney. "White Swan" inn.	59½	Road goes, hilly and exposed, over weird down country, by heights of Popham Beacon and Mitchel-dever railway station to Sutton Scotney. Here turn left at Egypt Mill, and then right by "White Swan" inn; road rising.
	Whitchurch, 5 m. ☞		(See p. 256.)
	Winchester, ☜ 7 m.		(See p. 256.)
107½	Cross-roads. *Andover*. ☞ ☜ *Winchester*.	61½	(See pp. 207-208).
			Road descends long and steeply into Stockbridge, turning acutely right over railway bridge.
102	STOCKBRIDGE. (*Town Hall.*)	67	Pop. 860. Pretty old town in valley of river Anton; once famous for Parliamentary bribery and corruption, and afterwards for races on downs by which town is surrounded. Church rebuilt on new site. In old churchyard is quaint rhymed epitaph on John
	Cross the Anton.		

Miles from Exeter		Miles from London	
			Bucket, landlord of "King's Head" inn, 1802:— "*And is, alas! poor Bucket gone? Farewell, convivial honest John. Oft at the well, by fatal stroke, Buckets, like pitchers, must be broke,*" etc.
	Andover, 7½ m.		(See p. 261.)
	Romsey, 10½ m.		(See pp. 261-263.)
	Winchester, 8½ m.		(See p. 210-212.)
99¾	Cross the Wallop.	69¼	Leaving Stockbridge, road climbs steeply out of river valley, and winds to summit of downs. Avoid road with telegraph wires on left. It is the difficult old road now superseded. In two and quarter miles road dips to pretty hollow in which is the Wallop stream.
	Nether, or Lower, Wallop, 1¼ m.		Pretty village. In church is brass to Maria Gose, prioress, 1436.
	Broughton, 1¼ m.		Village on Wallop stream.
			Road rises steeply over yet more downs. Very lonely. Then undulating, and easy descent to Lobcomb Corner. (See pp. 363-364 for continuation to Salisbury.)
	Enter Wiltshire.		
95¼	Lobcomb Corner.	73¾	
87¾	SALISBURY. (*Poultry Cross.*) Cross the Avon.	81¼	Leave Salisbury by Silver Street and Bridge Street and across river Avon to suburb of Fisherton and railway station. At fork of roads beyond station keep left. Road is level to Wilton.
85	Fork of roads, keep left.	84	
	Bemerton, ½ m.		Here George Herbert (died 1632) was rector. Small Decorated church. Adjoining is modern church. Rectory, with poetical inscription by Herbert.

Miles from Exeter		Miles from London	
	Fugglestone.		Here turn left and, crossing river Wily, right, into Wilton.
84½	WILTON. Cross the Wily.	84½	Pop. 2203. Small town, with wide main street. It is now seat of carpet-weaving industry, but anciently of great importance, and gave name to Wiltshire. Site of battles A.D. 823 and 871. Destroyed by Danes 1003. With rise of Salisbury and decay of Old Sarum, Wilton's importance declined, and its twelve churches fell into ruin. Church was demolished 1844 to give place to great odiously ugly building in Lombardic Renaissance—the very unfortunate choice of Sidney Herbert, Lord Herbert of Lea. It is alien in style and utterly unsuited to history and traditions of an English rural town. Interior is rich in rare and costly marbles but antipathetic to English feeling. Here are tombs and effigies of Lord Herbert of Lea, 1861, and his mother, 1856, with others of family.

Wilton House, one of great mansions of England, stands on site of Abbey whose history is not of the choicest. Abbey and lands given by Henry VIII. to Sir William Herbert; created Earl of Pembroke. House built in reign of Queen Elizabeth, but altered in time of Charles I. and II., and again by Wyatt *c.* 1800, and in modern times. It is approached from road by avenue and imposing park gates, in front of which is a bronze statue (disproportionately lanky) of late Earl of Pembroke. House and grounds shown on Wednesdays, 10 to 4. Fine collection of pictures and statuary. In Italian garden is pavilion designed by Holbein.

Hotel: Pembroke Arms (garage). Motor repairs: Randall.

83¾	Ugford.	85¼	Leave Wilton by church, and
83¼	Burcombe.	85¾	then turning left, with slight
			fall to Barford.
81¾	Barford.	87¼	Cruciform, aisleless church; gruesome effigy in grave-clothes. Here,
	Cross the Nadder.		at "Green Dragon" inn, turn sharply left. (Right-hand road goes to Hindon, nine and three-quarter miles.) Crossing river Nadder, bear right (avoiding bye-road turning left) to Compton Chamberlayne. This is a charming valley road, with lofty downs
	Fork of roads, keep left.		

Miles from Exeter		Miles from London	
	Hindon, 9¾ m.		running parallel on left, to Shaftesbury, along crest of which ran main road in coaching days. Telegraph wires still run along the ridge, but road is deserted and grass-grown.
79½	Compton Chamberlayne.	89½	Pretty village; seat of Penruddocke family for 300 years. Colonel Penruddocke, 1655, raised rebellion in favour of Charles II. He and others executed at Exeter in consequence. Compton House, in park, contains portrait of this loyal and unfortunate man.
			Road to right through village leads across Nadder to Dinton, the Teffonts, Chilmark, etc., in very charming situations.
78	Fovant.	91	Village lies chiefly to right of road. Church has Norman priest's door. Brass: George Rede, rector, 1495, inscribed: "O blessed moder of pite, pray to the Sone for me".
	Sutton Mandeville, 1 m.		
75½	Swallowcliffe.	93½	Locally "Swarkley". Village amid romantic scenery.
	West and East Tisbury, 2¼ m.		Picturesque villages on hillside. Very fine, large cruciform church; largely remodelled 1535, 1569, and again 1616. Ceilings of chancel and nave executed in plaster, highly decorated in pargeting. Roof of north transept and aisles are in elaborately-carved woodwork. Brass: Lawrence Hyde. Monuments of ancient Arundell family. Great hollow yew in churchyard; thirty-seven feet girth. Place-house is fine fifteenth-century manor-house, with two gatehouses and courts and ancient barns.
74½	Ansty Hollow. UP&DOWN	94½	Road undulates, then, rising beyond Ansty, finally descends, long and steep, to Brookswater.

Miles from Exeter		Miles from London	
	Wardour Castle, 1½ m.		Mansion (seat of Lord Arundell of Wardour) built 1776, in very large and fine park. One mile distant, is romantic ruin of ancient Castle of Wardour, in wooded scene. Remains are those of fifteenth-century building, devastated in sieges of 1643 and 1644, when it was gallantly defended against Parliamentary forces by Lady Arundell, in absence of her husband. She held it with garrison of fifty servants against 1300 troops and five days' cannonade, and then capitulated. Garrisoned for Parliament, it was then besieged by succeeding Lord Arundell, who blew up his own castle and thus recaptured it.
72¼	Brookswater.	96¾	
	Donhead St. Mary and Donhead St. Andrew, 1 m.		Villages at source of little river Don. Very romantic scenery. Interesting church.
70¾	Ludwell.	98¼	Very steep rise, gradually easing, to Shaftesbury.
	UPT		
	Enter Dorset.		
67¾	SHAFTESBURY.	101¼	Pop. 2027. Anciently "Palladour," and after A.D. 979 "Edwardstowe"; locally, and on milestones, "Shaston". A dull, decaying town, many of its houses, in their commonplace stucco fronts, disgracing romantic story and magnificent natural situation of the place, on the crest of hill which descends steeply and precipitously north, west and south to great fertile Dorset plain of Blackmore, spread out below—a view to inspire a poet. Here in times of Saxon Wessex were twelve churches, three mints and splendid Abbey. Of these but three churches are left. Foundations of Abbey have recently been explored. Of the three churches, two (Holy Trinity and St. James's) have been rebuilt. St. Peter's is large Perpendicular structure. "Old Grove's Place," mentioned in Hardy's novel, *Jude the Obscure*, is at end of street called Bimport: an old house with mullioned windows and projecting porch.

Hotels: Grosvenor; Ship. Motor repairs: Farris, Belle Vue Ironworks.

Miles from Exeter		Miles from London	
	Wurminster, 15¼ m. ☞ *Shepton Mallet*, 21¾ m. ☞ *Blandford*, 🖃 12 m. *Ringwood*, 🖃 23 m. *Cranborne*, 🖃 16¾ m.		(See pp. 271-272.)
			Leave Shaftesbury by Bleke Street and New Road. Road descends. Exceedingly steep and bending unexpectedly left.
63½	East Stower. Cross the Stour.	105½	*i.e.*, "Stour": village standing on that stream. Church rebuilt 1842. Here lived for a time Fielding, the novelist. Turn right, passing church, and in quarter-mile bend sharply left. Road rises and falls to river Stour. Crossing bridge, road goes in long climb to West Stower.
62¼	West Stower. Stower Hill, *Kingston Magna*, ½ m. ☞ *Buckhorn Weston*, 1¾ m. ☞ *Fifehead Mag-* 🖃 *dalen*, ½ m.	106¾	Hilltop village. Church Early English. Fielding's famous "Parson Adams" was Rev. Wm. Young, parson here. Road continues to rise, and climbs Stower Hill, descending thence to river Cale at Five Bridges.
			Pretty village cresting hill. Church exhibits rebus of Abbot Nailheart of St. Augustine's, Bristol, and contains fine monuments of Newman family. Fine yew in churchyard and odd tomb of Thos. Newman.
60	Five Bridges. Cross the Cale. *Enter Somerset.*	109	Oozy levels of little river Cale, flowing down from Wincanton (*i.e.*, Win-cale-ton).

Miles from Exeter		Miles from London	
			Sharp short ascent to Henstridge Ash. Here at cross-roads is ash
58¼	Henstridge Ash. Cross-roads. *Wincanton*, 6¾ m. *Blandford*, 15½ m.	110¾	tree with seats around it, replacing an older. "Virginia" inn here is traditionally one of places where Raleigh smoked his first pipe. (See pp. 224-225.) Road continues to rise from Henstridge Ash, then descends to Milborne Port, passing fine mansion, Venn House.
54½	Milborne Port. *Enter Dorset.*	114½	Small town, taking its name from ancient Port family.
53	Oborne.	116	Road forks both ways to Sherborne. Keep right. Short steep rise, then descent to Sherborne, past outlying district of Castleton. Here, by "Crown" inn, road divides into three. Take middle road up hill.
52	SHERBORNE. (*Antelope Hotel.*)	117	Pop. 5753. Anglo-Saxon *Scir burne*, "the clear brook," *i.e.*, the Yeo or Ivel. A very pleasant old town, largely built of local golden-yellow sandstone, and by reason of its beautiful Abbey church, wearing much the appearance of a cathedral city. Streets are narrow and hilly.

Anciently it was actually head of Bishopric of Sherborne which was changed for that of Sarum, 1078. Existing Abbey church is Norman and Perpendicular and very noble, both within and without, with fine central tower. Costly and admirable restoration, 1848-1858. Here is finest fan-vaulting in England. Abbey is built entirely of local golden-yellow Ham Hill stone.

Adjoining is the Grammar School, one of first rank, and of very ancient foundation. It occupies remaining parts of Abbey's domestic buildings, including Guesten Hall (Perpendicular) Abbot's lodging, etc. Many modern additions.

Abbey Conduit, *c.* 1360, is picturesque object in street, approaching Abbey. Old almshouses. Sherborne is the "Sherton Abbas" of Thomas Hardy's novel, *The Woodlanders*.

At Castleton approach to the town is Sherborne Castle, originally seat of Bishops of Sherborne. A few fragments of Norman building survive in beautiful park embowered amid

trees. James I. gave estates to Digbys, present owners. Castle besieged by Parliamentary army, and captured, 1645, and then destroyed. So-called adjoining "Castle" is mansion partly built by Sir Walter Raleigh, 1594. Here Prince of Orange (William III.) issued first proclamation to people of England, 1688.

Hotels: Antelope; Digby Arms; Half Moon. Motor repairs: Hill & Boll, South Street (garage).

Miles from Exeter		Miles from London	
	Blandford, 20¼ m.		
	Dorchester, 19 m.		(See pp. 310-312.)
	Langport, 16½ m.		(See pp. 459-461.)
	Shepton Mallet, 18¾ m.		(See pp. 308-310.)
			Leaving Sherborne, pass down Greenhill and along middle road up Cornhill. Undulating road to
48¾	**Babylon Hill,**	120¼	Babylon Hill; steep, winding descent between yellow sandstone cutting in places; left and right bends.
47¾	Pen Mill. Cross the Yeo. *Enter Somerset.*	121¼	Short rise and fall, and then short rise into Yeovil town, keep left at fork, with lamp-post in middle.
46½	YEOVIL. (*Town Hall.*)	122½	Pop. 9838. Large town, depending chiefly upon kid-glove making and agricultural (chiefly dairying) industries, taking its name from river Yeo, or Ivel. The town, as a whole, is modern in appearance, and bright. Church, of great size, is Perpendicular, and built of local yellow sandstone from Ham Hill. It is advantageously seen, standing in open space

Miles from Exeter		Miles from London	
			and in churchyard, now plotted with trim lawns. Beneath chancel is crypt of thirteenth century. Fourteenth century lectern, with dog-Latin inscription, stating it to have been given by one Brother Martin Forester. "George" inn, formerly "Three Cups," is a picturesque, timbered building. "Castle" inn is thought to have been an ancient chantry.
	Taunton, 25¾ m. ☞ (See pp. 363-5.)		Hotels: Mermaid; Three Choughs. Motor repairs: Hill & Boll, Park Road; W. B. & H. Petter.
	Ilchester, 5 m. ☞		Leaving Yeovil by turning left out of High Street, road descends easily through outskirts and then rises to Hendford Hill, at crest of which keep right.
	Yetminster, 4 m.		
45½	Hendford Hill,	123½	
			Descent in two miles by "Duke of Edinburgh" inn, where, at fork of three roads, take middle. Road goes in short, steep descent to West Coker.
44½	"Duke of Edinburgh" inn. Fork of 3 roads, take middle.	124½	
43¼	West Coker.	125¾	Rise and fall, somewhat steeply, from West Coker to East Chinnock.
41¾	East Chinnock.	127¼	Church tower rises picturesquely on left of road. Beyond it the eye ranges over the rich vales of the West Country—a dairying district of the richest, a "land flowing with milk and honey".
39½	*Haselbury* ☜ *Plucknett.*	129½	Anciently the spot where Wulfric, the saintly hermit (? eccentric fanatic), mortified the flesh. He died 1154.
			Road rises very gradually for long

Miles from Exeter		Miles from London	
	DOWN		distance, then descends sharply to Crewkerne.
37¼	CREWKERNE. (*Market Place.*)	131¾	Pop. 4226. Locally "Crookarn"; formerly spelled "Crookhorn". Ancient market-town, dependent on manufacture of sail-cloth and webbing, and on local dairying industry. It is a pleasant place. Church is very fine and ornate Perpendicular, built of yellow Ham Hill stone. It is generally bracketed with Ilminster church for first place among the churches of Somerset. Hotels: George (garage); Red Lion. Motor repairs: Miller, Market Place.
	Langport, 13½ m.		(See pp. 466-467.)
	Bridport, 13 m.		(See pp. 467-468.)
	Dorchester, 21 m.		(See pp. 408-409.)
	UP†		Leaving Crewkerne by "George" Hotel, keep right up Church Street, turning sharply left at church, then right; thence rising a very long and very steep hill, almost continuously rising for four miles.
	Ilminster, 4½ m.		
32¼	Windwhistle.	136¾	"Windwhistle" inn, on hilltop, with fine avenue of trees.
32	Fork of roads, keep right.	137	At fork of roads keep right. (Left-hand road goes to Axminster, seven and a half miles.)
	DOWN		Long, steep descent to Chard. Views on right, over the rich vales, blue in the distance, are magnificent. Road rises through Chard town.
29¼	CHARD. (*Town Hall.*)	139¾	Pop. 4440. Ancient market-town on borders of Somerset, Dorset and Devon. Main street is very wide, and rather imposing. Here several of Monmouth rebels were hanged,

Miles from Exeter		Miles from London	
			1685. Some fine old Tudor stone-built houses here, including what is now called "Waterloo House," which contains, on first floor, above modern shops, a room with fine coved plasterwork ceiling. "Chough" inn is quaint. Church is large, but low-pitched cruciform structure of Perpendicular period. Odd monument to William Brewer, physician, 1614, with wife and twelve children. Picturesque old grammar school, chiefly seventeenth century. Chard is largely interested in lace-making.
			Hotel : George (garage).
	Taunton, 16 m. ☞		Ford Abbey, three and half miles south-east of Chard, is a remarkably fine mansion in park, with which are incorporated domestic buildings of splendid Cistercian monastery, finally dissolved by Henry VIII. Refectory, entrance-tower, kitchen and parts of cloisters all remain. Rest of house was built by Inigo Jones for Edmund Prideaux. Here are five State rooms and picture collection.
	Axminster, 7 m.		
			Road rises out of Chard. Keeping left at old thatched toll-house
28¾	Fork of roads, keep left.	140¼	at fork of roads in half-mile, keep right at fork in another half-mile.
28¼	Fork of roads, keep right. *Enter Devonshire.*	140¾	Road then descends in long steep gradients to Yarcombe. Surface rough.
23¾	Yarcombe. Cross the	145¼	Yarcombe is a very picturesque rustic village, in a profound hollow, through which runs the Yarty. Road then climbs a very steep and winding hill of one mile, with bad surface.
	Yarty, or Yart.		

Miles from Exeter		Miles from London	
21¾	Devonshire House Farm. Junction of Ilminster road.	147¼	Farmhouse, formerly coaching inn, at meeting of the ways. In one mile, road begins long easy descent to Honiton.
19¼	Junction of road from Taunton.	149¾	
18¼	Monkton.	150¾	
16¼	HONITON. (*Church.*)	152¾	(Described, p. 377.)
	EXETER. (*Guildhall.*)	169	(Thence to Exeter, as pp. 377-378.)

CXXXVII. SALISBURY TO BATH

Miles from Bath		Miles from Salisbury	
38¾	SALISBURY. *Wiltshire.* (*Poultry Cross.*) Cross the		Leaving city by Silver Street and Bridge Street, and across Avon to Fisherton, keep left at fork of roads, past railway station.
	Avon. Fork of roads, keep left.		
36	Fugglestone.	2¾	
35¾	Fork of 3 roads, take middle road.	3	At fork of three roads, take middle, and then, under two railway bridges by Wilton railway station, come to Chilhampton.
35	Chilhampton.	3¾	
34¼	South Newton.	4½	
33¼	Great Wishford.	5½	
32	Stapleford. Cross-roads, keep left.	6¾	At cross-roads, turn sharp to left. (Right-hand road goes to West Lavington, twelve and half miles.)
29¾	Steeple Langford.	9	*i.e.*, Staple, or Market Langford. In church is fine monument of Mompesson family; also figure of

Miles from Bath		Miles from Salisbury	
			Rev. J. Collier, rector, 1635 : deprived as "ignorant, scandalous and inefficient".
28	Deptford.	10¾	Road goes in long undulations. Steep descent to fork of roads in village ; keep right. (Left-hand road goes to Wylye, half-mile, and Hindon, seven and half miles.) Road then rises and undulates.
27½	Fisherton Delamere.	11¼	Ancient manor of Delamere family.
25¼	Codford St. Mary.	13½	Church, partly rebuilt 1843, contains monument to Sir Richard Mompesson. Villages of Codford form one long street.
25	Codford St. Peter.	13¾	Church rebuilt 1864. Norman font and Saxon carvings on stone fragments.
	☜ *Upton Lovel.*		Ancient manor of Lovells. In church is altar-tomb, with effigy, of one of family. Brass : half-length of priest, *c.* 1430.
	☜ *Knook.*		Church has Norman south door, with enriched tympanum.
21¾	Heytesbury.	17	Small town, or large village. Large transeptal Early English and Perpendicular church. Heytesbury Hospital ; almshouse founded by Walter, Lord Hungerford (died 1449) has Sickles and Sheaf badge of Hungerfords over doorway.
21¼	Fork of roads, keep right. *Sutton Veney,* ☜ 1 m. *Norton Bavant,* ☜ ¼ m. ☜ *Bishopstrow.*	17½	At fork of roads, half-mile beyond Heytesbury, keep right.
19¾	Boreham.	19	Hamlet of Warminster.
17¾	WARMINSTER.	21	Pop. 5547. Market-town of cheerful cleanly aspect, with scattering of old houses among

Miles from Bath		Miles from Salisbury	
			others more modern. Church is a large cruciform building in Late Perpendicular style, but was practically swept clean of all interest in "restoration" of 1723. Hotels: Bath Arms; Anchor. Motor repairs: Warminster Motor Co. (garage).
	Westbury, 4¼ m.		On right, Portway, leading out of High Street, conducts to Westbury.
	Shaftesbury, 15¼ m. Fork of roads, keep right.		Keep straight on, along Silver Street, to fork of roads at the obelisk, where keep right. (Left-hand road goes to Frome, seven miles.)
14¼	**Black Dog Hill,**	24½	Road descends long, steep and winding Black Dog Hill.
	Cross-roads. *Enter Somerset.*		Cross-roads. Westbury right. Frome left.
10¾	Beckington. Cross-roads.	28	Bear right over cross-roads. (Trowbridge, four and three-quarter miles right. Frome, three miles left.)
9¾	Shawford. Cross the Frome.	29	
9¼	Woolverton. Fork of roads, keep left to Bath by way of Norton St. Philip.	29½	Either way leads to Bath. (To Bath by Limpley Stoke is one and quarter mile longer.)
7½	Norton St. Philip.	31¼	Long rise and shorter descent to Norton St. Philip; village in pleasant valley. The old stone-built houses are picturesque in the solid way. "George" inn, first licensed 1397, is fine old hostelry

with Gothic stone and timber front and quaint courtyard. Interior very dilapidated. It was built by, and belonged to, Priory of Hinton Charterhouse, which had all rights of a fair held 28th August, when the wool produced on Priory lands was marketed.

Here was fought a furious skirmish, 26th June, 1685, between Duke of Monmouth's men and soldiers of James II., in which the King's forces were defeated. Monmouth lodged at the "George," and was shot at while dressing at window.

Church is Perpendicular, with fine tower. Here is monument of the "twin ladies of Foxcote," described by Pepys as "the fair maids of Foscott, that had two bodies upward and one belly, and there lie buried". The sweet-toned bells of Norton are the identical bells Pepys heard, 12th June, 1668, and pronounced "mighty tuneable".

Miles from Bath		Miles from Salisbury	
6	Hinton Charterhouse.	32¾	Village. On right is Hinton Abbey; residence in park, in which are some remains of Priory of Hinton Charterhouse.
			Long steep descent to Midford. Here is fine park of Midford
4¼	Midford. *Cross a stream.* Midford Hill,	34½	Castle and curiously-built house. Steep rise to Odd Down, where at fork of roads keep right. (Left-hand road goes to Newton St. Loe, three miles.)
3	Odd Down. Fork of roads, keep right.	35¾	
	BATH. (*General Post Office.*)	38¾	(Described, pp. 245-247.)

CXXXVIII. WOOLVERTON TO BATH BY LIMPLEY STOKE

Miles from Bath		Miles from Salisbury	
10½	WOOLVERTON. *Somerset.*	29½	
	Fork of roads, keep right.		At fork of roads keep right. Undulating rise to crest of Limpley

Miles from Bath		Miles from Salisbury	
7	**Limpley Stoke** Hill,	33	Stoke Hill; thence steep and winding descent of one mile. Scenery here is very bold, and beautifully wooded.
5½	Limpley Stoke. (*"Viaduct" inn.*) *Enter Somerset-shire.*	34½	
3½	Claverton.	36½	Church picturesquely overhung by trees; adjoining fine Renascence manor-house.
			Rise by easy gradients for one and half mile beyond Claverton.
	Cross the Avon.		Approaching Bath, keep left at end of avenue, then bear right down easy descent and along Great Pulteney Street. Tramways.
	BATH. (*General Post Office.*)	40	(Described, pp. 245-247.)

CXXXIX. SHERBORNE TO LANGPORT AND BRIDGWATER

Miles from B'dgwater		Miles from Sherborne	
28½	**SHERBORNE.** *Dorset.* (*Antelope Hotel.*) Fork of roads, keep left.		Leaving Sherborne by Greenhill, keep right to Marston road, then, at fork of road, left, uphill for one mile, by gradual rise, then gradually down.
26½	*Trent*, 1½ m.	2	Here are remains of manor-house in which Charles II. was concealed, 1651, after Battle of Worcester, for sixteen days, by Colonel and Lady Wyndham. His Majesty's hiding-hole in the roof is still preserved. Church is chiefly Decorated; most elaborately painted and fitted in recent years. Two cross-legged effigies, thirteenth century.

Miles from B'dgwater		Miles from Sherborne	
			Monuments: Tristram Stork, 1532; Colonel Sir Francis Wyndham. Chantry-house in churchyard, built by John Frank, Master of Rolls, in reign of Henry VI. Church Farm is ancient and picturesque.
26¼	*Enter Somerset.* Marston inn. Fork of roads, keep right.	2¼	At two and quarter miles from Sherborne, road enters Somerset, and in another half-mile descends very steep hill. Approaching Marston Magna, keep right at fork. (Left-hand road goes to Yeovil, five and half miles.)
24½	Marston Magna.	4	Charmingly picturesque village, on tributary of river Yeo. Grouping of cottages, tall trees, stream and church is very lovely. Church has Early English triple light for east window and Norman font. Ancient clock, said to have come from Glastonbury. Near church is fine old Jacobean house, with curious Biblical seventeenth-century paintings.
23	Cross the Yeo.	5½	Approaching church, keep left for Bridgehampton. Road goes level, along Yeo water-meadows.
22	Bridgehampton.	6½	Hamlet. Here winding bye-road
21½	Junct'n of roads, bear left. Fork of roads, keep right.	7	joins Sparkford and Ilchester road. Bear left. At fork of roads, keep right. (Ilchester, one and half mile left.)
20¾	Pedimore. Fork of roads, keep left.	7¾	Hamlet. At fork of roads, keep left.
20	Cross-roads.	8½	Continue straight ahead over cross-roads (the Roman Foss Way, right and left).
19¼	Kingsdon.	9¼	Isolated hill, with church and village.
15½	Long Sutton.	13	Fine large clerestoried Perpendicular church, with characteristic Somerset tower. Late Perpen-

Miles from B'dgwater		Miles from Sherborne	
			dicular screen and rood-loft. Road runs level to Huish.
14¾	Upton.	13¾	Hamlet.
13¾	Pisbury.	14¾	Hamlet.
12½	Huish Episcopi.	16	Church and few farmsteads, etc. Small church, of several periods. The Perpendicular tower is large and noble, with the overhanging pinnacles at four corners characteristic of many Somerset church towers (notably that of St. Stephen's, Bristol). The belfry windows are filled with delicately-pierced stonework.
	Langport Hill,		Road descends steeply to Langport.
12	LANGPORT.	16½	(Described, p. 280.)
			Proceeding through Langport, along North Street, keep left at fork of roads (right-hand road
11¼	White Hill,	17¼	goes to Somerton, four miles) and rise the steep side of White Hill, at crest of which keep left. Then
	Cross-roads, keep left		chiefly downhill to Aller. Here, and on to Bridgwater, roads of Sedgemoor apt to be muddy and rough.
9½	Aller.	19	Small village on isolated knap, overlooking levels of Sedgemoor. Here Guthrum, converted to Christianity at sword's point by Alfred the Great, was baptised A.D. 878. The little church contains monumental effigy of Sir W. Botreux, 1420. Here, in zoggy levels of Sedgemoor, Fairfax cut up Royalist force, 1645.
			Keep to right, leaving Aller by "White Lion" inn.
7	Othery. Cross-roads.	21½	One of the "eys," or former islands, amid morasses of Sedgemoor, now appearing as hills above the levels. Church is curious

Miles from B'dgwater		Miles from Sherborne	
	Wells, 15¾ m. ☞ *Taunton*, 🚂 11¾ m.		cruciform building of Early English period, added to at various times. Central tower is Perpendicular and octangular. Here is a low side-window.
6	Middlezoy.	22½	*i.e.*, "Middlesea". Place-name is relic of times when Sedgemoor was a brackish waste of waters, occasionally flooded from Bristol Channel. Church is chiefly Decorated, with Perpendicular rood-screen. Pulpit is early seventeenth century. Curious brass to Chevalier Louis de Misières, a Frenchman who after eighteen years in British army was killed, *ex parte* James II., in Battle of Sedgemoor, 1685.
4	Westonzoyland.	24½	*i.e.*, "Weston-sea-land". Like all the Sedgemoor villages, this stands on a hill or rather an almost imperceptible rise, sufficient, however, in old times to raise it above the floods once frequent here. Westonzoyland is a pretty spot in the Sedgemoor way; a group of cottages amid the dykes (locally called "rhines") bordered by pollard willows that serve to drain the peaty moor. The very lofty pinnacled church tower (105 feet) looms prominently across the levels. Battle of Sedgemoor was fought near here, by Bruntsill Bridge and the Bussex Rhine on foggy night of 6th July, 1685. In this struggle between Duke of Monmouth's untrained rustics, armed with scythes and pikes, and the troops of James II., 3,000 of the rebels were killed and 500 taken prisoners. These last were imprisoned in Westonzoyland church, many being afterwards executed and many more sold into slavery in the plantations.
	BRIDGWAT'R. (*Market House.*)	28½	(Described, p. 314.)

Church is a noble clerestoried Perpendicular building, built chiefly by Richard Beere, Abbot of Glastonbury. Level road to Bridgwater.

CXL. YEOVIL TO TAUNTON

Miles from Taunton		Miles from Yeovil	
25¾	YEOVIL. *Somerset.* (*Town Hall.*)		Leaving Yeovil by Princes Street, road rises easily to hospital, where keep left.
24¼	Preston Plucknett.	1½	Picturesque village, with Early English church. Here are remains of ancient Grange belonging to Bermondsey Abbey, with interesting hall and tithe-barn.
23¼	Fork of roads, keep right. *Brimpton D'Evercy*, 1 m.	2½	Very picturesque village. Church is interesting building of Decorated period, with disproportionately large west bellcote. Fine stone chancel-screen. In north transept are tombs of the Sydenhams. Chantry House for three priests, *c.* 1520, has picturesque turret. "Mansion House" (Sir G. C. B. Ponsonby-Fane) is old home of the Sydenhams, lords of manor in succession to D'Evercys and Stantons.
	Odcombe, ½ m.		Here was born, 1577, Tom Coryate, son of rector. Tom, early afflicted with passion for wandering, hoofed it all over Europe, and even to the dominions of the Great Mogul, where he died (at Surat), 1617. He was fond of describing himself as "the Odcombian legstretcher".
21½	Montacute.	4¼	Scenery here is remarkably picturesque, especially where the two abrupt hills rise which give a name (*mons acutus*) to Montacute. Here is the noble mansion of that name, designed by John Thorpe (author also of Burleigh House and Longleat) for Sir Edward Phelips, Master of the Rolls and Speaker of House of Commons. It was built 1580-1601. One of noblest mansions of that age, it is nearly 200 feet in length, and richly and splendidly fitted. It suffered much in 1645 when Parliamentary troops plundered it. The remarkably courteous motto is displayed over entrance :—

"Through this wide opening gate,
None come too early, none return too late,"

while the garden entrance displays an almost Spanish hospitality: "And yours, my friends". The terraces, fountains and pavilions of the Italian gardens are very stately.

Of Montacute Priory the gatehouse, a fine Perpendicular embattled building, remains. In village are some ancient houses.

Church is Norman, Early English, Decorated and Perpendicular. Stone font-cover. Monuments of the Phelips family from 1484. In churchyard are remains of a cross. The modern tower on St. Michael's Hill stands where Montacute Castle once overawed mid-Somerset.

Miles from Taunton		Miles from Yeovil	
20¾	Stoke-sub-Hamdon, or East Stoke.	5	Village under Ham Hill, whence comes the fine yellow building-stone which is a feature of nearly all neighbouring churches and ancient houses. Church is Norman cruciform building, without aisles, added to in Early English and Perpendicular periods. Curiously carved Early tympanum of north door, exhibiting three birds in tree, Paschal Lamb, a lion and archer, with inscription "Sagittarius . . . V . . . leo". Over porch is room used as vestry. Low side window on either side of chancel, which retains its fine corbel-table. Pulpit is provided with hour-glass. Norman font, with chevron and cable moulding. Effigy of priest, fourteenth century. Effigy, Matthew de Gournay, died 1406, etc.
19¾	West Stoke.	6	Village inhabited by quarrymen. Chantry-house founded by Hugh de Gournay, son of Matthew of that name, one of those who murdered Edward II., is now the Parsonage Farm. Here is fine hall, with timber roof, etc.
18¾	Junction of Ilchester and Ilminster road, bear left. Petherton Bridge.	7	One mile beyond West Stoke, road joins main Ilchester and Ilminster road. Here turn left and in half mile cross river Parret. On parapet of bridge notice battered old sculpture of male and

Miles from Taunton		Miles from Yeovil	
18¼	Cross the Parret.	7½	female figures, legendarily those of children drowned here in olden times. Original bridge is said to have been built by bereaved parents.
18	*South Petherton*, 1 m. ☞	7¾	Small ancient market-town, with large church of Decorated period. Monument: Sir Giles Daubeny, 1445, etc.
16¾	Watergore.	9	Hamlet; formerly important change for Exeter mail-coaches.
16	Lopen Head.	9¾	Straight ahead, over cross-roads.
	Cross-roads.		
15¼	Seavington St. Michael.	10½	
14¾	Seavington St. Mary.	11	
13½	White Lacking-ton.	12¼	
	ILMINSTER. (*Market House.*)		Keeping right, past church (left-hand road goes to Chard, six and half miles), and then left, up Silver Street, and down to railway station and Horton.
10½	Horton.	15¼	Keep sharp to right at Horton.
	Fork of roads, keep right.		
8¾	Ashill.	17	
6	Hatch Beau-champ.	19¾	
4	Maddock Tree.	21¾	
	Junction of road from Langport, keep left.		
			Road descends steeply to Thorne Falcon.
3¼	Thorne Falcon.	22½	
	TAUNTON.	25¾	(Described, p. 315.)

CXLI. CREWKERNE TO LANGPORT

Miles from Langport		Miles from Crewkerne	
13½	CREWKERNE. *Dorset.* (*Market Place.*) Fork of roads, keep left and again left. *Hinton St. George,* 2 m.		Rising steeply out of town by North Street, and descending; road again rises, with sharp turn to left, near summit, and another turn left to follow. Road then descends, with abrupt turns left at foot.
12	Merriott.	1½	At Hinton St. George is seat of Earl Poulett, built by Sir Amyas Poulett early in sixteenth century, and added to a century later, and again in modern times. Monuments of Sir Amyas, 1537, and other Pouletts in church. Eccentric marriage of late earl produced the quaintly sordid scandal of the piano-organ-grinder's claim to earldom.
10¼	Lopen. 	3¼	Road rises to Lopen Head, where Ilchester and Ilminster road is crossed. Here keep left for short distance, then right. Road becomes distinctly of a bye-road character for a while, then widens and improves.
9¾	Lopen Head. (*Poulett's Arms.*) Keep left, then right.	3¾	
8¾	Font's Cross.	4¾	
7¾	Compton D'Urville.	5¾	
6¾	West Lambrook. 	6¾	Approaching West Lambrook, keep right. Rising to New Cross, keep right, then left, past blacksmith's. Road then descends to levels.
6½	New Cross.	7	
5½	Stembridge.	8	Keep right for Kingsbury Episcopi.

Miles from Langport		Miles from Crewkerne	
4½	Kingsbury Episcopi. Cross the Parret.	9	Quaint village, with fine Perpendicular church and exquisitely-beautiful tower, coupled belfry-windows of which are fitted with delicately-pierced stone; good rood-screen.
2½	Thorney.	11	Hamlet.
2	Muchelney.	11½	Road continues level but of rough rustic character. Muchelney (*i.e.*, the "muckle eye," or large island) is slightly elevated above surrounding moor. Here are slight remains of Abbey originally founded by Athelstan A.D. 939. Portions of Perpendicular cloisters are left, also part of Abbot's house. Parish church is Perpendicular. Vicarage is an unspoiled fifteenth-century house. Here also is a quaint house known as the Almonry. Village cross, restored. The village is beautifully enclosed in orchards.
½	Huish Episcopi. Cross-roads, keep left.	13	Keeping right, past church, road rises slightly to Huish Episcopi, where, at cross-roads, keep left,
¼	**Langport Hill,** LANGPORT.	13¼	and steeply downhill into Langport.
		13½	(Described, p. 280.)

CXLII. CREWKERNE TO BRIDPORT

Miles from Bridport		Miles from Crewkerne	
13	CREWKERNE. *Dorset.* (*Market Place.*)		Road rises a long gradual hill to railway station, and beyond it, at one and quarter mile, descends, bearing left, to Misterton.
12	Crewkerne Railway Station.	1	
11¾	Misterton.	1¼	Passing "Swan" inn, turn

Miles from Bridport		Miles from Crewkerne	
	Enter Dorset.		sharp right. Two sharp rises and falls to Mosterton.
9¾	Mosterton.	3¼	Long rise from Mosterton. Then a singular object comes in view : a tunnel driven through hill and carrying the road through it. The
7¾	Horn Hill Tunnel.	5¼	circumstances of making of it are detailed on tablet on either entrance : "The public are principally indebted for the erection of this tunnel to the zealous exertions of Giles Russell, of Beaminster, gentleman. Begun, August 1831. Finished June 1832. M. Lane, Civil Engineer." It is 150 yards long, and lit after dark with lamps.
6	BEAMINSTER. (*The Square.*)	7	Pop. 1915. Pleasant market-town, with unfortunate history in respect of fires. On Palm Sunday, 1644, while the town was occupied by Royalists, a quarrel arose in which incendiaries almost entirely destroyed it. It was again, but this time accidentally, burnt, 1684, and once more 1781. Church, Early English and Perpendicular, is fine building, with lofty tower, built *c.* 1503 ; enriched with sculptures. From the roof were exposed portions of Monmouth's executed followers, 1685.
			Passing "Red Lion" inn, bear right, rising easily. Undulating for one and three-quarters mile,
4	Melplash.	9	with short sharp fall, and sharp bend to right.
1	Bradpole.	12	
	BRIDPORT.	13	(Described, p. 374.)

CXLIII. LONDON TO EXETER BY STONEHENGE

Miles from Exeter		Miles from London	
	LONDON. (*Hyde Park Corner.*)		(London to Andover, see pp. 353-362.)
102½	ANDOVER. *Hampshire.* Fork of roads, keep right.	63½	Leaving Andover over level crossing, keep straight forward up easy rise to fork of roads at octagonal toll-house, where keep right. (Left-hand road goes to Salisbury, seventeen and quarter miles. See pp. 362-364.)
99¼	Weyhill.	66¾	Road rises gently to Weyhill, famed for its Fair even so early as fourteenth century, when Langland wrote in *Vision of Piers Plowman* :— "*At Wy and at Wynchestre I went to ye fair*". The ancient six days' Fair is now reduced to four—October 10-13. It is a Sheep, Horse, Hops, Cheese, Statute, or Hiring and Pleasure Fair, and is the largest in England. A great deal of business is still transacted here. The scene, at any other than Fair time, is desolate, the common-like Fair-ground being occupied only by the locked-up permanent booths. This is the "Weydon Priors" of Thomas Hardy's novel, *The Mayor of Casterbridge.*
	Penton Grafton, ☞ *Penton Mewsey*, 1 m. ☞ Fork of roads, keep left.		At fork of roads in Weyhill, keep left. (Right-hand road goes to Ludgershall, four miles.)
97¾	*Thruxton*, ☞	68¼	Church, dedicated to Holy Rood, is Transitional Early English to Decorated, with finely-panelled Perpendicular arch over altar-tomb, with effigies of Sir John Lysle and wife, *temp.* Henry VI., very finely

Miles from Exeter		Miles from London	
			rendered. Brass: Sir John Lysle, died 1407—a large and splendid example of early plate-armour.
	East Cholderton, ☜ ½ m. *Monxton*, ☜ 1½ m. ☜ *Amport*, 1 m.		Church has some excellent Flamboyant windows. Hatchments of Paulets, Marquises of Winchester, whose residence adjoins.
			Road on to Amesbury runs through characteristic Wiltshire scenery, of open rolling chalk-
94¼	Thruxton Hill,	71¾	downs. Undulating, with rising tendency, to Thruxton Hill, then steeply descending to Park House. Roads latterly apt to be cut up by military traction-engines, and always gritty.
93½	Park House. *Enter Wiltshire.* *Salisbury*, ☜ 10¾ m. *Collingbourne Ducis*, 7¼ m. ☞ *West Cholderton*, ☜ 1 m.	72½	Here stood important inn during old coaching days. (See pp. 265-266.) (See p. 209.)
92	*Junction of road on left from Stockbridge*, 11½ m.	74	Church rebuilt 1844 by Rev. T. Mozley, the "candid friend" of Tractarians, in his "Reminiscences". He was an enthusiast in the Gothic revival, but with more enthusiasm than discretion, as his church here discloses. The ancient timber roof came from Ipswich, and church was built to fit it.
			Road rises to Beacon Hill, then
91	Beacon Hill,	75	descends sharply: the modern camp of Bulford, a squalid mass of tin hutments, disclosed down below, on right, at first glance looking like some dull lake, tin roofs resembling water.
88½	AMESBURY.	77½	Pop. 970. Large village, charmingly situated beside Wiltshire Avon, in a green and wooded

Miles from Exeter		Miles from London	
	Cross the Avon.		hollow below wild Wiltshire downs. Place-name derives from Aurelius Ambrosius, British King of sixth century, who established a monastery here. Also the legendary scene of retirement of King Arthur's Queen, Guinevere. At Amesbury, Queen Elfrida established a nunnery *c.* 980, in expiation of murder of her stepson. A long and interesting history of the religious house here, and subsequent owners of estate, ended 1824 with purchase by Sir Edmund Antrobus of residence, park and surrounding lands. Mansion, built by Webb, son-in-law of Inigo Jones, stands in lovely park.

Church is a relic of the vanished Abbey, having been common to it and the parish. It is Early English and cruciform. In north transept is a small building of two floors; chapel below, priest's room above.

The "George" is a quaint old inn.

	Salisbury, 10 m.		(See pp. 398-401.)
	Marlborough, 20¾ m.		(See pp. 401-403.)
	Fork of roads, keep right.		Crossing river Avon, keep right. (Left-hand road goes to Salisbury (the best route), ten miles.
			Road rises steeply under trees, then descends. Then rises and again descends to fork of roads just below Stonehenge.
86¾	Stonehenge. Fork of roads, keep left.	79¼	Roads here are commonly very thickly strewn with broken flint, the native material of these chalk downs. Here keep left. (Right-hand road ascends past Stonehenge and goes to Heytesbury, thirteen miles.

Stonehenge, in midst of Salisbury Plain, remains, in spite of all investigations of ancient times down to those of 1901, very much of a mystery. "God knows what its use was," wrote Pepys; and although it seems to be pretty clearly established that among its uses was that of astronomical observations, or divinations, no one can with certainty declare who raised these great stones. The latest assigned date is B.C. 1680.

The first mention of Stonehenge is in the writings of Nennius

in the ninth century. He declared these stone circles to have been erected in memory of 460 British nobles murdered here by Hengist the Saxon; but the first who calls it by name "Stanenges" (*i.e.*, the "hanging stones," that is to say, the suspended stones) is Henry of Huntingdon, at beginning of twelfth century.

This great prehistoric monument consists of remains of two great stone circles enclosing two horseshoe-shaped groups of stones: outer circle formed of thirty standing stones, with lintels of stone laid across the top, sixteen feet high, upon carefully-worked projections; inner circle was formed of unhewn stones some six feet high; and within this again were the inner and outer horseshoe-shaped groups. Outer horseshoe consisted of five great groups of trilithons rising to twenty-five feet high; within these stood nineteen unhewn stones; and innermost of all the great flat so-called "altar-stone". Few of these mighty stones now stand erect.

The theory that this was a solar temple rests on the fact that the low circular mound enclosing the stones becomes an avenue pointing east and enclosing the solitary stone known popularly as the "Friar's Heel". Viewed from the "altar stone," the avenue and the "Friar's Heel" point to the rising sun, which, on the morning of 21st June (the "longest day"), is exactly oriented with apex of "Friar's Heel". Until 1901, when the present barbed-wire fence enclosing Stonehenge was erected by Sir Edmund Antrobus, great numbers of people came here to see sun rise on the "longest day".

In 1905 the questioned right of Sir E. Antrobus to thus enclose and to charge for admission was fought out in Law Courts, in the action of Attorney-General *v.* Antrobus, which occupied eight days. Ancient rights of way across the down and through Stonehenge were claimed, and immemorial use of footpaths by public was clearly established, but Mr. Justice Farwell decided for defendant, entirely against weight of evidence, and held that Stonehenge was his, in fee-simple, as lord of the manor, to do with as he would. And there the matter rests; and the barbed-wire, and the turn-tables that click the sightseer in, still vulgarise what is really a national monument.

The surroundings of Stonehenge are impressive, no fewer than 400 sepulchral tumuli encircling it.

Miles from Exeter		Miles from London	
85	Cross-roads. 	81	Keep straight ahead, over cross-roads. Loose pounded flints all the way. Descend steeply to Winterbourne Stoke. Church is

Miles from Exeter		Miles from London	
83¾	Winterbourne Stoke.	82¼	Norman and Early English, with hour-glass stand. Pulpit dated 1621.
	Salisbury, 9¾ m.		(See pp. 394-395.)
	Devizes, 15¾ m.		(See pp. 395-397.)
			Long rise from Winterbourne Stoke.
83½	Fork of roads, keep right.	82½	At fork of roads in quarter mile keep right, continuing uphill under tall trees. Road then gently descends and again rises to cross-roads. Here keep straight ahead, over abandoned old Bath and Salisbury road. Yarnbury Camp, a prehistoric earthwork, on summit of an isolated hill in a weirdly lonely situation on right. Then long descent, very rough, to Deptford.
81½	Cross-roads.	84½	
79½	Deptford.	86½	Village in deep hollow, by the river Wily. Deptford inn was a famous inn during coaching age.
	Fork of roads, keep left.		Keep left at fork of roads in Deptford. (Right-hand road goes to Heytesbury, six and quarter miles. See p. 456.)
	Cross the Wily.		Cross river Wily to Wylye village. Church rebuilt 1844, keeps fine Early English triplet window and has pulpit dated 1628, brought from Wilton. Passing church, turn
79	Wylye.	87	sharp right up village street; and then, bearing left over railway bridge, road rises to Chilmark Down. Very loose and flinty at times. Then long descent. Very weird lonely downs.
	Chilmark Bottom.		
74	(*New inn.*)	92	
	Bishop's Fonthill, 1 m.		Here is entrance to Fonthill Park, now cut up into two hold-

Miles from Exeter		Miles from London	
	Fonthill Giffard, 2 m.		ings. Alderman Beckford's great eighteenth century palace, built at cost of £240,000 was sold by his son for £9,000, and a newer Fonthill, "Fonthill Abbey," arose, in Strawberry Hill Gothic manner. This, however, was demolished, 1825, following upon sale of estate, "Abbey," and collections for £290,000. Only one tower remains in park, in which stands a modern mansion.
	Keep left.		Keep left for Hindon.
72	Hindon.	94	Small, decayed market-town, with old reputation for electoral bribery and corruption. Church built 1871. Lonely downs, rich in ancient sepulchral barrows, continue westward of the town.
	Shaftesbury, 7½ m.		
70½	Cross-roads.	95½	
	Warminster, 8¼ m.		
	Shaftesbury, 7 m.		
			Keeping right out of Hindon, avoiding left turn, road rises and then descends; then again rises to Willoughby Hedge.
69¼	Willoughby Hedge. Junction of road from Chicklade.	96¾	Road descends long steep fall of Charnage Hill, with following easy rise and fall to Mere.
68	**Charnage Hill,**	98	
65¼	MERE.	100¾	Pop. 1977. Small, decreasing town, picturesquely situated at foot of great hill, partly artificial, on which once stood castle. Fine Perpendicular church, with lofty pinnacled tower. Brasses: John Bettesworth, 1398; Sir John Berkeley, 1427. The "Chantry
	Shaftesbury, 8½ m.		

Miles from Exeter		Miles from London	
			House," south of churchyard, is an interesting mediæval relic. "George" inn has a fine wrought-iron sign. House was rebuilt in eighteenth century. To older house came Charles II. as fugitive, after Battle of Worcester, in character of "Will Jackson," servant of Colonel Phelips, and was somewhat taken aback by landlord innocently saying: "Thou lookest an honest fellow—here's a health to the king!" Leaving Mere, and keeping right, along Castle Street, road undulates past turning on left in half mile for Blandford, and past lodge-gates, crested with eagles, of Zeals House. Here road to Frome goes off right, and again in three-quarters mile at Zeals Green.
64¾	*Blandford*, 20¾ m.	101¼	
64	*Frome*, 10¾ m.	102	(See pp. 280-281.)
63¼	Zeals Green. *Enter Dorset.*	102¾	Bearing slightly left, road comes to Zeals Green. Road descends long hill, with two following rises to Bourton.
62¼	Bourton. *Enter Somerset.*	103¾	Steep pitch from Bourton, followed by long easy rise and fall.
60	"Hunter's Lodge" inn. Fork of roads, keep left.	106	At fork of roads by Hunter's Lodge inn keep left.
58¾	Bayford.	107¼	Steep rise and gradual fall to Wincanton.
57¾	WINCANTON.	108¼	(Described, p. 226.)

Miles from Exeter		Miles from London	
	Cross the Cale.		
	Shepton Mallet, 12½ m.		Bearing left through Wincanton, road descends to Lattiford, and rises in long gradual incline to Holton.
55¾	Lattiford.	110¼	
	Cross the Bow Brook.		
55½	Holton.	110½	Road winds right and left, descending to Maperton.
54¾	Maperton.	111¼	
50¼	Sparkford.	115¾	
	Castle Cary, 5 m.		
49½	*Queen's Camel*, ¾ m.	116½	Village deriving name from the Camel (*i.e.*, the Celtic "*cam*" = crooked) river. Fine Perpendicular church, with elaborate Perpendicular font. Large and curious pew of Mildmay family.
	Northover. Cross the Yeo.		Road now runs through flat, low-lying district of Camel and Yeo (or Ivel) river.
44¾	ILCHESTER.	121¼	Pop. 700. The Roman *Ischalis*, now shrunken from status of important town to that of scattered village.
	Somerton, 5 m. *Langport*, 8½ m. *Yeovil*, 5 m.		
42¾	*Tintinhull*, ½ m.	123¼	Small Early English church, with fine bench-ends, and two fifteenth-century ecclesiastical brasses.

Miles from Exeter		Miles from London	
40½	Cart Gate. ☜ *West Stoke.* *Martock*, 1 m. ☞	125½	"Cart Gate" inn was formerly important change for Exeter mails in coaching days. Small town, with very large and beautiful church, chiefly Perpendicular, with noble lofty clerestoried nave and chancel; very large south porch, with parvise chamber over, etc. The town is rich in old houses. Here is Market Cross, in shape of column, with sundial and weather-vane.
39	Petherton Bridge. Cross the Parret.	127	
38¾	*South Petherton*, 1 m. ☞	127¼	(Described, p. 465.)
37½	Watergore.	128½	Road continues flat.
36¾	Lopen Head. Cross-roads. (*"Poulett's Arms" inn.*)	129¼	Straight ahead, over cross-roads.
36	Seavington St. Michael.	130	Road undulates.
35½	Seavington St. Mary.	130½	
34¼	White Lackington. *Barrington*, 2 m. ☞	131¾	At White Lackington the Duke of Monmouth was entertained 1681, on his great popular progress in the West Country. Barrington Court, now preserved by National Trust, is early seventeenth-century manor-house of great architectural interest; originally built by Henry Daubeny, first Earl of Bridgwater. Church is small cruciform aiseless building, with central octangular tower; Early English and Decorated.
			Road rises, then descends into Ilminster.

Miles from Exeter		Miles from London	
32¾	ILMINSTER. (*Market House.*)	133¼	Pop. 2287. Pleasant old town on river Ile. Church is very fine cruciform Perpendicular building. The central tower bears likeness to that of Wells. Nave, rebuilt 1824, is somewhat cold and bald. Brass: Sir William and Dame Wadham, *c.* 1400; builders of church. Also brasses of Michael and Dorothy Wadham (1609, 1618), who founded Wadham College, Oxford. Grammar School, 1586. Hotels: George (garage); Swan.
	Crewkerne, 7 m. *Chard*, 5 m.		
32	Ilminster Railway Station.	134	Leaving town by Silver Street, uphill, and along West Street, descend to railway station.
31¼	Horton. Fork of roads, keep left, then right.	134¾	Here keep sharp to left at fork of roads. (Right-hand road goes to Taunton, ten and half miles. See p. 465.) Then turn right.
30¼	**Broadway Hill**, (*"Five Dials" inn.*) DOWN	135¾	Road undulates then descends, finally rising the long and increasingly steep Buckland Hill. Poor surface.
29¼	**Buckland Hill**, UP†	136¾	
27¾	Cross-roads. *Buckland St. Mary*, ½ m. *Taunton*, 8 m. *Chard*, 4 m. DOWN	138¼	Straight forward, past old toll-house at cross-roads. The tower on right is that of modern church of Buckland St. Mary. Road descends with increasing steepness, entering Devonshire at two miles and dropping to vale of Yarty. Thence it rises easily to crest at Stop Gate, and again descends to junction of roads at Devonshire House Farm.
25¾	*Enter Devonshire.* UP†	140¼	
25	Marsh. UP†	141	
23½	Stop Gate.	142½	

Miles from Exeter		Miles from London	
21½	Devonshire House Farm. Junction of Crewkerne and Chard road.	144½	Forward to Exeter, as pp. 455 and 377-378.
16	HONITON.	150	
	EXETER. (*Guildhall.*)	166	

CXLIV. EXETER TO BARNSTAPLE

Miles from Barnstaple		Miles from Exeter	
40¼	EXETER. *Devonshire.* (*Guildhall.*)		Leave city by High Street and left into Queen Street, past Queen Street (South-Western) railway
38½	Cowley Bridge. Fork of roads, keep right, then left. Cross the	1¾	station. Thence follow trams to fork of roads, where keep right. Turn left, over railway bridge and river-bridges. Road rises and then falls to "Three Horseshoes" inn, thence rising again and undulating, finally descending to Newton St. Cyres.
	Exe.		
36	Newton St. Cyres.	4¼	Church dedicated to infant St. Cyres, martyred *c.* 304. Building is Perpendicular. Monuments of Northcotes, ancestors of Earl of Iddesleigh.
	Cross the		
	Yeo.		
32¾	Crediton Railway Station.	7½	Steepish rise from Newton, thence undulating to Crediton railway station, followed by steep rise into town. Here turn left into main street.
32¼	CREDITON. (*Ship Hotel.*)	8	Pop. 3974. Locally "Kirton". A very ancient place, and formerly

head of episcopal see (removed to Exeter 1050). Hence local saying:—

"*Kirton wer' a market town*
When Exon wer' a vuzzy down."

Place-name derives from situation on river Creedy. Town by no means looks its great age, having been rebuilt after fire in eighteenth century.

Crediton is now a bootmaking town, but was formerly wool-clothing centre.

Large and fine cruciform clerestoried Perpendicular church (formerly collegiate), with Decorated Lady Chapel, which was used as grammar school, 1580-1859. Chancel is of great size and beauty, as befitted collegiate church. Vestry, two-storied, contains relics of old "town armour" and the "governors' room," the "governors" being a body of twelve managers of church who at Reformation replaced the canons. Monuments: Sir John Sully and wife, fourteenth century. He lived to 108 years of age. Stone sedilia; fine font; ancient parish library in parvise over south porch.

Miles from Barnstaple		Miles from Exeter	
	Sandford, 2 m. ☞		Ancient Early English chapel of St. Lawrence near Grammar School. Exceptionally fertile district, even for Devon. Perpendicular church dedicated to St. Swithin. Curious brass: Mary Dowrich, 1604.
	Fork of roads, keep right.		Leaving Crediton, road goes uphill to end of town, where, at fork of roads, keep right. Easy descent of one mile.
30	Barnstaple Cross.	10¼	
	Okehampton, ☜ 17¾ m.		Okehampton, seventeen and three-quarter miles left. (See pp. 483-484.)
27¾	Copplestone Cross.	12½	Undulating to Copplestone Cross, with generally rising inclination.
	Fork of roads, keep right. *Okehampton*, ☜ 16¼ m.		Fork of roads, keep right; left to Okehampton.

Miles from Barnstaple		Miles from Exeter	
27½	Copplestone Railway Station.	12¾	
26¾	Fork of roads, keep right. *Down St. Mary*, 1 m. Morchard Road Railway Station.	13½	Fork of roads, keep right. On left is Down St. Mary. Church is partly Norman, with sculptured tympanum of south door: "Daniel in the Lions' Den".
25¾	Fork of roads, keep right. *Hatherleigh*, 14 m. *Morchard Bishop*, 2 m.	14½	At fork, keep right. Left-hand road goes to Hatherleigh, fourteen miles. Road, railway and river Yeo run side by side. Perpendicular church, with tall tower. Monument of John Eyston and wife, with effigies, greatly injured, fifteenth century.
24¼	Cross the Yeo.	16	Confluence of rivers Yeo and Taw. From this point, road, rail and river Taw run side by side, all the way to Barnstaple. Road crosses railway bridge to Lapford.
23½	Lapford (Railway Station).	16¾	Lapford church, Perpendicular. Good sixteenth century rood-screen.
19¼	Eggesford Bridge Railway Station. Fork of roads, keep left. *Chulmleigh*, 2 m.	21	At fork of roads, keep left. Right-hand road goes to Chulmleigh, two miles, and South Molton, ten miles.) Fine Perpendicular church, formerly collegiate, with noble tower. Note the singular and interesting Early Norman or Saxon tympanum over south door representing the Saviour.
15¼	South Molton Road Railway Station. Fork of roads, keep left.	25	Passing railway station, keep left at fork of roads, crossing river Taw. Right-hand road goes to South Molton, eight miles.

Miles from Barnstaple		Miles from Exeter	
	Cross the Taw. *South Molton*, 8 m. ☞		
12¼	Portsmouth Arms Railway Station.	28	
8¼	Umberleigh Bridge. Cross-roads. *South Molton*, 7½ m. ☞ *Torrington*, 🚂 8½ m.	32	Straight forward, over cross-roads, and almost level to New Bridge. (See pp. 496-497.)
5¾	Chapeltown Railway Station.	34½	
4¼	New Bridge, turn right. Cross the Taw. 🚂 *Tawstock*.	36	Turn right. Road drops sharply crossing river Taw and railway, then rises easily to Bishop's Tawton.
			Very beautiful spot. Church stands in lovely park adjoining Tawstock Court, formerly seat of Bourchiers, Earls of Bath. Older mansion burnt 1787. A picturesque gateway of sixteenth century is left. The rich Decorated church is cruciform. Some pieces of old armour, etc., remain in room over vestry. The very elaborate canopied pew of the Earls of Bath, not remotely resembling an ancient four-post bedstead, is a beautiful work of Renascence period.
			Here are monuments : oaken

Miles from Barnstaple		Miles from Exeter	
			effigy of lady, thirteenth century, supposed to represent Thomasine Hankford, who married a Bourchier and brought Tawstock property into family: Frances Fitzwarren, 1586; William, Earl of Bath, 1623; and wife, 1605; Henry, the last Earl, 1634; and his widow, afterwards Countess of Middlesex.
2½	Bishop's Tawton.	37¾	Church is Perpendicular, with spire. Fine painted and gilt screen. Bearing left through Bishop's Tawton, and descending short steep pitch past church; road ascends easily to Newport.
¾	Newport. Junction of road from South Molton, keep left.	39½	Here, at junction of road from South Molton, keep left. Easy approach to Barnstaple.
	BARNSTAPLE. (*The Square.*)	40¼	(Described, p. 520.)

CXLV. CREDITON TO OKEHAMPTON

Miles from O'hampton		Miles from Crediton	
17¾	CREDITON. *Devonshire.* (*Ship Hotel.*)		Leaving Crediton, rising through town, and keeping right at end, along Barnstaple road, keep left at
15½	Barnstaple Cross. Fork of roads, keep left.	2¼	Barnstaple Cross, descending easily, thence rising. Several rises and falls follow to Colford, into which descend steeply, with sharp turn left.
13¾	Colford.	4	
10¼	Bow.	7½	Village is also known by old manorial name of Nymet Tracey.

Miles from O'hampton		Miles from Crediton	
	Cross a stream.		Church stands three-quarters mile south. Parts are Early English and Perpendicular. It was originally one of three churches built by William de Tracey, in atonement for his part in murder of Thomas à Becket.
	Zeal Monachorum. 1 m. ☞		*i.e.*, "Monks' Hall," anciently manor of Buckfast Abbey, given by Canute.
8¼	Stone Cross. *North Tawton*, ¾ m. ☞	9½	Quarter-mile left is Broad Nymet Chapel, an Early English building, now a wood-shed.
	North Tawton Railway Station.		Near railway station is the farm of "Bathe," ancient home of de Bathe family.
6¼	Newland Bridge. Cross the Taw.	11½	
	Fork of roads, keep left. *Sampford Courtenay*, 1½ m. ☞		At fork of roads keep left uphill.
			i.e., "Swampford". Church is fine Perpendicular, with ancient enriched oak roof, evilly entreated with plaster. Here the West Country rising of 1549 originated. It was of a religious character, and was the superstitious, ignorant peasants' senseless protest against reformed religion. They here murdered one William Hellions in the church-house, and hacked his body to pieces with a bill-hook.
4	Belstone Corner.	13¾	Cross railway bridge, bearing left to railway station, then downhill for one mile, with final steep and winding fall and easy rise to junction of roads. Thence easy descent to Okehampton.
3¾	Sampford Courtenay Railway Station.	14	
	OKEHAMPTON. (*White Hart.*)	17¾	(Described, pp. 570-571.)

CXLVI. EXETER TO MINEHEAD

Miles from Minehead		Miles from Exeter	
43¼	EXETER. *Devonshire.* (*Guildhall.*) Fork of roads, keep right.		Leave city by High Street, and left into Queen Street, past Queen Street (South-Western) railway station. Thence follow trams to fork of roads, where keep right.
41½	Cowley Bridge. Fork of roads, keep straight on. *Crediton.* ☜ 6¼ m.	1¾	Proceed straight forward, past Cowley Bridge. (Left-hand road, over bridge, goes to Crediton.)
38¾	Stoke Canon. Cross the Exe.	4½	
			Level road, with one short ascent to Rewe.
37¾	Rewe.	5½	
			Gradual ascent to fork of roads in half-mile, where keep straight on. (Right-hand road goes to Tiverton by Silverton, seven and half miles.)
36½	Fork of roads, keep straight on. *Silverton,* 1½ m. ☞	6¾	
			Generally undulating, with rise and fall to Bickleigh.
32½	Bickleigh.	10¾	Pretty scene on Exe, at bridge. At Bickleigh was born Bamfylde Moore Carew, 1690, the eccentric; son of rector. Bickleigh Court, formerly manor-house of Carews, is now farmhouse.
	Cross the Exe. Turn right. ☜ *Crediton*, 8 m.		Crossing river Exe, turn right. (Left-hand road goes to Crediton.) Road goes, easily undulating, beside river Exe, to Tiverton. Entering town, turn right at end of West Exe, South; thence into Bridge Street, crossing river Exe, and ascending steeply to Town Hall.

Miles from Minehead		Miles from Exeter	
28¾	TIVERTON. (*Town Hall.*) Cross the Exe.	14½	Pop. 10,382. Tiverton, *i.e.*, "Twyford-town," the Town of the Two Fords, arose at fords of rivers Exe and Loman, here flowing to confluence. Somewhat stately eighteenth-century character of town is due to great fire of 1731, necessitating rebuilding on large scale.

Castle, formerly residence of Earls of Devon, originally built 1106, rebuilt in fourteenth century. Captured by Fairfax, Parliamentary general, 1645. Interesting remains included in modern residence.

Church is fine Late Perpendicular, exhibiting Renascence feeling, with noble tower, 120 feet high: the whole of great interest and richly sculptured and decorated—evidence of the piety of old wool-merchants by whose gifts it was built. Note especially Greenway Chapel and series of sculptures representing life of Our Lord.

Brasses: John and Joan Greenway, 1529. Almshouses, founded by Greenway. Chapel bears his merchant's mark, together with Courtenay arms, and inscription:—

> "*Have grace, ye men, and ever pray*
> *For the soul of John and Joan Greenway.*"

Also Wellbrook Almshouses, 1579. Grammar School, founded 1604 by Peter Blundell; extensively mentioned in Blackmore's *Lorna Doone.*

Lace-making is largely pursued in Tiverton.

Hotels: Palmerston (garage); Angel (garage). Motor repairs: C. H. Nott, 17 Bridge Street.

	South Molton, 18¾ m.		Leaving Tiverton, Town Hall on right, proceed along St. Peter Street, turning left at church, along Lower Bampton Road, descending short steep hill, then
27½	Bolham.	15¾	level to Bolham. Road borders river Exe all the way to Exton
24¼	Cove.	19	(fifteen miles), generally undulating.
23	Exeter Inn. Fork of roads, keep left.	20¼	Here is confluence of rivers Exe and Batham: keep left. (Right to Bampton, one and quarter mile,

Miles from Minehead		Miles from Exeter	
	Cross the Batham.		and Taunton, twenty-two miles. See pp. 511-514.) Crossing river Batham and railway bridge, on left, follow river
21	Stuckeridge Bridge.	22¼	Exe to Stuckeridge Bridge. Keep straight on here, at cross-roads, Do not cross the river.
	Cross-roads, keep straight on.		(Left-hand road, across river, goes to South Melton, fifteen and three-quarter miles, and Barnstaple, thirty-seven and three-quarter miles. Right-hand road goes to Bampton, two miles.)
18¾	Grant's Corner, turn left.	24½	At Grant's Corner, approaching Exebridge, where several roads join, turn left, descending steeply.
18½	Exebridge Round House.	24¾	Here do not cross river at Exebridge, but take middle road, following river Exe (which runs on left).
	Fork of roads, take middle road.		(Left-hand road over Exe Bridge goes to Dulverton, two and three-quarter miles. See pp. 488-489.)
16	Fork of roads, keep left.	27¼	Road goes by easy undulations to fork, in two and half miles. Here avoid right-hand turn (which leads to Hele Bridge) and continue parallel with Exe.
	Enter Somerset.		
12½	Bridgetown.	30¾	Road rises to more rugged country of Exmoor neighbourhood.
	Fork of roads, keep left.		
	Exton, *Winsford*, 1 m.		Village on river Exe, much resorted to by anglers.
8½	Wheddon Cross. "Rest and be Thankful" inn.	34¾	Passing inn, take second road to left, and descend long steep hill, which falls for three miles, gradually, however, growing easier, with intermediate rises.
	Cutcombe, ½ m.		

Miles from Minehead		Miles from Exeter	
5	Timberscombe.	38¼	Sharp bend to right, into Timberscombe. In village, bear left then right. Road zigzags uphill into Dunster.
2½	Dunster.	40¾	Pop. 1186. Very picturesque old townlet, with very broad street, in which is Yarn Market, a quaint timber-framed building, 1609. "Luttrell Arms" hotel, anciently town house of Abbots of Cleeve, very fine and interesting, is of fifteenth century. In Church Street is ancient building, "the Nunnery". Church is Perpendicular and cruciform, with beautiful rood-screen. Monuments of Luttrells. Dunster Castle, picturesquely overlooking townlet from densely-wooded hills, is ancient seat of Luttrell family, who still reside here. Interior of castle is not shown, but castle park open on certain days of week. Exterior walls and gateway towers are ancient. Castle was besieged in Cromwellian times and surrendered to Colonel Blake, Governor of Taunton.

Hotel: Luttrell Arms.

			Leaving Dunster, descend from High Street, turning left at fork of roads in quarter mile.
2¼	Fork of roads, keep left.	41	
1	Alcombe. Fork of roads, keep right.	42¼	
	MINEHEAD. (*Feathers Hotel.*)	43¼	(Described, p. 509.)

CXLVII. EXETER TO LYNMOUTH BY DULVERTON

Miles from Lynmouth		Miles from Exeter	
51½	EXETER. *Devonshire.* (*Guildhall.*)		(Exeter to Exebridge, as pp. 485-487.)
26¾	Exebridge. Cross the Exe. *Enter Somerset.*	24¾	Cross river Exe, keeping right at fork of roads at Riphay Corner. Passing Dulverton railway station (which is two miles from Dulverton) and Carnarvon Arms Hotel, an anglers' and huntsmen's resort,
26½	Riphay Corner.	25	road runs level beside river Barle

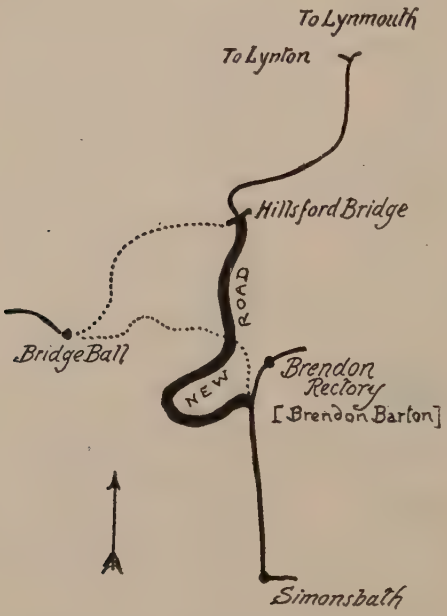
Miles from Lynmouth		Miles from Exeter	
	Fork of roads, keep right.		into town, along broad, tree-shaded course. Approaching town, cross
26	Dulverton Railway Station. Cross the Barle.	25½	river Barle by sharp turn right, over bridge.
24	Dulverton.	27½	Pop. 1364. Town occupies a small level site, amid great wooded hills which rise beautifully around from river Barle. Immediately adjoining town is Pixton Park (Earl of Carnarvon). This is a stag and fox-hunting centre on borders of Dartmoor, and meets of hounds and assemblages of sportsmen often afford picturesque sights. Otherwise it is exceedingly sleepy place, and not intrinsically interesting. Church rebuilt, except tower, 1855. Hotel: Red Lion. Leaving town, turn left opposite Red Lion, proceeding along Lady Street, and thence straight ahead
22¾	Marsh.	28¾	beside river Barle running on left. In one and quarter mile, turn right,
	[Gate.]		through gate, opposite Marsh church, into High Combe Drive. Road rises one and quarter mile
21½	[Gate.]	30	to a gate. Here turn left, rise continuing to a third gate, where Exmoor is entered. This is an elevated tableland, diversified with hills, hollows and gloomy valleys;
21	[Gate.]	30½	the whole barren and sterile, producing only coarse grass, bracken, furze and heather. Here the Exmoor ponies, a special breed, roam at large. Many sheep here, fond, in summer-time, of lying in the road.
			Roads through Exmoor are of

Miles from Lynmouth		Miles from Exeter	
	Tarr Steps, 1½ m.		sandy, gravelly nature and fairly good.
18	Winsford Hill.	33½	Signpost on Winsford Hill points left for Tarr Steps, primitive bridge (very interesting) crossing river Barle.
	Withypool, ¾ m.		Withypool is an anglers' village on the Barle.
			Road descends easily from the three barrows (sepulchral tumuli) cresting Winsford Hill, to Chibbet
15	Chibbet Cross. [GATE.]	36½	Cross, where there is another gate. Level from this point to White Cross.
	Exford, 1 m.		Very steep descent of one mile on right to Exford, a village on infant Exe.
14	White Cross, turn left.	37½	Road turns left (right to Exford) and continues by easy undulations straight ahead, between tall hedges, like a mere country lane for two
			and half miles. Then descends two miles to Simonsbath.
9¾	Simonsbath, turn right.	41¾	Place-name derives from pool on river Barle, so-called from a fabulous "Sigismund". Small
			settlement, chiefly farms and shepherds' cottages, with one good inn, "Royal Forest Hotel".
			River Barle rises near here. The spot is very pretty, situated as it is in deep hollow, overshaded by trees; and probably appears the prettier in contrast with naked, exposed heights of surrounding Exmoor.
			Here turn right.
8¼	Exe Head.	43¼	Road leads steeply up for one and half miles, then a short drop to Exe Head, where road bends round hillside to right and passes gloomy dip in the hills, where river Exe rises among bogs. Here are numerous prehistoric mounds.

Miles from Lynmouth		Miles from Exeter	
			To this succeeds weary gradual rise of two miles, along generally unfenced road, open to moor, with sheep lying about; through Brendon Two Gates (where there has long been only one gate). Rise, ending past Two Gates, becomes a level, then road descends two miles to Brendon High Gate (where there is no gate at all). Here, at fork of roads, keep right, then left, up short smart rise; then descending, very steep, rough and loose, with numerous stones, size of large potatoes, generally strewing about. Road is also exceedingly narrow, running between grassy banks and hedges about eight feet high, and with sharp hairpin bends. Road then crosses stream by footbridge at picturesque hamlet of Bridge Ball, and then turning sharply right descends to Hillsford Bridge, and by good broad road along the gently-sloping two and half miles approach to Lynmouth, past Watersmeet. Here the West Lyn roars down in a wooded gorge, amid mossy boulders, on right, joining at Watersmeet the East Lyn. On left side of road, the rocks, ivy-clad, rise romantically, and on right the wooded Tors Hill. The whole scene is of a superb beauty.
6½	Brendon Two Gates.	45	
	[GATE.]		
3½	Brendon High Gate.	48	
	Fork of roads, keep right.		
3¼	Brendon Barton, keep left.	48¼	
2½	Bridge Ball, turn right.	49	
1¾	Watersmeet.	49¾	
	LYNMOUTH. (*Bridge.*)	51½	(Described, p. 501.)

[NOTE: IMPORTANT.—A new road has now been made, and was opened August, 1908, giving a shorter and very much better approach both to Lynton and Lynmouth, as between Brendon Barton and Hillsford Bridge. Passing Brendon High Gate, look out sharply for this new piece of road on left. It starts off abruptly at a point where hedges are very high, and goes in a long curve (gradients 1 in 9 and 1 in 11) down to Hillsford

Bridge, crossing about midway the old road which is shown here on sketch-map in dotted lines. The width of this new road is 30 feet. It is three-quarters of a mile long, and cost about



£1000. Motor-cars can now enter Lynton and Lynmouth from Exmoor with comparative ease, although caution here is still eminently desirable.]

CXLVIII. TIVERTON TO SOUTH MOLTON AND LYNMOUTH

Miles from Lynmouth		Miles from Tiverton	
39¾	TIVERTON. *Devon.* (*Town Hall.*)		[This is one of the worst roads in the West Country, alike for severe gradients and rough and stony character.] Leaving Tiverton by descending short steep pitch to

Miles from Lynmouth		Miles from Tiverton	
	Cross the Exe.		river Exe, and thence along West Exe North and Leat Street, road emerges into country along a short level stretch, then rising by easy stages to Calverleigh. Poor surface.
37¼	Calverleigh.	2½	Here keep right. Old road, now practically disused, on left. Road continues rising, and grows steadily
35¾	Fork of roads, keep left.	4	steeper. Here keep left, uphill, to Gibbet Moor ("Royal Oak" inn) thence undulations developing into steep descent, followed by level, then renewed descent, growing very
32	Rackenford Bridge. Cross the Little Dart.	7¾	steep and horribly rough on approaching Rackenford Bridge. Country is wild and extremely lonely all the way. Steep, loose ascent to "Bell" inn at cross-roads in half-mile.
31½	Cross-roads. (*"Bell" inn.*)	8¼	Road still rises, but more easily, and then descends steeply, rising again to old toll-house, then descending, with another rise and fall to Creacombe Water.
29¼	Cross the Creacombe Water. *Creacombe*, 1 m.	10½	Lonely village of smallest dimensions. Church has Saxon triangular-headed south door, and plain early bowl font. Steep ascent and descent, with following steep hill and undulations with general rising tendency
26¼	Ash Mills.	13½	across Ash Moor to Ash Mills.

Miles from Lynmouth		Miles from Tiverton	
	Cross the Mole. WATERSPLASH.		Renewed very steep and rough plunge to river Mole, which is followed by a watersplash. Thence road rises steeply up a right turn, falling again. This is followed by another steep climb and correspondingly sharp fall to Bish Mill.
23¼	Junction of roads from Bampton. Bish Mill. Cross the Yeo. Cross the Mole.	16½	Here road from Bampton joins on right, and crossing river Yeo, rises for one and quarter mile somewhat steeply; then falls, rough and winding, to river Mole, followed by sharp rise into South Molton.
21	SOUTH MOLTON. (*Guildhall.*) Fork of 3 roads, Take middle road.	18¾	(Described, p. 515.) Leaving town by turning right, out of cobble-stoned square, along King Street, and thence to Barnstaple Road, take middle road at fork of three, rising; then descending and rising easily again to next fork in one and half mile, where keep right.
19½	Fork of roads, keep right.	20¼	(Left-hand road goes to Barnstaple, ten and half miles.) Road rises for quarter mile, then descends for short interval, then rises one and quarter mile, followed by level to Northland Cross, thence
17¾	Northland Cross	22	easy descents for two miles, road running in company with little river Bray.
13¾	Brayford.	26	At Brayford cross-roads take middle road at toll-house and keep

Miles from Lynmouth		Miles from Tiverton	
	Cross-roads. Take middle road. *High Bray.* ¼ m.		straight forward, leaving village on right. A little stream runs on right. Road ascends gradually, then in one mile, climbs steep and winding hill.
11¾	Mockham Down Gate. Fork of roads, keep right.	28	Fork of roads. Keep right.
	Bratton Down.		
10½	Cross-roads.	29¼	Road rises more easily to Bratton Down, keeping straight forward over cross-roads. Very wild and lonely country, bordering Exmoor.
7¼	Blackmore Cross.	32½	Road eventually undulates downward, with few intermediate rises to Blackmore Gate.
	Barnstaple, 10½ m. Blackmore Gate.		(Road to Barnstaple, ten and half miles on left.) Proceed straight forward for quarter mile to fork of roads at Blackmore Gate (so-called, there is not now any gate). Here is a station of Lynton and Barnstaple railway; narrow-gauge line.
	Fork of roads and Railway Station, keep right.		(Left-hand road goes to Ilfracombe, ten and quarter miles. See pp. 503-504.)
			Road rises, then descends steep hill, with surface at foot like a stone heap.
5½	Parracombe.	34¼	*i.e.*, "Petrock's vale". Old church of St. Petrock stands on steep hill half-mile away, and a new one has been built in very small village.
5	Fork of roads, keep left.	34¾	Road climbs very steep loose, rough and winding hill to fork at a quarry. Here keep left. Hence road undulates over high table-

Miles from Lynmouth		Miles from Tiverton	
2½		37¼	land of Parracombe Common, coming in two and half miles to beginning of long steep, excessively
2	Dean Steep.	37¾	rough, loose and winding descent to Lynmouth, bending left by wayside quarry, thence nasty bend to right. Remainder of way to Barbrook Mill is made up of com-
1½	Barbrook Mill.	38¼	paratively easy rises and falls. Thence easy downhill undulations to fork in three-quarters mile.
½	Fork of roads, keep right. ☜ *Lynton.*	39¼	Here keep right. (On left of fork, road *rises* steeply into Lynton.)
			Extremely steep descent to Lynmouth, with sharp bend to right; road bordered with moss-grown stone walls, and densely overhung with trees. Surface in summer is apt to be very loose.
	LYNMOUTH. (*Bridge.*)	39¾	(Described, p. 501.)

CXLIX. SOUTH MOLTON TO TORRINGTON AND HOLSWORTHY

Miles from H'worthy		Miles from South Molton	
31½	SOUTH MOLTON. *Devon.* (*Guildhall.*)		Leaving town by Market Square and King Street, turn right, along Barnstaple Street, turning left at next turning, and out of town along West Street. In three-
30½	Fork of roads, keep left.	1	quarters mile road descends short steep pitch to fork, where keep
29	Bray Bridge. Cross the	2½	left; road then sharply undulating, with general downward tendency, to river Bray, at Bray Bridge.
	Bray.		Road rises in long arduous stretches to cross-roads at fourth milestone.
28½	Fork of roads, keep left.	3	

Miles from H'worthy		Miles from South Molton	
27	Chittlehampton, 1½ m. ☞	4½	Chittlehampton church-tower is one of three associated in Devonshire lore: "South Molton for length, Bishop's Nympton for strength, Chittlehampton for beauty". It is a very beautiful Late Perpendicular structure. Church dedicated to St. Hieritha (locally "St. Wuth") of whom nothing is known. Brasses: John Cobleigh and two wives, 1446-80. Monuments of Giffards and Rolles.
			Road descends to sixth milestone, steeply; often loose.
	Cross a stream.		Crossing a stream, road rises a short steep pitch to fork, where keep right.
	Fork of roads, keep right.		Descent to Umberleigh Bridge, growing very steep; strewn with loose stones.
24	Umberleigh Bridge.	7½	
24	Cross the Taw. Cross-roads, turn right.	7½	Crossing river Taw, a difficulty confronts the traveller to Atherington. Straight ahead, over cross-roads, is direct road: but it is practically disused, being not only exceedingly steep but very rough
23¾	Fork of roads, turn left.	7¾	and channelled by rains. The route usually followed by vehicles is not much better. This is as follows: At cross-roads turn right for quarter-mile, thence turning left up a narrow lane, which winds very steeply uphill; very rough, with loose stones. At two next forks keep left, and then finally right, at next fork, and uphill into Atherington. Steep and stony all the way.
	Fork of roads, turn left. Fork of roads, turn left.		
23¼	Fork of roads, turn right.	8¼	
22¼	Atherington.	9¼	Church is Perpendicular; rood-screen, said to be finest in this

Miles from H'worthy		Miles from South Molton	
			shire of exceptionally fine screens, retains its rood-loft gallery. It is in the last stage of Gothic development and embellishment, exhibiting approach of Renascence in sumptuous details. Also chancel-screen. The rood-screen does not properly belong here, having been removed from domestic chapel of Umberleigh House; demolished 1800. Monumental effigies of Sir Ralph and Lady Willington brought hither at same time.
			In chancel are brass effigies: Sir John Basset (1528), two wives and twelve children.
			Keeping right, round by church, road continuing to rise, bear at once to left. Thence, in quarter mile, road descends to Eastcombe Farm, in half-mile. Here, keeping
21¾	*Cross a stream.*	9¾	left down a short, very hazardous pitch, a stream is crossed, after
21¼	Langridge Ford. *Cross a stream.* St. Giles-in-the-Wood, 1 m. ☞	10¼	which there is a stiff ascent, with a worse fall: very dangerous, very steep, very rough and very winding (almost impossible for vehicles) to Langridge Ford.
			In church are brasses: Eleanor Pollard, 1430; John Rolle, 1570; Margaret Rolle and children, 1592; and Joan Risdon, 1610. Here is buried the Devon historian, Tristram Risdon; died 1640.
	Fork of 3 roads, take middle.		Road rises from Langridge Ford in three branches. Taking middle road, rising very steeply, undulations follow; then one other stiff
18¼	High Bullen.	13¼	rise, to High Bullen. Thence descent and rise, with following undulations, to Torrington, which is entered on an ascent.
15½	GREAT TORRINGTON. (*Town Hall.*)	16	Proceeding through town (described, p. 583) along New Street and to the Common, road descends

Miles from H'worthy		Miles from South Molton	
			steeply and roughly to Torrington railway station, and then crosses
14½	Torrington Railway Station. Rothern Bridge. Cross the	17	river Torridge by Rothern Bridge.
	Torridge. Fork of roads, keep left.		Keep left at fork of roads, uphill (very bad, almost impossible, road) to Frithelstock. Thence steep fall and rise to Frithelstock
13½	Frithelstock.	18	Stone. (Thence to Holsworthy, as pp. 527-528.)
12½	Frithelstock Stone.	19	
	HOLSWORTHY. (*Town Clock.*)	31½	(Described, p. 528.)

CL. MINEHEAD TO ILFRACOMBE

Miles from Ilfracombe		Miles from Minehead	
35½	MINEHEAD. *Somerset.* (*Feathers Hotel.*)		Leaving Minehead by St. Andrew's Church, the Square and Park Street, keep left, keeping
34¾	Fork of roads, keep left.	¾	right at junction with main road in another three-quarters mile.
34	Junction of main road, keep right.	1½	
			Road rises to summit of Vinneford Hill, then descends, somewhat steeply.
33	Vinneford Hill,	2½	
	Selworthy, 1½ m. ☞		Lovely, sequestered village.
31½	Holnicote,	4	*i.e.*, "Hollyside". On left is park, seat of Dyke Acland family,

Miles from Ilfracombe		Miles from Minehead	
			with enormous shaggy shoulders of
31	Brandy Street. *Cross a stream.*	4½	Dunkery Beacon at back. Road bends sharply left, and rises.
	Allerford, ☞		
	Cross the		Descend by short steep hill, very rough, to Porlock.
	Horner.		
29½	Porlock.	6	Pop. 814. A lovely, old-world Somerset village, with many quaint cottages. Note the singular tall circular chimneys greatly affected here and throughout district. Church, with truncated shingled spire (which gives it a weird appearance) contains canopied tomb of Lord Harington of Aldingham, 1417, and wife (afterwards wife of Lord Bonville), who died 1472. The effigies are exquisitely sculptured.
	Porlock Weir, 1½ m. ☞		In half-mile right is Porlock Weir, where little mountain stream, the Horner, falls into sea.
	Culbone, 3 m. ☞		One and half-mile beyond Porlock Weir is Culbone Church, a lonely little building.
	Porlock Hill.		Resuming road to Lynmouth, ascend Porlock Hill, the famous (or notorious) steepest hill in the West Country, winding badly, and very rough. Wheeled traffic, however, now generally goes by private road (toll), which leads up through a gate on right, past Ship Hotel. It is one mile longer than road up Porlock Hill, but although itself steep, and with sharp curves, is less steep and less acutely winding

Miles from Ilfracombe		Miles from Minehead	
			than public road. It emerges upon public road again half-mile short
26	**Oare Hill.**	9½	of summit of Oare Hill, where road runs along high plateau to County Gate.
24¾	Fork of roads, keep right. ☜ *Oare*, 2¾ m.	10¾	
21¾	County Gate. *Enter Devon.*	13¾	Locally "Cosgate". Elevated plateau continued, road easily undulating across unfenced common, with views left across wilds of Exmoor, with peeps down into richly-wooded combes, in which runs East Lyn.
18½	Countisbury. (*"Blue Ball" inn.*)	17	Tiny village, of a church, an inn and a few scattered cottages, at edge of very steep descent to Lynmouth. Small weatherworn church of Perpendicular character, containing a few fifteenth-century bench-ends. Road, precipitous, plunges down to Lynmouth, along cliffs' edge of Countisbury Foreland, passing garage of Tors Hotel nearing foot.
17	LYNMOUTH. (*Bridge.*) Cross the Lyn.	18½	Pop. 1672. The most beautiful and most select seaside resort on North Devon coast, nestling beside outlet of river Lyn, which, like mountain torrent, brawls and murmurs to the sea. Great wooded hills, rising to 1000 feet, soar behind. Lynmouth, originally fisher-village, dates its rise as a health and seaside resort from about 1800. It is now a place of hotels of different kinds and of lodging-houses. The little street leading to quay is theatrically pretty. Picturesque tower at end of little stone pier is copied from tower on Rhine, at the Drachenfels. No bands or public amusements of any kind whatever at Lynmouth, which is resorted to by those cultured people who find resources in themselves and in the romantic scenery.

Hotels: Tors (garage), on the sunny side, residential; Lyndale; Lyn Valley, etc.

Miles from Ilfracombe		Miles from Minehead	
			Crossing river Lyn into Lynmouth, proceed past Lyndale Hotel on left and climb excessively steep hill of half-mile.
16½	*Lynton*, ¼ m.	19	Here a road leads uphill quarter mile on right, to Lynton (pop. 1547), a greatly grown and growing place on hilltop. Easy communication with Lynmouth, below, is now opened by a cliff railway. Single trip, each person, threepence. Lynton, until recent years a village, is now a very modish little town and coaching centre, with large hotels; apt to be very noisy and hot. Church restored recently and refitted, stands in midst of narrow streets, quite dwarfed by huge hotels. Hotels: Castle; Valley of Rocks. The romantic scenery of Valley of Rocks, one mile beyond Lynton, includes finest rock scenery on this coast.
15½	Barbrook Mill.	20	Proceeding as far as Ilfracombe, continue straight ahead, ascent growing less arduous, to Barbrook Mill.
			Long steep winding and very rough ascent from Barbrook Mill
15	Dean Steep.	20½	to Dean Steep, whence road continues more easily upwards for half-mile, then descending to Parracombe by winding hill, very steep, with large patches of loose stones in heaps.
12	Parracombe.	23½	Parracombe (*i.e.*, "Petrock's vale") is small, very rustic village. Old church of St. Petrock, on hillside, half-mile distant, has been replaced by modern building close at hand.
			Steep, rough ascent from village, followed by short pitch to Black-

Miles from Ilfracombe		Miles from Minehead	
10¼	Blackmore Gate Cross-roads and Railway Station, keep right.	25¼	more Gate (where there is no longer a gate). Here keep right. (Left-hand road goes to Barnstaple, ten and three quarter miles, see pp. 516-517, and to South Molton, fourteen miles. See pp. 494-495.)
	DOWN		Excellent run down into Combemartin all the way, in places steep, but nowhere dangerous. Surface very good, apt after rain to be greasy under trees, three miles down road.
5¼	Combemartin.	30¼	Combemartin (pop. 1407) is more than one mile long, but practically only one street. Market-gardening and strawberry-growing centre here, in place of silver-mining which from thirteenth to middle of nineteenth centuries at intervals produced large quantities of silver. Combemartin, called opprobriously by Charles Kingsley a "mile-long manstye," is a little out-at-elbows and ragged, but not quite so bad as that criticism might lead a stranger to suppose.

The "King's Arms Hotel," locally known as the "Pack of Cards," from its singular appearance, is Jacobean in date, and was formerly residence of Ley family. Church, with fine tall tower, is Perpendicular, with Early English chancel. Good oak screen, but greatly mutilated, also fifteenth century bench-ends, etc. Mural monument, with effigy, Judith Hancock, 1637, wife of Wm. Hancock, "sometime His Majesty's principal sercher in the port of London". Brass: Wm. Hancock, 1587. Quaint inscriptions in churchyard.

UP†

Berrynarbor, 1 m.

Long street of village ends in the Harbour, a picturesque, rock-girt spot.

Village lying inland, in a combe surrounded by tall hills. Farmhouse of Bowden is birth-place of Jewell, Bishop of Salisbury, 1560-1571. Fine Perpendicular church, with tall tower, and Norman and Early English portions. Tablet to Mary Westcott, 1648, with punning inscription:—

"*This Mary-gold lo here doth shew*
Marie worth gold lies neer below, etc."

Miles from Ilfracombe		Miles from Minehead	
	UP&DOWN		Here road bears left, and ascends sharply, with level following. Then sharply up and down to Watermouth Castle, a fine imposing ivy-clad castellated residence, imposing in more than one sense, being no ancient castle, but a building erected *c.* 1825. The scene here, with "castle" facing a romantic, land-locked bay is very beautiful.
2¾	Watermouth Castle.	32¾	
	UP&DOWN		Steep ascent, followed by descent to Hele, a little village in small bay, now suburban to Ilfracombe.
1	Hele. *Chambercombe*, ☜ 1 m.	34½	*i.e.*, "Champernowne's Combe". Ancient manor-house of Champernowne family, now a farm-house, with absurd ghost story.
	UP&DOWN		Steeply rising and falling suburban roads into Ilfracombe, locally 'Combe, the largest seaside resort on North Devon coast. (Pop. 8557.) Ilfracombe is situated amid a number of lofty hills which run steeply down to sea. Older part of town runs between hills, from harbour; modern suburban developments rising up hillsides.
	UP†		
	ILFRACOMBE. (*Town Hall.*)	35½	

Ilfracombe is distinctly a popular resort. Excursionists abound in summer, coming largely from Bristol and by steamers from Cardiff, Swansea and other Welsh ports. Entire absence of sands here, but rock walks have been made along face of Capstone Hill, etc.

Harbour overlooked by Lantern Hill, crowned by ancient chapel with beacon light.

Church Norman, Early English and Decorated, of very massive, rough character, with tower in diminishing stages. Old waggon-roof, supported by grotesque corbels and carved wooden angels. Tombstone recording nine Ilfracombe centenarians between 1784 and 1897 appears to vouch for salubrity of the place.

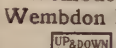
Hotels: Ilfracombe (garage); Imperial; Royal Clarence; Collingwood; Belgrave. Motor repairs: Harris & Hill, High Street; T. Copp, High Street.

CLI. TAUNTON TO WILLITON

Miles from Williton		Miles from Taunton	
15½	TAUNTON. *Somerset.* (*Market House.*) Fork of roads, keep left. Cross the Tone.		Proceeding along North Street, keep left at fork and cross river Tone.
	Fork of roads, keep left. *Bridgwater*, 11 m. ☞		Keep left at next fork of roads. (Right-hand road goes to Bridgwater, eleven miles.)
14	Staplegrove.	1½	
13¼	Langford Bridge *Cross a stream*, keep right. *Bampton*, 🚂 18½ m.	2¼	Keeping right after crossing stream at Langford Bridge, road goes with easy undulations to Bishop's Lydeard. Here, at
10½	Bishop's Lydeard. (*"Gore" inn.*) *Bridgwater*, 11 m. ☞ 🚂 *Halse*, 2¼ m.	5	"Gore" inn, turn right into village, keeping straight on for Williton. The earth at Bishop's Lydeard is vivid red. Very beautiful Late Perpendicular church tower. Fine series of bench-ends, best in the shire. Also elaborate screen. The churchyard cross, of fourteenth-century date, is an elaborate and beautiful evidence of piety of our forefathers. It includes figures of twelve apostles, etc., and is altogether without a rival.
9¾	Fork of roads, keep right. *Washford*, 🚂 10 m.	5¾	At fork of roads keep right. (Left-hand road goes to Washford, ten miles.)
9	Combe Florey.	6½	Church stands in park. It contains monuments of thirteenth-

Miles from Williton		Miles from Taunton	
			century Merriets, including a slab covering heart-shrine of a nun of that family, inscribed: ✠ LE : QVER : DAME : MAVD : DE : MERRIETE : NONAYNE : DE : CANNYNTVNE". Sydney Smith held living from 1828. A window has been placed to his memory.
8¼	Lydeard St. Lawrence, 1¼ m.	7¼	
7½	Seven Ash.	8	Road rises to Seven Ash. From this point the beautiful Quantock Hills run parallel with road, on right.
			Very hilly two and half miles between Seven Ash and Crowcombe. Road very narrow.
5¾	Flaxpool. Fork of roads, keep right.	9¾	At Flaxpool, fork of roads, keep right.
5	Crowcombe. *Stogumber*, 3 m.	10½	Sharp descent and ascent to Bicknoller.
2⅓	Bicknoller.	13	Village amid Quantock Hills. Church contains fine bench-ends and screen (1726). In churchyard is a cross.
	Woolston Moor.		Several sharp descents and ascents to Woolston Moor.
			Sharp descent and ascent, followed by rise into Williton.
	WILLITON. (*Egremont Hotel.*)	15½	(Described, p. 510.)

CLII. BRIDGWATER TO MINEHEAD BY WATCHET.

Miles from Minehead		Miles from Bridgwater	
25	**BRIDGWATER** *Somerset.* (*Market House.*)		Proceeding along High Street, turn sharp right, into North Street, and so out of the town.
24	Wembdon. **Wembdon Hill,** 	1	Road undulates, and then ascends and descends Wembdon Hill.
21¾	Cannington.	3¼	Very lofty Perpendicular church in proportion to length and
20¼	*Charlinch*, ¾ m.	4¾	breadth. Fine screens. Monuments of Cliffords of Chudleigh. Street Farm, formerly manor-house, contains remarkably small old Romish chapel.
19¼	Fork of roads, keep left. *Fiddington*, ¾ m.	5¾	At fork of roads keep left, past smithy.
19	*Spaxton*, 1¼ m.	6	Spaxton is notorious as home of the "Agapemone," or Abode of Love. Established 1845 by "Brother Prince," and still vigorously in being. Fine bench-ends in church, one of them representing a fuller at his trade.
18½	Fork of roads, keep right.	6½	
16¾	Nether Stowey.	8¼	Pretty village, beneath the beautiful Quantock Hills. Here resided Samuel Taylor Coleridge, 1797-1800; and here, in cottage now distinguished by tablet, he wrote many of his poems.
	Stogursey, 2¾ m.		*i.e.*, "Stoke Courcy"; ancient home of family of that name. Fine large church, largely rebuilt in Perpendicular period. Elaborate monument of John Verney, *c.* 1450.
			Keeping right, past "George" hotel in Nether Stowey, road rises

Miles from Minehead		Miles from Bridgwater	
	Fork of roads, keep left.		moderate hill. At fork of roads on crest of hill, keep left. (Right-hand road is a loop, rejoining route here taken in three miles, taking Stringston on way.) Road rises two more hills, thence undulating fall to Holford.
	Stringston, 1¾ m.		
	Dodington, ½ m.		
13¾	Holford.	11¼	Fine thirteenth-century cross in churchyard.
			Descent to junction of road from Stringston, on right, in three-quarters mile, and thence to Putsham. Keep left.
13	Junction of road from Stringston, keep left.	12	
12½	Putsham.	12½	
	East Quantoxhead, ½ m.		Here is interesting old manor-house.
10½	St. Audries Lodge.	14½	Sharp undulations to St. Audries Lodge.
9¾	St. Audries, or West Quantoxhead.	15¼	Lovely deer-park, in which is residence of Acland-Hood family.
9½	Fork of roads, keep right.	15½	At fork of roads keep right (Left to Williton, two miles, see pp. 509-510., descending to Doniford; very rough.)
	Doniford. Fork of roads, keep right.		Keeping to right at fork in Doniford, and over railway bridge, road rises and falls, easily, to Watchet. Entering, turn right, down a slight pitch, to railway station.
7¼	WATCHET.	17¾	Pop. 2000. Small seaside resort. Cliffs here are deep red. Hotel: West Somerset. Motor repairs: Thorne & Co.
			Leaving town, road to Washford goes inland, to left. Keep right for Blue Anchor, and along road parallel with sea, steeply uphill, and then down.

Miles from Minehead		Miles from Bridgwater	
5¼	Blue Anchor.	19¾	Small seaside resort, beautifully situated. Cliffs here are mingled red conglomerate and white and red alabaster, with intermixed green rock; very curious.
4½	Blue Anchor Railway Station.	20½	Here road bears left, inland, to Carhampton.
3½	Carhampton. Junction of road from Williton. *Cross a stream.*	21½	Church elaborately restored and painted.
2	*Dunster*, ¼ m.	23	(Described, p. 488.)
1¾	Marsh Street.	23¼	Level road to Alcombe.
1	Alcombe. Fork of roads, keep right.	24	Keep right for Minehead at fork of roads beyond Alcombe. (Left-hand road goes to Porlock, seven miles.)
	MINEHEAD. *Somerset.* (*Feathers Hotel.*)	25	Pop. 2511. Pleasant old seaport, now a favourite seaside town, with excellent mixed beach and sands and good bathing. Situation is flat, on semicircular bay, bounded on north by bold and picturesque hill. Church has tall Perpendicular tower, which bears sculptured scene of St. Michael weighing souls in the balance: the Virgin standing by and resisting unsportsmanlike efforts of the Devil to obtain false measure. Fine screen and rood-loft. Here are quaint almshouses, built by Robert Quirck, 1630; statue of Queen Anne in street. Hotels: Hotel Metropole (garage); Beach (garage).

CLIII. BRIDGWATER TO MINEHEAD BY WILLITON

Miles from Minehead		Miles from Bridgwater	
25¾	BRIDGWATER *Somerset.* (*Market House.*)		Proceeding as pp. 507-508 to St. Audries, keep left at following fork of roads. Thence easy descent to Williton railway station.
10¼	St. Audries.	15½	

Miles from Minehead		Miles from Bridgwater	
	Fork of roads, keep left.		
9	Williton Railway Station.	16¾	
			Ascent over railway bridge to Williton, up Long Street. Arriving at middle, keep left.
8¼	Williton. (*Egremont Hotel.*) *Taunton*, 15½ m. Fork of roads, keep right.	17½	Large village; each cottage with its own lovely garden. (See pp. 505-506.) Turn right at Egremont Hotel, keeping right at next fork.
7	Cross-roads.	18¾	Keep straight forward, over cross-roads. Approaching Washford, there is a smart rise, and a fork of roads, where keep left. Rough road.
	Fork of roads, keep left.		
6¼	Washford. (*Post Office.*) *Cleeve Abbey.*	19½	Picturesque ruins of Cistercian Abbey founded 1188, and rebuilt at various times. Remains of cloisters, Perpendicular. Those of long Monks' Dormitory are Early English and very beautiful. Also part of Chapter House. Refectory, however, a Late Perpendicular work, is most perfect; still retaining its fine roof. Approaching it, notice the Monks' Lavatory. Of the monastic church only the foundations remain. The whole is approached by a fine Decorated and Perpendicular gatehouse.
	Bampton, 15 m.		
			Short descent out of Washford, over railway bridge. Here keep right, and then up, past railway station.

Miles from Minehead		Miles from Bridgwater	
	Old Cleeve, ½ m. ☞		Church has imposing Perpendicular tower. Roof of nave and south aisle are enriched with figures of angels. Note the effigy of an unknown civilian, *c.* 1420, under a recessed arch. The representation of cat and mouse at his feet is curious.
5½	Cross-roads.	20¼	Keep straight forward, with
5¼	Billbrook.	20½	gentle descent to Carhampton.
3½	Carhampton.	22¼	(Thence to Minehead, as p. 509.)
	Junction of road from Watchet and Blue Anchor.		
	MINEHEAD. (*Feathers Hotel.*)	25¾	(Described, p. 509.)

CLIV. TAUNTON TO BARNSTAPLE

Miles from Barnstaple		Miles from Taunton	
50½	TAUNTON. *Somerset.* (*Market House.*) Cross the		Leave town by North Street, keeping left, and crossing river Tone. Beyond river, keep again left.
	Tone.		
	Fork of roads, keep left.		
49	Staplegrove.	1½	
48¼	Langford Bridge. *Cross a stream.*	2¼	
	Fork of roads, keep left.		At fork of roads, keep left. (Right-hand road goes to Williton, thirteen and quarter miles. See pp. 505-506.)
			Easy road through Norton Fitzwarren and Heathfield and Preston Bowyer.
47¾	Norton Fitzwarren.	2¾	Ancient village, whose great antiquity is alluded to in local rhyme :—

Miles from Barnstaple		Miles from Taunton	
			"Norton wer' a walled town, *When Tarnton wer' a vuzzy down."* The "walled town" was probably the prehistoric camp of thirteen acres, with double rampart, on hill-top above church. This was legendarily home of devastating serpent which ravaged surrounding country. The fine church is Decorated. Gargoyles on tower are of an engaging hideousness. Very fine Late Perpendicular rood-screen has sculptured scene of ploughing, with two attendant dragons.
45¼	Heathfield.	5¼	Road runs through cutting, descending to Milverton, where, at railway station, keep left over bridge, ascending short steep hill.
43½	Preston Bowyer. DOWN	7	
42½	Milverton. UP†	8	At summit, turn right into chief street, up rise. Milverton is ancient market-town overlooked by bold hills, on one of which stands the church, a fine Perpendicular building. On tower is group of St. Michael and Devil, soul-weighing, also woman milking a cow. Very fine series of bench-ends. Very fine vicarage, built *temp.* Henry VIII. Sharply undulating road, poor surface, to Wiveliscombe, into which rise steeply to market-place.
39½	Wiveliscombe. (*Market Place.*) Fork of roads, keep left. UP† Fork of roads, keep left.	11	Locally "Wilscombe". Old market-town. Church rebuilt 1829. Mutilated cross in churchyard. Here are large slate quarries and a huge brewery. Leaving town, keep left and at fork beyond market-place, keep again left, and so out of town,

Miles from Barnstaple		Miles from Taunton	
			ascending steep hill, very long and winding. At summit, keep left at fork of roads, descending easily to Water Row, where river Tone is crossed.
36¾	Water Row. Cross the	13¾	
			Here, crossing river, keep left, up long hill.
	Tone. Fork of roads, keep left.		At crest is Venn Cross railway station.
35½	Venn Cross Railway Station. *Enter Devonshire.*	15	Keep right, beside railway. Road narrow and rough.
31¾	Shillingford. Fork of roads, keep right.	18¾	Here turn left after passing "Barleycorn" inn, then turning right. In three-quarters mile, at
31	Cross the	19½	fork of roads, keep right, over river Batham; thence bearing left.
	Batham.		
29¾	BAMPTON. *Devon.*	20¾	Short steep pitch to Bampton, *i.e.* "Batham-town," a small market-town (pop. 1657) on river Batham, lying in hollow, surrounded by wooded hills. Church, of no great interest, has Decorated and Perpendicular portions. Bampton is a very quiet place, except on occasions of its four great annual fairs, at which great numbers of sheep, cattle and Exmoor ponies change hands.
	Watchet, 20 m. *Lynmouth,* 26¾ m.		Leaving town in direction of railway station, uphill, take middle road after crossing railway station, road rising steadily. Then steep
			descent, winding and rough. Sharp bend left, near foot, where are cross-roads to Dunster and Tiverton.
	Fork of 3 roads, Take middle road.		

Miles from Barnstaple		Miles from Taunton	
	Cross-roads. *Dunster*, 18½ m. ☞ *Tiverton*, 🚂 7¾ m.		
27¾	Stuckeridge Bridge. Cross the Exe.	22¾	Passing straight over cross-roads and across Stuckeridge Bridge, road rises by succession of stages of varying gradients for three miles. Rough but not very steep. Thence undulating and rough for miles over Tucker's and Brummer's moors.
21¾	"Hare and Hounds" inn. *West Anstey*, 1¾ m. ☞	28¾	
18½	*Molland Road Railway Station*, ¼ m. ☞ *Molland*, 2 m. ☞	32	Church contains a double heart-shrine of one of Courtenay family and wife. It is sculptured, with Courtenay arms, supported by dolphins.
17¾	Fork of roads, keep left.	32¾	At fork of roads keep left, along broad road. Road descends to Bish Mill.
16¾	*Bishop's Nympton*, 1 m.	33¾	Church tower is one of the locally celebrated three, of which South Molton and Chettlehampton are other two. "Length, strength and beauty" are their several characteristics. This of Bishop's Nympton is "length". It is, however, forty feet less than that of South Molton, the length being only apparent, not actual, and to be taken in relation to other proportions.
	Junction of road from Tiverton.		Road from Tiverton (sixteen and half miles) joins on left.

Miles from Barnstaple		Miles from Taunton	
14¼	Bish Mill. Cross the Yeo.	36¼	Crossing river Yeo, road rises for one and quarter-mile, with some steep places, then falls, rough and winding, to crossing of river Mole, followed by sharp rise into South Molton.
13¼	Cross the Mole.	37¼	
12	South Molton. (*Guildhall.*)	38½	Pop. 2848. Old market-town. Perpendicular church, with tower 140 feet high—one of locally-famed three towers: "length, strength and beauty"; all supposed to have been designed by same architect. This is "strength". In church is fine sculptured stone pulpit. Hotels: George; Unicorn.
	North Molton, 3 m. ☞		Church is fine Perpendicular, with oaken screen and pulpit, enriched with colour and gilding and figures of saints.
	Fork of 3 roads, take middle road.		Leaving South Molton by turning right out of cobble-stoned square, along King Street, and thence out of town by Barnstaple road, take middle road at fork of three, rising, then descending, and rising easily again to next fork in one and half-mile, where keep left.
10½	Fork of roads, keep left.	40	(Right-hand road goes to Lynton, nineteen and quarter miles. See pp. 494-496.)
			Road descends long gentle hill, then undulates, with downward tendency, to river Bray.
9	Cross the Bray.	41½	Crossing river, road skirts Castle Hill Park (Earl Fortescue) on right. At fork of roads keep right.

Miles from Barnstaple		Miles from Taunton	
	Fork of roads, keep right.		
8	Filleigh.	42½	Small village of Filleigh on left. In church are monuments of Fortescues, and brass: Richard ffortescue, 1570.
			Road, rising again for two miles, descends to Swimbridge, gradually growing steeper, and with nasty turn near foot.
4½	Swimbridge.	46	Swimbridge was parish of fox-hunting parson, "Jack Russell," who lies here in churchyard. Church, with lead-sheathed spire, is chiefly Late Perpendicular, and contains very remarkable and highly ornate font-cover, with canopy, of beautifully carved woodwork, of advanced Renascence character. Also rood-screen of equal beauty, but earlier date (1420). "Cradle" roof also much enriched. Fine pulpit. Note curious rhymed inscription to John Rosier, attorney, 1658:—

> "*Loe, with a Warrant, sealed by God's Decree,*
> *Death, his grim Sergeant, hath arrested me,*
> *No Bail was to bee given,*" etc.

			Stiff rise from Swimbridge, then undulating, followed by descent to Landkey.
3	Landkey.	47½	
			Sharp rise, level stretch, then steep fall by Newport into Barnstaple, alongside river Taw.
¾	Newport.	49¾	
	BARNSTAPLE. (*The Square.*)	50½	(Described, p. 520.)

CLV. LYNMOUTH TO BARNSTAPLE

Miles from Barnstaple		Miles from Lynmouth	
17½	LYNMOUTH. *Devon.* (*Bridge*) to		(Lynmouth to Blackmore Gate, as pp. 501-503.) Here keep left.
10¾	Blackmore Gate. Fork of roads, keep left.	6¾	

Miles from Barnstaple		Miles from Lynmouth	
10½	Blackmore Cross. Fork of roads, keep right.	7	At Blackmore Cross, fork of roads, keep right, with easy rise to Westland Pound.
10	Westland Pound.	7½	
			Short steep descent, followed by level, and then easy undulations. Sharp left and right turns to
7½	Double Corners. Cott Hill,	10	Double Corners, whence there is the long and very steep descent of Cott Hill to Loxhore Cott.
6¼	Loxhore Cott. *Loxhore*, ¼ m.	11¼	
			Sharp ascent and descent to Bratton Bridge, turning sharply
5¼	Bratton Bridge. Cross the	12¼	right and crossing river Yeo.
	Yeo.		
			Descent to Chelfham Bridge, crossing river Yeo, crossing which
4½	Chelfham Bridge. Cross the	13	road is level, then descends, and again level, to "North Country" inn, whence it rises. Beyond
	Yeo.		Yeotown, easy rises and final descent to Barnstaple, turning
2½	Yeotown. (*"North Country" inn.*	15	left, past "Lamb" hotel, into Boutport Street.
	BARNST'PLE. (*The Square*)	17½	(Described, p. 520.)

CLVI. BARNSTAPLE TO ILFRACOMBE

Miles from Ilfracombe		Miles from Barnstaple	
11½	BARNST'PLE. *Devon.* (*The Square.*)		Leave town by Boutport Street. Approaching end of street, turn right, thence straight forward to

Miles from Ilfracombe		Miles from Barnstaple	
$10\frac{3}{4}$	Pilton. Fork of roads, keep right.	$\frac{3}{4}$	Pilton, where, at fork of roads, keep right, and ascend very steep short hill to church, which leave on left. Thence, nearly level, keeping left at next fork of roads; then
$10\frac{1}{4}$	Fork of roads, keep left.	$1\frac{1}{4}$	sharply undulating, then level, to Muddiford.
$7\frac{3}{4}$	Muddiford.	$3\frac{3}{4}$	Smart rise from Muddiford to Milltown, whence rise continues to Bittadon.
$7\frac{1}{4}$	Milltown.	$4\frac{1}{4}$	Steeper rise of one mile to cross-roads, and almost level thence to
$5\frac{1}{4}$	Bittadon. (*Half-way House.*)	$6\frac{1}{4}$	Two Pots, whence, very sharply bending right and left, road descends all the way to Ilfracombe, with good surface.
$4\frac{1}{4}$	Cross-roads.	$7\frac{1}{4}$	
$2\frac{3}{4}$	Two Pots.	$8\frac{3}{4}$	
	ILFRAC'MBE. (*Town Hall.*)	$11\frac{1}{2}$	(Described, p. 504.)

CLVII. ILFRACOMBE TO BARNSTAPLE, BIDEFORD AND HARTLAND QUAY

Miles from H'l'd Quay		Miles from Ilfracombe	
$38\frac{1}{4}$	ILFRAC'MBE. *Devon.* (*Town Hall.*)		Leaving Ilfracombe up along High Street, keep left towards railway station, keeping left at fork of roads, steeply up, with railway station on right.
35	Cross-roads. Keep straight on.	$3\frac{1}{4}$	Road then rises steeply for two miles, to cross-roads, whence it descends, thence undulates to "Foxhunter's" inn, with undulations, chiefly downhill, to Braunton.

Miles from H'l'd Quay		Miles from Ilfracombe	
34¼	"Foxhunter's" inn.	4	
31¼	Knowle.	7	
30¼	Braunton.	8	*i.e.*, "Brannock's town," church being dedicated to St. Brannock. Pop. 2135. Very large, sprawling village, chiefly of whitewashed, thatched cob cottages. Ancient rugged church, with lead-covered spire out of the perpendicular, is Early English and Perpendicular, and is successor of much more ancient building, erected by St. Brannock *c.* A.D. 300. The saint was directed, in a dream, to build a church where he should happen upon a sow and her litter, and here the meeting took place.

Fine series of fifteenth-century bench-ends in church, including figure of Sir John Schorne, the impostor rector of North Marston (Bucks.), who claimed to have conjured the Devil into a boot.

Fine Jacobean wood-carving; highly ornate old Spanish chest; brass to Lady E. Bowcer, 1548, etc.

	Fork of roads, keep left.		Passing church, keep left at fork of roads, out of village, uphill for short distance, then level and straight ahead.
29¼	Wrafton. *Heanton Punchardon*, ½ m.	9	Here in churchyard lies Edward Capern (died 1894), the "Postman poet"; born at Tiverton 1819, son of a baker. Became a letter-carrier in Bideford district, published several small volumes of verses, and was granted Civil List pension of £60 per annum. His old-fashioned postman's handbell is placed on his grave.
27¼	Heanton Court. *Ashford.* Cross the Pill, or Bradiford Water.	11	Now a farmhouse, standing on right, beside road. The "Narnton Court" of Blackmore's *Maid of Sker*.

Miles from H'l'd Quay		Miles from Ilfracombe	
25¼	Pilton.	13	Now suburb of Barnstaple. Church lies at crest of steep street on right, and is approached under archway, between almhouses. Here stood Pilton Priory. Church is very fine and interesting, chiefly Perpendicular, with fourteenth-century oak screen. Font surmounted by sixteenth-century oaken canopy sounding-board above pulpit, from which projects an arm, fashioned in sheet-iron, painted white, and holding hour-glass.
24¾	BARNSTAPLE. (*The Square.*)	13½	Locally "Barum". Pop. 14,137. Ancient town, formerly surrounded with walls, situated on river Taw. It is said to have been given charters so early as A.D. 928, in time of King Athelstan.

Barnstaple was a famous port from fourteenth to eighteenth centuries. In Elizabethan times its merchants, wealthy and prosperous men, did not disdain to fit out piratical ships to plunder foreigners. Many ancient houses, with fine decorative plasterwork, remain, to vouch for old-time importance—notably old houses in Cross Street; the "Golden Lion" inn, formerly "town house" of Bourchiers, Earls of Bath; "Trevelyan" inn, etc. Barnstaple figured prominently in Cromwellian troubles, being held in turn by either side.

Church is great roomy Perpendicular building, with lead-sheathed spire, greatly out of perpendicular. Old Grammar School adjoins. "Queen Anne's Walk, near quay, is old merchants' exchange, with curious circular table of stone, on which money was paid "on the nail".

Barnstaple Bridge, across which road to Bideford lies, is an ancient structure of sixteen pointed arches, built (as to thirteen of them) in thirteenth century. It has been widened from time to time. The Taw, here a saltwater estuary, is very wide, with strong current.

Hotels: Golden Lion; Fortescue; Imperial (garage); Victoria; Trevelyan. Motor repairs: Prideaux, Bear Street (garage); S. J. Bale & Co., Newport Road (garage).

Miles from H'l'd Quay		Miles from Ilfracombe	
	Cross the Taw.		Crossing river Taw, by Barnstaple Bridge, and passing Barnstaple Junction railway station, road rises. At fork of roads, keep
23¾	Fork of roads, keep right. *Great Torrington*, 9¼ m.	14½	right. (Left-hand road goes to Great Torrington, nine and quarter miles.) Thence undulating, and easy descent through Bickington—a village with narrow street bordered with cob-walled, thatched cottages. Descent continued to Muddlebridge, crossing a stream.
23	Bickington. Muddlebridge.	15¼	Thence uphill, followed by easy drop to Fremington.
22¼	*Cross a stream.*	16	
21½	Fremington.	16¾	Road is here prettily overhung with trees. Fremington, standing on the creek called by Blackmore, in his *Maid of Sker*, "Deadman's Pill," is now scarcely even a village, but was once a borough, returning two members to Parliament.
20	Instow.	18¼	Here road descends easily to estuary of river Torridge, looking
18¼	Instow Quay.	20	over to village of Appledore, three-quarters mile across the water. Instow's name derives from dedication of church to St. John the Baptist. It is in Domesday, "Johannestow".
17½	*Westleigh.*	20¾	The waterside fringe of houses known as Instow Quay is of early nineteenth century type. Lovely views up river Torridge towards Bideford.
15¾	EAST-THE-WATER. (*Bideford Railway Station.*)	22½	Sharp undulations to East-the-Water on opposite side of river from Bideford town. Here is Bideford railway station. Adjoining, beside bridge, is "Royal

Miles from H'l'd Quay		Miles from Ilfracombe	
			Hotel," originally mansion of one of old seventeenth century Bideford merchants, with very fine moulded ceiling of that period in "Kingsley Room," in which Charles Kingsley wrote *Westward Ho!*
	Cross the Torridge.		Road crosses Bideford Bridge, over river Torridge. This, one of most famous bridges in this country, greatly sung in prose and verse, and subject of many allusions, was begun about 1350, and although much patched and renewed and twice widened, it is substantially same bridge of twenty-four pointed arches of various sizes, spanning river in total length of 677 feet.
15½	BIDEFORD. *Devon.* (*Quay.*)	22¾	Bideford Town, at further end (pop. 8754) was originally "Renton-by-the-Ford," a name which became shortened to "By-the-Ford" = Bideford, long before the ford was replaced by bridge.

The town is built on Quay running beside river, and up along a very steep ridge running parallel. It was a port of some consequence in Elizabethan times. Chief figures here at that period were the Grenvilles. In Civil War, Bideford stood out against the King.

In church, rebuilt 1862, is monument to one of Grenville family, and brass plate placed in recent years to memory of famous Sir Richard Grenville, who fell in encounter with Spanish fleet "at Flores in the Azores," as Tennyson's *Ballad of the Revenge* has it, 1591.

Note singular rhymed epitaph in churchyard to Captain Henry Clark, 1836 :—

> "*Our worthy friend, who lies beneath this stone,*
> *Was Master of a vessel all his own,*" etc.

On Quay is statue of Charles Kingsley. Also eight Armada guns which long served as quayside posts.

Hotels : Royal ; Tanton's (garage) ; New Inn (garage). Motor repairs : W. H. Elliott, Bridgeland Street.

	Appledore, 3¼ m.		Appledore, three and quarter miles right. (See pp. 525-526.) Turning left, along Quay, for

Miles from H'l'd Quay		Miles from Ilfracombe	
	UP†		short distance, past Tanton's Hotel, turn right, steeply up Meddon Street, where, bearing slightly left, road continues rising
15¼	Junction with road to Hartland, turn left.	23	to junction with high road to Hartland. Here turn left. This is a long, sharply undulating road running at considerable height to Hartland, roughly parallel with sea, at average distance of one
	Abbotsham Cross.		mile from it.
13¼	*Abbotsham*, ½ m. ☞	25	Pretty village on right at foot of steep hill. In church is tablet to Anthony Honey, died 1639, aged nineteen, with pretty play upon the name: "Melleus ille suo nomine, more fuit".
	DOWN		Sharp drop to Ford, and steep rise to Fairy Cross.
12¼	Ford.	26	
	UP†		
11¾	Fairy Cross. *Portledge*, 1 m. ☞	26½	On right, one mile, is Portledge, seat of Pine-Coffin family. Hamlet
10½	Horns Cross.	27¾	of Peppercombe beyond. Coast
10	Holwell.	28¼	here is a long range of cliffs.
7¾	Buck's Cross, ¾ m. ☞	30½	Down very steeply, descending wooded road; on right lies hamlet of Buck's Mill, in little cranny in a kink of the towering cliffs; a few white-walled cottages and a huge lime-kiln hanging over the water.
7¼	Hobby Gate.	31	Hobby Gate, on right, leads to Clovelly through the Hobby Drive. (See p. 525.)
5½	Clovelly Cross.	32¾	Here, on right, at angle of roads, are prehistoric earthworks called "the Ditchens".
	Clovelly, 1¾ m. ☞		[Descent to Clovelly is as follows. Turn right, out of main road, along narrowing lane; passing hamlets of Dyke, half-mile, and Slerra,

Miles from H'l'd Quay		Miles from Ilfracombe	
			three-quarters, beginning steep descent at half-mile from Clovelly Cross. Thence, past Clovelly church, road bends sharply right, with approximately level stretch of half-mile to Yellery Gate, where turn left. Descent to Clovelly from this point is by succession of cobble-stoned steps impossible for anything on wheels. Motor-cars, etc., are generally left at New Inn stables here.] (Clovelly described, p. 525.)
5¼	Fork of roads, keep right,	33	Keep right at fork of roads. (Left-hand road goes to Kilkhampton, ten and quarter miles.) See pp. 533-534.
2	HARTLAND.	36¼	Small town of no particular interest.
½	Stoke.	37¾	Here, in village near sea-coast, is the great parish church of Hartland, a noble Decorated and Perpendicular building dedicated to St. Nectan. Fine tower, 128 feet high. Pulpit inscribed "God save King James Fines". Norman font, curiously sculptured. Brass: Anne Abbott, 1611. Hartland Abbey, fine residence in park, includes portions of old monastic house. In neighbourhood, reached along bye-roads, is magnificent scenery of Hartland Point.
	HARTLAND QUAY. DOWN	38¼	Hartland Quay, at foot of steep road, with acute bend to left, is a wild rocky nook, where Atlantic surges foam against black, jagged reefs. Here is "Hartland Quay Hotel," with two or three cottages.

CLVIII. TO CLOVELLY BY THE HOBBY DRIVE

Miles from Clovelly		Miles from Bideford
	BIDEFORD. *Devon.* (*Quay*) to Hobby Gate.	8¼

Passing eighth milestone, a gate on right will be seen. This is the Hobby Gate: entrance to private drive made, as a "hobby," by Sir J. H. Williams. It leads to Yellery Gate, at head of steep staircase-like descent to Clovelly. Various charges made by way of toll: from one shilling and sixpence for pair-horse carriage down to sixpence for bicycle and fourpence for pedestrians. The excellent road, winding along cliff-top, and overhung with tall trees and bordered with ferns, commands the most exquisite views.

"Clovelly," fancifully derived from *Clausa Vallis*, is a fisher-village of absolutely unique situation in this country: occupying a steeply descending ravine in face of cliff, worn by a rushing stream, long since diverted. The quaintly-placed cottages on either side of narrow, cobble-stoned stairway formerly faced this stream, of which it was then the bed. Descent from head of street to sea is about 500 feet. Here is the quay-pool, with stone pier. Clovelly herrings are of especial local fame, and greatly esteemed throughout North Devon. Excursion steamers touch at Clovelly, but the most appreciative visitors appear to be Americans, with whose names hotel visitors'-books are filled.

Church, partly Early English and Perpendicular, contains monuments to Carys. Father of Charles Kingsley was rector here many years. Adjoining is Clovelly Court, seat of Hamlyn Fanes, in fine deer park.

Hotels: New Inn; Red Lion.

CLIX. BIDEFORD TO APPLEDORE

Miles from Appledore		Miles from Bideford
3¼	BIDEFORD. *Devon.* (*Quay.*) *Westward Ho!* 1¾ m.	

Turn right on quay, and thence left up Bridgeland Street, at summit of which turn left, along North Street, at end of which is steep drop into Northam Road, turning right. Level, then long tiresome rise, with following short drop and rise to Northam. This district is in the very heart of the "Kingsley Country" and scenes of the novel, *Westward Ho!*

Miles from Appledore		Miles from Bideford	
1½	Northam.	1¾	Church is Perpendicular, with north aisle added at very late period, as appears by inscription: "This yele was made anno 1593".
			Turning right, past "Kingsley Arms," and descending steep
1	Bloody Corner.	2¼	pitch, road reaches "Bloody Corner," bending left. Here, at bend, on right side of road, is wayside monumental stone, within railing, reciting facts of Alfred the Great's defeat of Danes here, A.D. 882. Hubba, Danish leader, was among slain.
			Road sharply undulates, finally turning abruptly right, and descending narrow road, extremely
	APPLEDORE. (*Quay.*)	3¼	rough and steep, into Appledore: a decayed port and fisher-village at mouth of Torridge estuary, looking across to Instow—picturesque in its way.

CLIXA. NORTHAM TO WESTWARD HO!

Miles from W'w'd Ho!		Miles from Northam	
1½	NORTHAM. *Devon.*		Turning left out of Northam, road rises rather sharply and undulates to one and quarter-mile, whence very steep descent to miserable, half-derelict townlet of Westward Ho! situated on level
¼	Cross-roads.	1¼	beside sea-marshes and the famed Pebble Ridge—a long raised beach of great stones. A light railway now runs from Bideford Quay to this spot, but the place founded on the enthusiasm aroused by Kingsley and his great romance has long waned and half the houses are empty. Rudyard Kipling educated here, at United Services College (founded 1874, but now removed).
	WESTWARD HO!	1½	

CLX. BIDEFORD TO PLYMOUTH

Miles from Plymouth		Miles from Bideford	
56½	BIDEFORD. *Devon.* (*Quay.*)		Turn left from Bridge, along Quay, keeping along New Road, alongside river Torridge. In one
55	Fork of roads, keep left. Cross the	1½	and half miles at railway and river bridge, crossing river Yeo, keep left at fork of roads, ascending to
	Yeo.		Landcross. Entry of baptism of General Monk, 11th December, 1608, in church register. Turn
			right at fork of roads at Landcross, ascending very steep and
54¾	Landcross.	1¾	tedious hill to Annery Gate at three-quarters mile, thence descent
			to Thorn.
53½	Thorn.	3	
			Rise to Monkleigh, with poor surface.
52¼	Monkleigh.	4¼	Here, at fork of roads, keep
50¾	Frithelstock Stone. Fork of roads, keep right. *Frithelstock*, 1 m.	5¾	right, bearing left immediately after. Perpendicular church. Bench-ends bear the double heraldic rose of Henry VII. crowned. Here are few remains of Priory.
48¼	Stibb's Cross. Fork of roads, keep right.	8¼	At fork of roads, keep right. Road undulates, with general downward tendency, for two and
			three quarter miles, then falls very steeply to Woodford Bridge,
45¼	Woodford Bridge. Cross the	11¼	crossing river Torridge, whence road ascends with equal steepness.
	Torridge.		
	Fork of roads, keep left.		At fork of roads, keep left, and avoiding Milton Damerel, descend

Miles from Plymouth		Miles from Bideford	
44¼	*Milton Damerel*, ☞ ½ m.	12¼	short steep hill to river Waldon, thence rising to Holsworthy Beacon.
43½	Venn Green.	13	
42¾	Waldon Bridge. Cross the	13¾	
	Waldon. *Sutcombe*, 1¾ m. ☞		
41	Holsworthy Beacon.	15½	Descent to Holsworthy.
38¼	HOLSWORTHY. (*Town Clock.*)	18¼	Pop. 1371. Old town, of no particular interest, in bleak country. Church, beyond having a good Perpendicular tower, is not remarkable. The organ is old. In 1723 it was sold out of All Saints' Church, Chelsea, to Bideford, and by Bideford to Holsworthy in 1865. Hotels: Stanhope; White Hart.
			Steep descent from town to foot of Wimble Hill, ascent of which is steep and winding. From summit, road descends for some distance, then climbs a short rise. Then a level interval, followed by steep fall of some ten yards, succeeded by easy rise and fall. Thence steep rise, then level, followed by gentle descent to Clawton. Surface poor throughout the whole distance of fourteen miles from Holsworthy to Launceston, which is popularly said in neighbourhood to be "Fourteen miles and fourteen hills".
	Wimble Hill,		
35¼	Clawton.	21¼	

Miles from Plymouth		Miles from Bideford	
	Cross the Claw.		Cross river Claw.
34¾	*Tetcott*, 1¾ m.	21¾	Here was ancient seat of old West Country family of hunting, and other, celebrity, the Arscotts of Tetcott. Their earlier (sixteenth century) residence remains, but the more pretentious early eighteenth century mansion has long been demolished.
			Road rises steeply from Clawton, followed by level interlude, and then steep descent. Then easy rise, with approximately level of one and half mile, followed by short smart fall. Then rise to
32¾	*Luffincott*, 1¾ m. *Ashwater*, 1½ m.	23¾	Chapman's Well.
31¼	Chapman's Well. *Virginstow*, 1¼ m. Cross the Tamar. *Enter Cornwall.*	25¼	Descent from Chapman's Well to Box's Shop, then easy rise and fall; level, and another fall, to two miles before Launceston, where river Tamar is crossed. Road then, after short level interval, ascends past Dutson, then grows level, then descends steeply to Newport.
25½	Dutson.	31	
24¾	*St. Stephen's* 1 m. Newport. Fork of roads, keep left.	31¾	Village, suburban to Launceston, with ancient church, Early English and Perpendicular. At "White Horse" inn, fork of roads, keep left, climbing steeply to Launceston. At summit, bear right, then left to Butter Market.

Miles from Plymouth		Miles from Bideford	
24¼	LAUNCESTON. *Cornwall.* (*Butter Market.*)	32¼	(Launceston described, pp. 572-573.) Leaving town by Broad Street, downhill, turn right, and through South Gate; then left, along Exeter Street, steep descent, bearing right at foot and out of the town.
23	Fork of roads, keep right.	33½	
22¼	Fork of roads, keep right.	34¼	(Left-hand road goes to Tavistock, eleven miles.)
19¼	Sportsman's Arms. Cross the Inny.	37¼	Road descends steeply to river Inny, rising afterwards by easy gradient.
14¾	Kelly Bray. Junction of roads.	41¾	Junction of road from Camelford, nineteen and quarter miles.
13¾	CALLINGTON. Cross-roads.	42¾	(Described, p. 555.) Keep straight on, over cross-roads. (Liskeard, eight and half miles right. Tavistock, nine and half miles left. See pp. 553-555.)
	Fork of roads, keep left. *St. Dominick*, 1¼ m.		Then left at fork of roads immediately after. Church is Early Decorated and Perpendicular. Curious rude figures of apostles on tower. Monument, Sir Anthony Rouse, with son.
			Road, crossing shoulder of Viverdon Down, rises and falls and again rises to St. Mellion.
10½	St. Mellion.	46	Church dedicated to St. Melanius, Perpendicular. Monuments: Coryton family, with brass; Peter Coryton, 1551, and wife and children. Quaint, unconsciously humorous statue, Sir

Miles from Plymouth		Miles from Bideford	
			W. Coryton, 1711, wonderfully wigged.
			Road continues to rise, and grows steep. Then descends to
9½	Penter's Cross. Fork of roads, keep right. *Pentillie*, ☜ ½ m.	47	Penter's Cross, and fork of roads, where keep right.
			On left is beautiful demesne of Pentillie, descending to river Tamar. On wooded hill called "Mount Ararat," overlooking water, is tower, in which Sir James Tillie of Pentillie (died 1712) desired he should be seated, after his death, dressed as in life, and placed before table spread with wine pipes and tobacco. He is said to have been placed here, according to wish, but in coffin.
			Pentillie Castle (which is modern) contains life-size statue of this eccentric.
			Road descends from Penter's Cross, then rises, and again de-
8½	Hatt Hill,	48	scends steeply, finally rising to Hatt, thence long undulations.
8¼	Hatt. *Botus Fleming*, ☜	48¼	
6½	Carkeel.	50	
5¾	Junction of roads, keep left.	50¾	Keep left, past old toll-house, descending smartly to Saltash.
4¼	SALTASH. (*Pier.*)	52¼	Pop. 2357. Crowded little waterside town, built along extremely steep banks of river Tamar. Houses all huddled together, one above another.
	Cross the Tamar, or Hamoaze.		Saltash Bridge, carrying Great Western Railway across saltwater channel, some 900 feet wide and seventy feet deep, carries railway in single track at height of 100 feet

Miles from Plymouth		Miles from Bideford	
			above water. It was built by Brunel. Cost £230,000. Opened 1859. Saltash church is Decorated and Perpendicular, with rude early tower. Steam-ferry plies across Hamoaze every half-hour. View up and down channel is most inspiring; numerous old and new vessels of Royal Navy, of all ages and in every kind of condition, being seen in long perspective.
1	PLYMOUTH. *Devon.* (North Rd. Railway Station.)	55½	Proceed from ferry-landing straight ahead (electric tramways) to North Road railway station, thence along Coburg Street, Saltash Street, Old Town Street, St. Andrew's Street and Bedford Street to Clock Tower.
	PLYMOUTH. (*Clock Tower.*)	56½	(Plymouth described, pp. 423-424.)

CLXI. KILKHAMPTON TO LAUNCESTON

Miles from Launcest'n		Miles from Kilkhampton	
19	KILKHAMPTON. *Cornwall.* 		Easy descent to Grimscott.
15½	Grimscott.	3½	
14	"Red Post" inn. *Pancrasweek*, ☎ 2 m. *Holsworthy*, ☎ 5 m.	5	
12½	Cross-roads. *Bridgerule*, ☎ 1 m. 	6½	Straight ahead, past cross-roads, and over steep bridge of Bude Canal. Thence easy rise, followed by steep descent, then undulating for three-quarters mile.

Miles from Launcest'n		Miles from Kilkhampton	
			Rough descent follows, with corresponding rise. Then again down, with level interval of half-mile. Then again steep, rough climb, with corresponding descent, to a stream; beyond which, rise to Whitstone.
10	Whitstone.	9	
8½	*North Tamerton*, 2¾ m.	10½	
8	Doulsdon. Fork of roads.	11	
5½	*Boyton*, 1½ m.	13½	
4	*North Petherwin*, 1½ m.	15	
2½	Ladycross.	16½	
			Long descent to river Ottery. Steep and rough.
2	Yeolm Bridge. Cross the	17	Cross river Ottery.
	Ottery.		
			Long steep rise, followed by descent to St. Stephen's. Surface improves.
¾	St. Stephen's.	18¼	Steep, rough drop to Launceston.
	LAUNCEST'N. (*Butter Market.*)	19	(Described, p. 572.)

CLXII. CLOVELLY CROSS TO TRURO

Miles from Truro		Miles from Clovelly Cross	
65¾	CLOVELLY CROSS. *Devonshire.*		
65½	Fork of roads, keep left.	¼	At fork of roads keep left. (Right-hand road goes to Hartland, three and half miles. See p. 524.)

Miles from Truro		Miles from Clovelly Cross	
63¼	Baxworthy Cross. Fork of roads, bear left.	2½	Here, at fork of roads, bear left. Sharp undulations, with deteriorating surface.
61¼	Junction of road from Stoke. "West Country" inn. Fork of roads, keep right.	4½	Here, passing junction of road from Stoke, on right, keep right at succeeding fork. (Left-hand road goes to Holsworthy, eleven miles.) Away on right lies a romantic coast-line, reached along bye-roads not readily to be described, and of a narrow and winding character, and often extremely hilly and
60¼	*Welcombe*, 3 m. ☞	5½	rough. Welcombe is the key to much of this rocky coast, which is one mile further on from village.
59¼	*Enter Cornwall.*	6½	Road to Kilkhampton traverses elevated moorland.
58½	*Morwenstow*, ☜ 3 m.	7½	Village on rocky Cornish coast; notable in latter days as rectory of Rev. R. S. Hawker (died 1875). He built the singular rectory here. Fine church, chiefly Norman, with Norman font. Good, typical West Country screen. Monuments of Waddons, Kempthornes, etc. Here are many touching monuments in churchyard, testifying to dangers of this rock-bound coast. On cliff-side is well of St. Morwenna (after whom village takes its name), daughter of Irish kinglet and missionary to early Cornish.
55¼	KILKHAMPTON.	10½	Pop. 1150. A village-like old town, with grand Perpendicular church; south door, however, is Norman and very good. Fine pinnacled tower. The Grenvilles of Stow were the great people here, from early in the twelfth century to eighteenth century. Monument to Sir Bevill Grenville, who figured nobly in the King's cause in Cornwall at Battle of

Miles from Truro		Miles from Clovelly Cross	
			Stratton and was killed at Battle of Lansdowne, 1643. Of the Grenvilles' grand mansion of Stow, only the moat now remains.
	Fork of roads, keep right.		At fork of roads keep right. (Left-hand road goes to Launceston, nineteen miles. See pp. 532-533.)
52	*Poughill*, ½ m. ☞.	13¾	Church of Poughill is Perpendicular, with fine tall pinnacled tower. Good fifteenth-century bench-ends. Ancient farmhouse of Burshill, with curious old bedstead, *temp.* Henry VIII., with bronze ornaments, representing battle-scenes.
			Very trying road of continual descents and ascents, finally down into Stratton.
51¼	STRATTON.	14½	Pop. 1650. Name of town probably indicates position on a Roman road. Church, Perpendicular, contains black marble monument, with brasses, to Sir John Arundell of Trerice, died 1561, two wives and thirteen children.

An object of interest in locality is the "Inclined Plane" on Bude Canal (which runs between Bude, Stratton and Holsworthy). This is one and half mile from the town, and is substitute for locks. Barges ascend and descend on rails.

Battle of Stratton, fought May 16, 1643, resulted in victory for Royalists—300 of enemy killed. 1700 prisoners. The hill, overlooking Stratton, on which battle was fought, was long surmounted by a monument, of which inscription plate is inserted in wall of "Tree" inn.

	Thorn Cross.		
50	*Bude*, 1¼ m. ☞	15¾	Pop. 1642. Small seaside town, at mouth of Bude River. Sands. Hotel: Falcon.
49½	Hele Bridge. Cross the	16¼	
	Bude River.		
	Marhamchurch, ½ m.		Church dedicated to St. Morwenna; Perpendicular, with fifteenth-century bench-ends.

Miles from Truro		Miles from Clovelly Cross	
49¼	Widemouth Bridge. Cross the Bude River.	16½	
47½	Copplethorne.	18¼	Road sharply undulates.
46½	Treskinnick Cross. *Poundstock*, 1½ m. ☞ *Week St. Mary*, 2 m. ☞	19¼	
43½	Wainhouse Corner. *Jacobstowe*, 1 m. *St. Gennys*, 2 m. ☞ *Crackington Cove*, 2½ m. ☞	22¼	
42¼	Fork of roads, keep left.	23½	At fork of roads keep left. (Right-hand road goes to Boscastle, five miles. See p. 539.)
40½	Tresparret Post.	25¼	
36½	Junction of Launceston Rd.	29¼	Launceston, thirteen miles, left.
35½	*Slaughter Bridge*, ¾ m. ☞	30¼	Bridge across river Camel. Traditionally scene of King Arthur's last battle, in which he was mortally wounded, A.D. 542; also between Britons and Saxons, A.D. 823.
34	CAMELFORD. Cross the Camel.	31¾	Pop. 4000. Old market-town on windy uplands. Name derives from little stream, the Camel (*i.e.*, the "winding stream"). It is an uninteresting town, with very plain town-hall, surmounted with a vane in shape of a camel. Church, dedicated to St. Julitta (one and half mile west), is Early English, Decorated and Perpendicular, with bosses on roof bearing arms of

Miles from Truro		Miles from Clovelly Cross	
			Trelawnys, Corytons, and other old Cornish families. Good Early English font. Hotel: King's Arms.
	Trevena (*Tintagel*), 5½ m.		(See pp. 540-541.)
	Delabole Quarries, 2 m.		Delabole (locally "Dillybolly") slate quarries—a huge pit 260 feet deep.
32	Helston.	33¾	
			Road descends to Knight's Mill, in two stages; second long and
31	Knight's Mill.	34¾	steep.
	St. Teath, ¼ m.		Perpendicular church, dedicated to St. Etha. Pulpit, dated 1630, coloured and carved elaborately; gift of Carminowe family.
27¾	*St. Kew*, 1¼ m.	38	St. Kew church, Perpendicular, with fine Root of Jesse window of fifteenth-century glass. Very fine
26¾	St. Kew Highway.	39	rood-screen.
	Fork of roads, keep right.		
	Port Isaac, 4 m.		*i.e.*, Port "Issyk," the "lower port". Place of shipment of Delabole slates.
23	WADEBRIDGE.	42¾	Pop. 2186. Place-name derives from ancient bridge of seventeen arches across river Camel, built fifteenth century, replacing original "wath" or ford. River here is saltwater estuary.
	Cross the Camel.		Hotel: Molesworth.
17	Winnard's Perch.	48¾	Fairly good, but continually down and up to St. Columb. Not very steep.
15	ST. COLUMB MAJOR. (*Market Place.*)	50¾	Pop. 3908. Place-name derives from a fifth-century Irish female saint. The very fine church, of great size, is largely Early Decorated—an architectural period very rare in Cornwall. It is of great beauty, with interesting details.

Miles from Truro		Miles from Clovelly Cross	
			Explosion of gunpowder, 1676, destroyed ten-foot length of chancel. Font enriched with sculptured grotesques. Brasses: Sir John Arundell, 1545, and two wives; Sir John Arundell, 1590, and wife; John Arundell and wife, 1633. Ancient rectory is moated.
			Hotel: Red Lion.
	St. Mawgan, 3 m.		Road to St. Mawgan, and onward to Mawgan Porth, through Vale of Lanherne, is of great loveliness, ending in romantic sea-cove. Beautiful woods line a little stream, which rushes to the sea.
	Mawgan Porth, 5 m.		
	Newquay, 7½ m.		
	(See pp. 544-5.		Church of St. Mawgan is Perpendicular, with good tower. Ancient screen and bench-ends. Brasses: priest, *c.* 1420; Cecily, daughter of Sir John Arundell, 1578; civilian, 1580; Jane, daughter of Sir John Arundell, *c.* 1580 (palimpsest brass; reverse consisting of two Flemish brasses, *c.* 1375).

Very fine fourteenth-century cross in churchyard, of unusual elaboration, with sculptured tabernacled head containing figures of God the Father, Holy Trinity, Abbot, Abbess, King and Queen.

Adjoining church is ancient manor-house of Arundells, for eighty years past a Carmelite nunnery.

In churchyard are memorials of many drowned fishermen and others; notably that of ten fishermen who in winter of 1846 drifted ashore, frozen to death. The stern of their boat serves as tombstone.

13	Trevarron. UP†	52¾	Long moderate rise to St. Columb Road railway station.
12¼	St. Columb Road Railway Station.	53½	
12	Fraddon. Fork of roads, keep left.	53¾	At fork of roads keep left. (Right-hand road also goes to Truro, but three and quarter miles longer.
	TRURO. (*Market House.*)	65¾	Truro described, p. 561.

CLXIII. STRATTON TO TINTAGEL (TREVENA) AND WADEBRIDGE

Miles from Wadeb'dge		Miles from Stratton	
32½	STRATTON. *Cornwall.* (*King's Arms.*)		(Stratton to Tresparret Post, as pp. 555-556.)
21¾	Tresparret Post. Fork of roads, keep right.	10¾	Fork of roads, where keep right; slight rise for half-mile beyond, then down all the way to Boscastle, gradually growing steeper. Extremely steep towards the end.
17¾	BOSCASTLE. Cross the Valency.	14¾	*i.e.*, "Bottreux Castle". Village in a deep, romantic ravine, which winds freely to sea, and down which runs the Valency stream. Place-name derives from castle of de Bottreux family, which formerly stood here. It is in parish of Forrabury, whose lonely church with the "silent tower" stands by the lofty headland of Willapark, some hundreds of feet above village and harbour. Church, dedicated to St. Symphorian, is without interest, except for legend which accounts for tower being without bells. By this, it would appear that a ship bringing bells, at some period unnamed, was nearing Boscastle when captain refused to join in pious thanksgiving to God for safe voyage. "Rather thank the good ship," said he. A storm thereupon arose, ship was wrecked, bells lost and all drowned, except pilot, who had called for thanksgiving :—

> "*Still when the storm of Bottreau's waves*
> *Is wakening in his weedy caves,*
> *Those bells, that sullen surges hide,*
> *Peal their deep notes beneath the tide:*
> *'Come to thy God in time!'*
> *Thus saith the ocean chime;*
> *Storm, billow, whirlwind past,*
> *'Come to thy God at last.'*"

Boscastle is the most romantic spot in North Cornwall. The harbour, entered by a narrow channel, bending abruptly, has often been compared with that of Sebastopol. Cliff profile, on right, looking seaward, has a strong and curious resemblance to late Queen Victoria.

Hotel: Wellington.

Miles from Wadeb'dge		Miles from Stratton	
			Crossing bridge over Valency, by the "Wellington" hotel, road rises with extreme steepness, and by long series of zigzags. Bear right on ascent for Tintagel (Trevena). Road is extremely
16½	Trevalga.	16	dull and uninteresting on to Trevalga and Trevena, running along high plateau, somewhat narrow, between high hedges. In fact, generally, Cornish coast is not to be seen adequately by those who tour on wheels, ruggedness of scenery forbidding approach of good roads to seashore. Here and there, a bye-road leads to some romantic cove, but such roads are in general only to be attempted with extreme caution.
15½	Longbridge.	17	An exceptionally lovely scene may be explored (on foot) by turning right at Longbridge, down the tree-embowered Rocky Valley, which leads in half-mile to the sea, with a stream foaming down, among moss-grown boulders.
	Cross a stream.		
	Rocky Valley, ☞		
14¼	Bossinney.	18¼	On left, more difficult of access, is waterfall of St. Nighton's Kieve.
13¾	TREVENA. (Tintagel.)	18¾	Trevena (loosely called "Tintagel," from proximity and overshadowing interest of that traditional fortress of King Arthur) is a bleak village of hideous stuccoed houses which have arisen in response to demand for summer accommodation. In striking contrast with these destroyers of romance is the old post office—a long low building of granite, of remarkably sturdy construction, considered to be of fourteenth century. It has been purchased for purpose of preservation from vandals who proposed to demolish it, by National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty.

Tintagel is half-mile distant, built on rugged steep of Tintagel Head, overlooking the sea. Castle, now nothing but rude, ruined walls encircling almost islanded headland, is by tradition the fortress of King Arthur; and although this claim will by no

means bear investigation, immemorial legends, and more recent Tennysonian poetry, have rendered this local fame practically indestructible.

Name of Tintagel derives from "Dundagel," the "impregnable fortress". It was, soon after Conquest, a stronghold of Earls of Cornwall, afterwards becoming Crown property. A refractory Lord Mayor was imprisoned here, 1385, at close of his term. In time of Queen Elizabeth castle was abandoned. It has thus little history, if full of legend.

Tintagel Church, in bleak situation, is dedicated to St. Marcelliana. It is of great interest: a cruciform building, aisleless nave and transepts, with two Early Norman doorways; Norman chancel arch, good screen, singular Norman font on four straddle legs, ancient stone altar in vestry, incised sepulchral slab (twelfth century) and brass: Johanna Boon, *c.* 1430.

Hotel: King Arthur's Castle (garage).

Miles from Wadeb'dge		Miles from Stratton	
			Proceeding from Trevena along Molesworth Street, keep left in
12¾	Trewithin.	19¾	one mile, at Trewithin.
	Fork of roads, keep left.		
12¼	Trewarmett.	20¼	
	Fork of roads, keep right.		At fork of roads keep right. (Left-hand road goes to Camelford, four miles.) Thence up to next fork, to left, and in 200 yards right. Again, at hill-top fork, keep left, and at succeeding cross-roads turn right, past great Delabole slate quarries.
	Fork of roads, keep left.		
	Cross-roads, turn right.		
10¼	Delabole.	22¼	
7¼	Cheeney Down.	25¼	At fork of roads keep left.
	Fork of roads, keep left.		
5¼	St. Kew Trelill.	27¼	Keep right at fork, by chapel.
	Fork of roads, keep right.		

(See p. 537.)

Miles from Wadebd'ge		Miles from Stratton
	St. Kew, 1¾ m. ☞	
3¾	St. Kew Highway.	28¾
	WADEB'DGE.	32½

CLXIV. BODMIN TO PADSTOW

Miles from Padstow		Miles from Bodmin	
15	BODMIN. *Cornwall.* (*Town Clock.*)		Proceeding up Fore Street, road rises steeply, with level interval along Lower and Higher Bore Streets. Leaving town at fork of roads, keep right, downhill; long, and gradually growing steep, with two level railway crossings at Dunmere Bridge.
	Fork of roads, keep right. TWO LEVEL CROSSINGS.		
13¼	DunmereBridge. Cross the Camel.	1¾	
12½	Mount Charles. Fork of roads, keep left.	2½	At fork of roads keep left. (Right-hand road goes to Camelford, eleven miles.)
12	Washaway. Fork of roads, keep left.	3	At Washaway inn, fork of roads, keep left. Short steep descent.
9	Egloshayle.	6	*i.e.*, "Church by the river". Perpendicular church, with fine tower. Sepulchral slab, Kestell family, 1522. Stone pulpit. Device of three conjoined hearts, with name "Loveybound" on tower door. Church built by

Miles from Padstow		Miles from Bodmin	
			vicar, named Lovebond, *temp.* Edward IV., who was also instrumental in building bridge at Wadebridge.
8	WADEBRIDGE. Cross the Camel.	7	(Described, p. 537.) Turning sharply left, in chief street, cross bridge, and proceed along St. Columb road. Road rises somewhat steeply.
5½	Fork of roads, keep right.	9½	At fork of roads, two and half miles from Wadebridge, keep right. (Left-hand road goes to St. Columb, five miles.)
3½	St. Issey.	11½	Long descent, gradually growing steep, and generally rough. Ascent of same character, past Little Petherick, to High Lanes.
2½	Little Petherick.	12½	Church rebuilt, contains three-volume edition of Fox's *Book of Martyrs*, 1684.
2	High Lanes. Fork of roads, keep right.	13	At fork of roads, keep right. Easy road on to Padstow.
1	Fork of roads, keep right.	14	At fork of roads, keep right, downhill.
	PADSTOW.	15	Pop. 1566. Situated on creek at entrance to Camel estuary, and anciently a considerable seaport. Now chiefly interested in pilchard fishery. Church of St. Petrock, late Decorated, is of light and graceful character. Elaborate font, with figures of twelve apostles. Monument, Sir Nicholas Prideaux, 1627. In rear of Padstow is Place House, seat of Prideaux family, built 1600. Neighbourhood of Padstow is troubled with blown sand, which obstructs harbour and

Miles from Padstow		Miles from Bodmin	
			generally overwhelms coastwise hamlets as far west as St. Ives. Hotel: South Western.

CLXV. ST. COLUMB MAJOR TO NEWQUAY

Miles from Newquay		Miles from St. Columb Major	
7½	ST. COLUMB MAJOR. *Cornwall.* (*Market Place.*)		Turning right at end of chief street, turn again right in one mile at cross-roads.
6½	Cross-roads, turn right.	1	
5¾	Carnanton Lodge.	1¾	
	Fork of roads, keep left.		Keep left at fork of roads.
3¾	Trebarva Chapel.	3¾	
	Rialton Hill,		Long steep descent of Rialton Hill. Road very rough.
2¼	St. Columb Minor.	5¼	Church is late Decorated, with tall tower.
2	Shop.	5½	
	Fork of roads, keep right.		Keep right, at fork of roads.
1½	St. Columb Porth.	6	
	Cross-roads.		Keep straight on.
	NEWQUAY. (*Commercial Square.*)	7½	Pop. 2935. Modern seaside resort, developed from fisher village. The recent fortunes of Newquay are made by the fine sands which stretch for three miles. Town is situated on and under great cliffs of Towan Head and Beacon Hill. It is a hideous place, a blot on a beautiful coast. Hotels: Headland (garage); Victoria; Atlantic.

CLXVI. BODMIN TO NEWQUAY

Miles from Newquay		Miles from Bodmin	
19¾	BODMIN. *Cornwall.* (*Town Clock.*)		Proceed by Truro road (see p. 577) to Indian Queens, twelve miles, whence, passing through
7¾	Indian Queens. Fork of roads, keep right.	12	that hamlet, and by Board Schools, turn right. Road goes in easy descent to cross-roads. Here keep straight ahead and over level rail-
	DOWN		way crossing.
7	LEVEL CROSSING.	12¾	Road onwards undulating, sur-
6	White Cross.	13¾	face rough, with many acute bends.
4¾	Mountjoy.	15	
	DOWN		Road improving, falls gradually to Quintrell Downs.
3	Quintrell Downs. Fork of roads, keep right.	16¾	At fork of roads, keep right, over level crossing. (Thence to
2	Shop.	17¾	Newquay, as p. 544.)
	NEWQUAY. (*Commercial Square.*)	19¾	(Described, p. 544.)

CLXVII. EXETER TO TOTNES AND KINGSBRIDGE

Miles from Kingsb'dge		Miles from Exeter	
36¼	EXETER. *Devon.* (*Guildhall.*)		(Exeter to Chudleigh, as pp. 417-419.)
26¼	Chudleigh.	10	Descent to Chudleigh railway station, where, at bridge over Teign, turn left.
	DOWN		Road level to Kingsteignton. Carts laden with china-clay gener-
	Fork of roads, keep left. Cross the		ally all over the road. Continue straight on to New Cross and Kingsteignton.
	Teign.		
25½	Chudleigh Rail- way Station.	10¾	
23¼	Preston Cross.	13	
22½	New Cross.	13¾	

Miles from Kingsb'dge		Miles from Exeter	
22	Kingsteignton, turn right. *Teignmouth*, 4½ m. Cross the Teign.	14¼	Pop. 1808. Large, growing village, populated by diggers of china-clay. Fine large Perpendicular church. Epitaph, Richard Adlam, vicar, died 1670. "Apostrophe ad Mortem. Damn'd tyrant," etc. Turn right by "King's Arms" inn, and in half-mile cross river Teign.
20½	NEWTON ABBOT. (*Clock Tower.*)	15¾	Pop. 12,518. The "Abbot" in place-name refers to ownership of manor by Tor Abbey. This is busy and growing market-town. In Wolborough Street, standing in middle of roadway, is Perpendicular tower of demolished chapel of St. Leonard, with clock. Here Prince of Orange was proclaimed William III., 7th November, 1688, *not* 5th November, as stated on inscribed stone; and *not* as stated by Rev. John Reynell, but probably by Dr. Burnet. Church of Newton Abbot is at Wolborough, on a bold knoll. It is Perpendicular, with beautiful rood-screen, richly coloured and painted with figures of saints, etc. Note side chapels, also lectern dug up at Bovey Heathfield, after having been buried during Cromwellian troubles. Finely sculptured red granite Norman font. Monument, with effigies, Sir Richard Reynell and wife, 1633.

Hotels: Globe (garage); Queen's. Motor repairs: Reeve & Co., 21 Bank Street (garage); Waddington, Queen Street.

	Torquay, 6¾ m.		On outskirts of town, on road to Torquay, is Forde House, fine Jacobean mansion in park. Six times it changed hands in fighting between King and Parliament. Here Prince of Orange slept, on march from Brixham to London.
			Road rises gradually out of Newton Abbot, then undulates.
19½	*East Ogwell*, 1 m.	16¾	Picturesque village with Perpendicular church.
	West Ogwell, 2 m.		Here is charmingly pretty old mill, with Dutch-like gables.
	Abbot's Kerswell, ½ m.		*i.e.*, Abbot's Cross Well. Ancient manor of Tor Abbey. In church is very large statue of Virgin, discovered walled up in

Miles from Kingsb'dge		Miles from Exeter	
			chancel. Modern brass to Captain Hare of *H.M.S. Eurydice* lost in squall, 1878. Ancient church-house is near by.
18½	Two Mile Oak. *Denbury*, 1½ m.	17¾	Here are ancient church and village, nestling beneath Denbury Down. Denbury House is fine sixteenth century mansion.
17½	*Ipplepen*, ¾ m.	18¾	Church is Perpendicular, with fine Early Flamboyant window. Fine rood-screen. In this district are quarried fine coloured marbles.
16½	Bow Hill,	19¾	Road undulates to Bow Hill, thence steep descent and rise, then undulating, with long renewed descent.
14	Little Hempston or Hempston Arundel.	22¼	Village on right, on river Hems. Fine Perpendicular church and rood-screen. Ancient effigies of Arundells. Very interesting fourteenth century parsonage, now farmhouse, within courtyard.
			Very steep, short rise, and in three-quarters mile, steep fall, afterwards level, with final rise
12¾	Bridgetown. Fork of roads, keep right. *Paignton*, 5¾ m. Cross the Dart.	23¼	to Bridgetown.
12½	TOTNES.	23¾	Pop. 4034. The *Ad Durium* of Roman times. Very pleasant old market-town built along side of hill rising from river Dart, which is navigable hence to Dartmouth, forming one of most beautiful and most favourite excursions in Devon.

In Domesday it is "Totneis". The name evidently refers to the projecting hill on which castle was built, overlooking vale

of Dart. Of this castle, built by Judhael de Totneis, *c.* 1070, an ivy-mantled wall remains on steep hill-crest.

Totnes church is a large and noble building of red sandstone, etc., of Perpendicular period, with fine pinnacled tower, the whole severely ravaged by Sir Gilbert Scott in "restoration" of 1866, but still interesting. Here is ornate carved, painted and gilt stone pulpit, also lovely stone chancel screens, extremely enriched in the Devon manner. In churchyard is jocular epitaph on Edward Luke, shoemaker. In parvise chamber over south porch is ancient library of theological works.

Little sixteenth century Guildhall behind church, very curious, with old portraits, proclamations by Oliver Cromwell, "OLIVER, by the grace of God," etc.

The ancient archway of Eastgate spans principal street, in which are curiously projecting houses.

Hotels: Seymour; Royal Seven Stars. Motor repairs: Jordan, High Street (garage); A. Brooming, High Street.

Miles from Kingsb'dge		Miles from Exeter	
	Fork of roads, keep left, and again left and then right.		Leave Totnes up along Fore Street, turning left at fork at end of street, then immediately again left by "Bull" inn, and then immediately right, up Leechwell Street. Steep rise.
11¾	Fork of roads, keep right.	24½	At fork of roads in three-quarters mile, keep right, thence straight on, over cross-roads, keeping left
11¼	Fork of roads, keep left.	25	at next fork. (Right-hand road goes to Harberton, three-quarters mile.)
	Harberton, ¾ m.		Here is noble Perpendicular church, with one of the characteristic Devon stone pulpits, gorgeously enriched with sculpture, paint and gilding; rood-screen of great beauty.
			Steep descent to Harberton
9¼	Harberton Ford. Cross the	27	Ford, crossing Harbourne river by bridge, whence there is steep rise, with descent, and another rise to Halwell.
	Harbourne.		

Miles from Kingsb'dge		Miles from Exeter	
7	Halwell.	29¼	Rustic village. Large Perpendicular church with very tall tower. In church is curious tablet to Elford family :— "*John Elford of Longstone Had William, a third son, William, his eldest son, Purchased Washburn-bouson*," etc.
	Fork of 3 roads, take middle. *Dartmouth*, 6½ m. *Moreleigh*, 1 m. *Modbury*. 8½ m.		Weird, out-of-the-way village. Ancient epitaphs in churchyard.
			Steep rise from fork of roads, with undulating descent.
1¼	Sorley Cross. Junction of road from Wrangaton, keep left.	35	At Sorley Cross, where road joins on right from Wrangaton, keep left into Kingsbridge. Road descends, rises and then falls steeply to Kingsbridge, rising into streets.
	KINGSB'DGE.	36¼	(Described, p. 436.)

CLXVIII. EXETER TO PENZANCE AND LAND'S END BY MORETON HAMPSTEAD, TAVISTOCK, LISKEARD, LOSTWITHIEL, TRURO AND REDRUTH

Miles from Land's End		Miles from Exeter	
120½	EXETER. *Devon.* (*Guildhall.*) Cross the		Leave Exeter by Fore Street, descending steeply—much traffic, electric trams, wood paving—to river Exe, which is crossed by modern bridge. Beyond bridge is fork of roads, where trams go both ways. Here keep right, along Cowick Street. (Left-hand to Chudleigh, ten miles.)
	Exe. Fork of roads, keep right.		
120	St. Thomas.	½	Pass G.W.R. Station.

Miles from Land's End		Miles from Exeter	
119¾	Little John's Hill,	¾	"Little John's Hill" on ascent, called "Pocombe Hill" on descent. Very steep and winding. Top of hill, looking back, fine view over Exeter.
119¼	**Pocombe Hill,**	1¼	
119	Pocombe Bridge, keep left.	1½	At foot of hill, crossing bridge, keep left. (Right-hand road goes to Okehampton, twenty and three-quarter miles.) Long two-miles undulating rise.
117	Longdown, keep left.	3½	Hamlet. Here keep left, and then, on half-mile rise, right, at fork.
116½	Fork of roads, keep right.	4	Here road descends, and continues, steeply and winding, past Culverhouse (*i.e.*, Pigeon House) to Great Oak.
115¾	Culverhouse.	4¾	
114¾	Great Oak, keep right. *Cross affluent of Teign.*	5¾	Here keep right, and crossing bridge over branch of river Teign ascend again, very steeply, descending yet more steeply. Surface bad. Where descent, in half-mile, grows easier, there is a fork. Keep left, and in another quarter-mile right.
	Fork of roads, keep left.		
	Fork of roads, keep right.		
	Dunsford, ½ m.		Village on outskirts of Dartmoor. Church is Decorated and Perpendicular.
112½	Steps Bridge. Cross the Teign.	8	Here cross river Teign and climb very steeply at first, then somewhat easier, long ascent to Doccombe; wayside hamlet.
110¼	Doccombe.	10¼	After passing Doccombe, road

Miles from Land's End		Miles from Exeter	
			steeply and circuitously descends. At foot there is sharp bend right, then left, followed by a smart rise into Moreton Hampstead.
108½	Moreton Hampstead.	12	Pop. 1527. Small market-town on verge of Dartmoor. Ancient church, chiefly Perpendicular. Quaintly pretty almshouses, with sixteenth-century loggia: columns and arches worked in Dartmoor granite. The little town was until recently wholly characteristic of Dartmoor, but alas! even here the red brick and terra-cotta of more sophisticated places are intruding. Lovely valley of Teign opens out south of town.
	Okehampton, 13¾ m. ☞ (See pp. 580-581.)		
	Bovey Tracey, 6½ m. (See pp. 579-580.)		
	North Bovey, 2 m.		Pretty village in hollow, with village green and cross. House with quaint porch, dated 1738.
105½	Cross the	15	Road out of town towards Tavistock is comparatively easy for first three miles, where, at Bector Cross, turn right and ascend exceedingly steep series of rises, bending frequently sharply right and left—in all, about four miles of prayerful exertion, past Moor Gate, to top of Merripit Hill, whence there is steep and rough, but not winding, descent to Postbridge.
	Bovey Brook. Bector Cross. Fork of roads, turn right. *Widdecombe-in-the-Moor.* 5 m. (See p. 442.)		
104¼	Moor Gate. (*"Warren Arms" inn.*) Cross the	16¼	Here we approach heart of Dartmoor. One and half-mile south is Grimspound—prehistoric British village of beehive stone huts (in ruins), encircled by stone and earth wall: "Grim's" (*i.e.*, Devil's) Pound.
	Walla Brook. Merripit Hill,		

Miles from Land's End		Miles from Exeter	
99½	Postbridge. Cross the East Dart.	21	Hamlet in centre of Dartmoor; modern, in inconceivably ancient surroundings. Here, near modern bridge carrying road over Dart, is the ancient "Post Bridge"; built of unmortared blocks and slabs of native granite.
	New Bridge. Cross the Cherry Brook.		Easy rise from Postbridge, followed by undulations to New Bridge. On left is great hill of Bellever Tor, and away on right "Wistman's" (*i.e.*, "Whisht," uncanny; probably the Devil's) Wood: a weird woodland of dwarf, writhen oaks, bearded with grey lichens, in lonely hollow strewn with great mossy boulders and full of snakes. Barely accessible on foot. Steep descent of shoulder
96	Crockern Tor.	24½	of Crockern Tor to Two Bridges, where the West Dart is crossed.
95½	Two Bridges. Cross the West Dart.	25	Hamlet, with good hotel accommodation.
94½	Junction of r'ds keep right. Cross the Blackabrook.	26	Keep right. Road climbs, steep and winding, for half-mile, then descends to Blackabrook, crossing which on left of road is another "clapper" bridge, similar to that of Post Bridge. Right are Great Mis Tor (1761 feet) and Little Mis Tor.
	Ashburton. 12½ m.		(See pp. 441-443.)
	Princetown. 1½ m.		(See pp. 584-585.)
93	Rundlestone.	27½	Tiny hamlet, named from way-

Miles from Land's End		Miles from Exeter	
	Rundlestone Hill,		side boundary-stone. Road descends to Merrivale Bridge, where the Walkham stream is passed. On left are many prehistoric stone avenues, hut-circles, etc.
90¾	Merrivale B'dge Cross the Walkham. Pork Hill.	29¾	Steep rise from Merrivale Bridge, followed by long descent, called Pork Hill, into Tavistock.
86¾	TAVISTOCK. (*Bedford Square.*) Cross the Tavy.	33¾	Pop. 4728. Neat, clean town, with broad streets. Buildings chiefly modern, and largely in stone of a melancholy greenish hue. The depressing influence of the Dukes of Bedford, to whom town belongs, sits heavily on Tavistock. Here we have left rainy, misty Dartmoor behind, but "soft weather" is well known. "It always rains at Tavistock," remarked Charles the Second. Guildhall, post office, etc., are built in Gothic style, to match ruins of great Abbey, whose buildings and lands were given by Henry VIII. to John Russell, first Earl of Bedford.

Church, dedicated to St. Eustachius, is chiefly Perpendicular. Tomb, north aisle, Sir John Fitz of Fitzford; Judge Glanville and wife. Huge bones preserved in church, exhumed from Abbey ruins, said to be those of Ordulph, son of Orgar, founder of Abbey in tenth century.

Hotel: Bedford (garage). Motor repairs: Harris & Son.

Junction of r'ds for Plymouth, 14¾ m.; Launceston, 13¼ m.; and Okehampton, 15½ m.

86¼	Fitzford.	34¼	Leave Tavistock through Bedford Square, turning right, along New Plymouth Road. In half-mile is Fitzford, where is statue of Sir Francis Drake, in bronze, by Boehm (a replica of that on Ply-

Miles from Land's End		Miles from Exeter	
			mouth Hoe), 1883. He was born at Crowndale 1540.
			Gateway of ancient mansion of Fitz family; the mansion itself has disappeared.
			Here turn right, on ascent, bearing left.
84¾	Lumburn B'dge.	35¾	From this point there is long steep climb. At Harvest Home, on way up, keep right, and again right in 200 yards. (This is modern and easier descent than that of old coach-road, which goes direct, but rough and steeply, downhill to New Bridge.
84	Harvest Home, keep right.	36½	
83¾	Gulworthy.	36¾	Straight on, over cross-roads and down very steep hill, bending right and left; extremely rough.
82¾	New Bridge. Cross the	37¾	Scenery very picturesque. Lovely views down right. Tamar, which divides Devon and Cornwall, and is here fringed with sheer limestone rocks, mantled in foliage: "Morwell Rocks". Here are tin and copper mines.
	Tamar. *Enter Cornwall.* Turn left.		
			Very steep and rough ascent to Gunnislake.
82¼	Gunnislake. *Cornwall.*	38¼	Road runs high, over Hingston Down. Ahead, on right, is seen Kit Hill, crowning point of the Down (1067 feet); ancient mining field, scored and heaped with works and rubbish-heaps.
81¼	St. Ann's Chapel.	39¼	
	Calstock, 2 m.		Fisher-village at head of navigable Tamar. It has great local celebrity for strawberry-growing. Favourite place for steamboat excursions from Plymouth.
	Cothele, 2 m.		Highly interesting and romantic fortified manor-house, *temp.* Henry VII. and Queen Elizabeth—a seat of Earl of Mount Edgcumbe. Ancient hall, with armour and weapons, tapestries, state-rooms,

Miles from Land's End		Miles from Exeter	
			chapel, etc. All very much in original condition. Scenery here is of extreme riverian and woodland beauty.
	Fork of roads, keep right.		Three-quarters mile short of Callington keep right at fork.
77¼	Callington.	43¼	Mining town. Church Perpendicular; built, like most Cornish churches, of granite. Brass: Sir N. Assheton, 1465. Tomb of first Lord Willoughby de Broke, with effigy in alabaster, 1502; he wears robes of the Garter. Fine cross in churchyard.
	Saltash, 9½ m.		(See pp. 530-531.)
	Launceston, 10½ m.		(See p. 530.)
			Turn left out of Fore Street, Callington.
75¾	Callington New Bridge. Cross the Lynher.	44¾	Long and exceedingly steep descent, rough, to Callington New Bridge, where river Lynher is crossed; gradual ascent of three miles.
72¾	St. Ive.	47¾	Locally St. "Eve". Very fine Decorated and Perpendicular church. Long descent, with rise to Merrymeet.
	Quethiock. 1½ m.		Locally "Quethick". Church Decorated and Perpendicular.
70¾	Merrymeet.	49¾	Quaint west tower. Fine brass: Roger Kingdon, 1471, and wife; late, and poor, example, to Richard Chiverton and wife, 1617-31.
69¾	Hendra Bridge.	50¾	Long descent, growing steeper, to Hendra Bridge.
68¾	LISKEARD. (*The Parade*.)	51¾	Rise, and then level to Liskeard. On reaching town, turn left in Addington Place, then right.

Miles from Land's End		Miles from Exeter	
			Pop. 4011. Anciently "Liskerret". The prefix "Lis" or "Les" indicated home of prince or ruler. "Lostwithiel" was, in this same way, originally "Lestwithiel". Town is prim and clean, but dull and uninteresting, although at the same time of a very prosperous appearance. Site of ancient castle now a public garden. Hotels: Webb's; Stag; Bell. Motor repairs: Botterell & Son, 24 Fore Street. Leaving Liskeard by Parade and Barras Street, turn sharp right into Dean Street, and so into open road.
	St. Cleer, 2½ m. ☞		*i.e.*, St. Clare. Village in mining moorland. Church is fine Perpendicular with tall tower. "St. Cleer's Well" near church. Ancient holy well, with shrine, destroyed by Puritans, restored 1864.
	Looe, 🚂 9 m.		
67¾	Moorswater.	52¾	Village in valley of Looe river. Views down valley, where great Moorswater Viaduct of Great Western Railway main line crosses, 148 feet high. Rebuilt in granite, 1886. Here is mineral railway from Caradon, seven miles north, with granite works.
66¼	Dobwalls. Old Toll-house, keep right.	54¼	Keep right on passing old toll-house. Long rise to Dobwalls.
	Fork of roads, keep left.		At fork of roads, keep left. (Right-hand road goes to Bodmin, ten miles.)
			Sharp fall to railway bridge, then gradual rise and undulating.
64¼	East Taphouse.	56¼	Road here passes through wild district of bold downs. Here is Braddoc Down, south, scene of the battle of that name, where Sir

Miles from Land's End		Miles from Exeter	
			Ralph Hopton defeated Parliamentary forces, 1643. The hill-top obelisk is memorial of that fight.
63¼	Middle Taphouse.	57¼	Many pre-historic tumuli here bear witness to ancient battles on these heights.
61¼	West Taphouse.	59¼	Inns of Taphouses are relics of old coaching days, when they afforded much-needed shelter and refreshment on lonely road. A lovely view of woods embosomed in river valley opens out on left to Boconnoc. Close by road is Boconnoc Cross, 1848.
	Fork of roads, keep left.		At fork, keep left. Short descent.
59¾	Fairy Cross.	60¾	
			Long, almost uninterrupted descent, growing steeper and winding, into Lostwithiel. Level crossing at foot.
	LEVEL CROSSING. Cross the Fowey River.		Crossing river, by picturesque fourteenth century Gothic bridge, keep left into town.
57¾	LOSTWITHIEL. (*Talbot Hotel.*)	62¾	Pop. 1379. "Lestwithiel," *i.e.*, the Supreme Court. Ancient borough, chief seat of Duchy of Cornwall in olden times. Here are remains of Hall of Exchequer of that era. Town lies in vale, closely girt with wooded hills; the exquisitely-graceful early fourteenth century stone lantern spire of church forming centre. It is Decorated and octagonal. Its beauty has led to it being extensively copied in modern churches and chapels. Church was used as barracks, etc., by Parliamentary soldiery, 1644. Curious octagonal font, with carvings of mounted sportsman with hawk, priest, etc. Brass: Tristram Curteys, 1423.

One mile north on hill are ruins, hung with ivy, of Restormel (properly *Les*-tormel) Castle, in ruins since time of Henry VIII., but hastily occupied by Parliamentary troops in civil war. Captured by Sir Richard Grenville, 21st August, 1644.

Several fine estates in neighbourhood: Boconnoc (seat of Fortescue family) is four miles east, in exquisite wooded scenery.

Here Charles I. had his headquarters before battle of Braddoc Down.

Landydroc, two and half miles west (Lord Robartes) in very much the condition it was in when built, 1636-51. Avenues planted 1648. Mansion was Parliamentary headquarters. Fine library and picture gallery. Hiding-hole in bedroom, behind panelling. Small parish church of Landydroc adjoins.

Hotel: Royal Talbot. Motor repairs: J. T. Skelton, Bridge St.

Miles from Land's End		Miles from Exeter	
	Bodmin, 6 m.		Road rises steeply out of Lostwithiel, and turns left in three-quarters mile, then descending steeply for short distance, with sharp left turn at foot, followed by a rise to fork of roads. Keep right. (Left-hand road goes to Fowey.) Then slight descent, followed by easy rise to Penpellick Hill.
	Fork of roads, keep right.		
	Fowey, 7½ m.		
	Lanlivery, ½ m.		
	UP **Penpellick Hill.**		
	Luxulian, 2½ m.		Granite-quarrying village. Here granite for Smeaton's Eddystone lighthouse, and material for Plymouth breakwater were obtained. Hence also came the seventy-ton mass of granite used for sarcophagus of Duke of Wellington, 1852; cut and polished at cost of £1100.
			Luxulian church, on rocky site, is Perpendicular, with tall tower, used for centuries as safe-deposit for Stannary (*i.e.*, Mining) records of Duchy of Cornwall. They were kept in chest with eight locks. In with them was official seal used for sealing documents. Quaint little Baptistery in village.
53½	St. Blazey. (*Church.*)	67	Pop. 1841. *i.e.*, St. Blaise, ancient patron of wool-combers and clothiers. Landed (by tradition) at Par in third century. (The Cornish versions of saints' names are invariably quaint.) The district around St. Blazey is a very busy one in several industries. Tin and copper mining, after many years of depression, seem likely to enjoy a revival.
	LEVEL CROSSING.		

Miles from Land's End		Miles from Exeter	
			Adjacent to town is Prideaux, ancient seat of Rashleighs. Vale of Carnmears, one mile north, leads to heights of Hensbarrow Beacon, *Hen* = old, *i.e.*, Old Barrow. Scenery, with woods and waterfall, very fine. Two miles up this valley is great Treffry Viaduct on Cornish Minerals Railway, between Newquay on north to Par, south.
52¾	Junction of Fowey road.	67¾	Bend right, by church. Road rises to St. Blazey Gate, whence are views over busy mining district.
	UP†		
52½	St. Blazey Gate.	68	Village named from toll-gate formerly here. Short steep descent from St. Blazey Gate.
	DOWN		
51	Holmbush.	69½	Here, to right of road, is great
50¼	Mount Charles.	70¼	Carclaze tin-mine, or rather open quarry, immemorially ancient. It is also a china-clay pit.
			Entrance to St. Austell is generally impeded along narrow streets by carts and waggons laden with china-clay, etc.
49¼	ST. AUSTELL.	71¼	Pop. 3340. Busy market-town; a kind of local metropolis of surrounding fishing, mining and china-clay districts. Church is very fine granite building of Perpendicular period. Tower elaborately patterned and carved in that most difficult of materials. Chancel is earlier, *c.* 1290. Font is curious, Norman, and oddly ornamented.
			Hotel: White Hart. Motor repairs: Fisher, West Hill.
	Bodmin, 11 m. ☞		Road sharply undulates to
46¾	Higher Sticker.	73¾	Sticker.
46	Hewas Water. Fork of roads, keep right.	74½	Just beyond Hewas Water, at fork of roads, keep right. (Left-hand road goes to Porthcueil for Falmouth, eighteen and half miles. See pp. 593-594.)

Miles from Land's End		Miles from Exeter	
43½	Grampound.	77	Probably "Grim's Pound" = Devil's enclosure. (There are several prehistoric camps here which must have greatly impressed the Anglo-Saxon invaders.) Small town and ancient Parliamentary borough, returning two members until 1824, when it was disfranchised for bribery and corruption which scandalised even that generation. Market-house was formerly chapel. Ancient Cornish cross.
	Cross the Fal.		
	☜ *Creed*, ¾ m.		
41¼	Probus.	79¼	Large village, with one of most notable churches (dedicated to SS. Probus and Grace) in Cornwall, chiefly on account of its tower. Body of church rebuilt 1862. Tower is remarkable for its height (125 feet) and likeness to that of Magdalen College Chapel, Oxford; for being (although of hard granite) profusely adorned on every square foot with sculptured devices and emblems; and for singular fact that, although of good Perpendicular design, it was built, *c.* 1570, at a time when Gothic architecture had long been dead, and its practice in general forgotten, in favour of Renascence and the so-called "Elizabethan" style.

A curious play upon names of Saints Probus and Grace is found in the inscription on gallery made up from fragments of ancient rood-screen in 1723. It runs: "Jesus, hear us, thy people, and send us Grace and Good for ever". The Fair, 5th July, is held on what is supposed to be the day of those saints, of whose history nothing is known. At rebuilding of church, two skulls were discovered built up together in wall, and were buried beneath altar. Brass: John Wulvedon, 1514, and wife.

40¼	Truck, Junction of Bodmin Road.	80¼	
39	☜ *Tregony*, 4 m.	81½	On right is Tregothnan (Viscount Falmouth). At the bridge, in 1646, Charles I.'s cause in Cornwall finally lost by surrender of army to Fairfax.
	Tresilian Bridge. Cross a Creek.		Gradual rise from Tresilian Bridge to Woodcock Corner, one and three-quarters mile. Here road bends sharply left and de-

Miles from Land's End		Miles from Exeter	
			scends, long and steep, into city of Truro.
35½	TRURO. (*Market House.*)	85	Pop. 11,562. *Tru-Ru, i.e.*, "the Three Streets". Truro stands at head of navigable estuary and creeks of river Fal, ten and half miles from Falmouth by road; about nine by river. The modern dignity of Truro as Cathedral City dates from 1877, when new Cornish diocese was established. City is situated in hollow, upon which Great Western Railway, passing by on lanky viaducts, looks down. Effect of Truro in general is one of cheerful, cleanly and sunny modernity. Cathedral (foundation-stone laid 20th May, 1880) is situated in square called High Cross, on site of St. Mary's Parish Church, which was built chiefly in sixteenth century. This church was demolished 1880, except south aisle, which is Perpendicular, of very fine and elaborately enriched character, and is incorporated with new cathedral, now practically completed. Cathedral, designed by J. L. Pearson, is built of granite, with Box stone dressings, in purest Early English style. It is not readily seen from any quarter of the city, but approaching Truro up river Fal it stands out boldly and romantically, with very picturesque outline. Plan consists of choir of five bays and retrochoir, two bays; east transepts; great transepts at crossing, bearing central tower; nave of nine bays, and aisles; baptistery at south-east; two west towers, with spires; north cloister court and octagonal chapter-house. Entire length of Cathedral is 300 feet. The heavy cost of all these works and the beautiful appointments were provided by Cornish people in a remarkable outburst of enthusiasm at the establishment of a purely Cornish diocese.

Quaint inscription on west wall of town hall: "Daniel Ienkin, Maior, who seeks to find eternal treasure, mvst use no gvile in waight or measure, 1615".

Hotels: Red Lion; Royal. Motor repairs: County Coach and Motor Works, Lemon Street; Hicks & Sons, 10 River Street (garage).

St. Erme, 3½ m.	
Kenwyn, ¾ m.	Village on hill. Modern church. Here is Bishop of Truro's residence.
St. Clement, 1½ m.	Pleasant spot. Old cottages and church beside wooded creek. Odd epitaph:—

Miles from Land's End		Miles from Exeter	
			"*Our tears attend you to the shades below,* *Badge of our love, and monuments of woe,*" etc.
			Leave Truro by Boscawen Street and River Street and up Richmond Hill; long steepish rise. At crest, past railway station, incline right.
	⇔ *Helston*, 17 m.		(See p. 597.)
	Richmond Hill.		
32¼	Fork of roads, keep left.	88¼	Fork of roads, keep left. (Right-hand road goes to St. Agnes, nine miles.)
			Steep descent to Chacewater, a
31	Chacewater.	89½	place whose pretty name by no means prefigures the weird scene of desolation here met. The traveller has here come upon the great mining field of western Cornwall. The primeval heath has been mined and sorted over for tin, and is now in great part deserted, rubbish-heaps and wrecked engine-houses of defunct mines being the principal landmarks.
29	Scorrier.	91½	Long rise and fall to Redruth.
27	REDRUTH.	93½	Pop. 10,451. Place-name derives from *Tre-trot*, *i.e.*, "place in the river-bed". A busy, ugly town, overshadowed by great hill of Carn Brea, three-quarters mile south-west. Here is continuation of mining-field, and town is absolutely identified with the good or ill fortunes of tin and copper-getting. It is headquarters of the fortnightly "ticketing," or selling of ore. Average amount of fortnightly sales, 200 tons. Recent

Miles from Land's End		Miles from Exeter	
			revival of Cornish mining has favourably affected Redruth, which has had very sharp fluctuations of fortune. Dolcoath and Wheal Basset are among oldest of mines. Tramways on to Camborne. Hotels: Red Lion; Tabb's, Fore Street. Motor repairs: Thomas, Clinton Road (garage).
	Falmouth, 10 m. *Helston*, 10½ m. *St. Day*, 1½ m.		
			Mining village on a height. Locally "St. Dye": a saint of unknown history.
	UP†		Road rises sharply out of Redruth.
25¾	LEVEL CROSSING.	94¾	
	Illogan, 2 m.		Birthplace of Trevethick, the engineer.
25¼	Pool.	95¼	Mining village under Carn Brea (pronounced "Bray"), great isolated craggy hill (740 feet), crowned with ancient castle, and with column to memory of Lord de Dunstanville (1836), of whom, notwithstanding, no one can tell you anything.
	Tehidy, 1½ m.		Locally "Tehiddy". Seat of ancient Basset family, in park of 700 acres.
25	LEVEL CROSSING.	95½	
	DOWN		Steeply down into Tuckingmill, and up from it.
24½	Tuckingmill.	96	
	UP†		
24	Roskear. Fork of roads, keep left.	96½	Keep left at fork. Entering Camborne, Centenary Wesleyan Chapel is on left; turn right.
23¼	CAMBORNE. (*Town Clock.*)	97¼	Pop. 14,726. Place-name signifies "the crooked or winding

Miles from Land's End		Miles from Exeter	
			brook". It is a dreary town, dependent upon mines, and consisting of dull, monotonous streets. Church is large, low-pitched Perpendicular building. Monuments of Pendarves family, including cast-iron slabs, 1655. Park and mansion of Pendarves, created out of moorland, *c.* 1820, one mile south. Here is Carwinen cromlech, prehistoric monument.
			Hotels: Tyack's; Commercial. Motor repairs: Bickford, Basset Road.
	Helston, 10 m.		Leave Camborne by keeping right at town clock. Long easy
22½	Treswithen.	98	rise and fall, followed by level, and
21¼	Roseworthy.	99¼	three-quarters mile easy fall to Roseworthy.
	UP		Long sharp rise, followed by easy descent, with tramway across road, at foot.
	St. Gwinear, 1¼ m.		Fine partly Decorated church, with tall tower. Monument: Elizabeth Arundell.
18¼	Copperhouse. LEVEL CROSSING.	102¼	Site of old copper smeltery.
17¼	HAYLE.	103¼	Pop. 1084. Small town and seaport on arm of sea, called "Hayle River". It is a place of foundries, engineering works and coal-grit, and not at all attractive.
			Hotels: Cornubia; White Hart. Motor repairs: Blewett.
			Leave Hayle by turning right, out of Foundry Square, and under railway viaduct, to causeway road, with estuary on right.
16¼	Fork of roads, keep left. *St. Ives.* 3¾ m.	104¼	At fork of roads, by toll-house, keep left. (Right-hand road goes to St. Ives, three and three-quarter miles.)
			Road ascends short rise to St. Erth railway junction.

Miles from Land's End		Miles from Exeter	
	☞ *St. Erth*, 1 m.		Locally St. "Eerth". Fine Gothic bridge of many arches, crossing Hayle River and water-meadows. Large Perpendicular church. Ancient granite cross in village.
15¼	Cannons Town.	105¼	Wayside village. Road rises sharply and then undulates.
	UP†		
13¼	Crowlas.	107¼	Wayside hamlet in Ludgvan parish. Church of Ludgvan crowns hill. Church is damp and mouldy Perpendicular building. Here lies Dr. Borlase (died 1772), rector fifty-two years, author of "Antiquities of Cornwall".
	Ludgvan, ¾ m. ☞		Shabby wayside hamlet, on flat
12	Longrock.	108½	shores of Mount's Bay. Marshes stretch inland, bounded by uplands, on which is Ludgvan. Hill of Castell-an-Dinas, 735 feet, prominent on right, with tower on summit, and St. Michael's Mount, rising islanded in the sea, left.
	Gulval, ½ m. ☞		Little village, in lovely wooded dell. Churchyard is prettiest in Cornwall and filled with sub-tropical plants.
10	PENZANCE.	110½	Pop. 13,123. Pen-sans, *i.e.*, "Holy Head". The decollated head of St. John, Baptist, forms

arms of borough. Port, fishing-station and large market-town, ten miles from Land's End, at terminus of Great Western Railway's main line. Climate is mild and genial, and neighbourhood of town supplies much early market-gardening produce to London. In recent years the residential suburb of Alverton has sprung up, west, on way to Newlyn. Here, in public gardens, are vigorous palms and other natives of tropical climes, growing freely in open air. Mother-church of Penzance is at Madron, one and half mile inland, Penzance being in that parish until recent times—an example of paradox of the smaller containing the larger. Main street has singular name of Market Jew Street, in which Market Hall and white marble statue of Sir Humphry Davy (born here 1778) confront traveller as he advances.

Hotels: Palace Riviera (garage); Queen's (garage); Western. Motor repairs: Taylor & Sons, 31 Market Place; Holman & Sons, 100 Market Jew Street.

Miles from Land's End		Miles from Exeter	
	Madron, 1½ m. ☞		Village on high ground inland. Church is Early English and Perpendicular. [Madron is the mother-church of Penzance, until quite recently merely a chapelry in the parish of Madron. One mile north-west of Madron Church is St. Madron's Well and Baptistery, now a ruin. Within the memory of persons yet living, the rustics were accustomed to hang pieces of linen rag on surrounding bushes and to repeat propitiary rhymes, preliminary to wishing. They were chiefly lovelorn lads and lasses who performed these incantations.]
	Newlyn, 1 m. *Paul*, 2 m. *Mousehole*, 2½ m.		Newlyn is headquarters of Penzance fishing fleet. It is very foreign-looking large village, or small town, huddled together on cliff-top overlooking harbour. Newlyn has since *c.* 1884 given name of "Newlyn School" to group of painters, and has still a large artist-colony.

Paul is very Irish-looking small village of untidy farms and piggeries, with large church whose tall tower forms prominent landmark. Here lies Dolly Pentreath, said to be last person who spoke now extinct Cornish language (died 1778). Monument to her erected by Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte 1860.

Mousehole is primitive fisher village, full of characteristic Cornish fisher-village smells. "Keigwin Arms" inn is old manor-house of extinct family of that name, and is very picturesque.

9½	Alverton.	111	Leave Penzance along Alverton Street, passing white granite public buildings on right. On left is old white-faced and thatched

Miles from Land's End		Miles from Exeter	
			building, birthplace of Lord Exmouth.
9	Fork of roads, keep left.	111½	At fork of roads keep left. (Right-hand road goes to St. Just-in-Penwith, six miles.)
	Toltuff Hill,		Road descends in two steep wooded hills to Buryas Bridge, crossing a brook. It ascends again from bridge, steep and rough, to
8	Buryas Bridge.	112½	moorland, with characteristic Cornish wayside hamlets of small granite whitewashed cottages, with attendant pigstyes, in the Celtic
7	Lower Drift. *Sancreed*, 1¼ m.	113½	manner. Sancreed Church is Late Perpendicular and very pretty; restored by J. D. Sedding *c.* 1880. In churchyard are two remarkably fine Cornish crosses; one, seven feet high, sculptured with lily,
6¼	Catchall. Fork of roads, keep right.	114¼	emblematic of Virgin Mary. At fork of roads keep right. (Left-hand road goes to St. Buryan.)
	Tregonebris Hill,		Long rise of Tregonebris Hill. On right is a standing stone. Away down in boggy bottom is prehistoric stone-circle, the *Dawnz Maen*, or "dancing stones".
4¼	Crowz-an-Wra.	116¼	*i.e.*, "Cross-by-the-wayside". (Right-hand to St. Just, left to Buryan.) Moorland hamlet, with small tenth-century cross in hedge. One and half mile forward note a small walled enclosure on moorland. This is a Quakers' burial-ground.
1	Sennen.	119½	Sennen "church-town," to distinguish it from Sennen Cove. Small grey weather-beaten village, with typical Cornish church adjoining village inn, the "First and Last". Originally the last inn, going towards Land's End. There

Miles from Land's End		Miles from Exeter	
			is now a "Land's End" hotel on edge of cliffs, but the inn at Sennen keeps its old title.
	LAND'S END.	120½	Land's End, the *Bolerium* of the Romans, is sentimentally interesting as the westermost extremity of Britain, with nothing else but the Scilly Isles between its low granite cliffs and America; but the scene is by no means the climax of the savage rock-girt coast of Cornwall. The cliffs at this point are but some sixty feet high, and although they are black and fretted with ugly pinnacles, and though the Atlantic surges can thunder furiously against them, there is not the magnificence about Land's End that belongs to the grand cliff-scenery from this point round to Tol-pedn-Penwith and Lamorna. Moreover, a hideous hotel and noisy coaches and brakes full of trippers vulgarise the spot.

Apparently close inshore, but really one and quarter mile out, on a reef, is the Longships Lighthouse; built 1793. The Wolf Lighthouse is eight miles distant.

Sennen Cove, fisher village, one mile north.

CLXIX. EXETER TO PENZANCE BY OKEHAMPTON AND LAUNCESTON

Miles from Penzance		Miles from Exeter	
	EXETER. *Devon.* (*Guildhall.*)		Leaving Exeter, proceed down Fore Street (electric trams) to Exe Bridge, crossing which keep straight on (or right) along Cowick Street, avoiding left turn along Alphington Street.
	Cross the Exe. Fork of roads, keep right.		
108½	St. Thomas railway station.	½	Passing under railway bridge at St. Thomas station, ascend Little John's Hill, whence, looking back, there are fine views over Exeter, thence descending other side (which is called Pocombe Hill) to Pocombe Bridge, where keep right
108	Little John's Hill.	¾	
107½	Pocombe Hill.	1¼	

Miles from Penzance		Miles from Exeter	
			at fork of roads. (Left-hand road goes to Moreton Hampstead, ten and half miles.)
107¼	Pocombe Bridge. Fork of roads, keep right.	1½	Thence road undulates in long tedious rises for two miles, with long ascent to fifth milestone, then again undulating.
101½	Taphouse.	7¼	
101	Tedburn St. Mary.	7¾	Perpendicular church. Two miles left, is fine, but sadly neglected and decayed old manor-house of Great Fulford, built round a courtyard, *temp.* Henry VII., etc., ancient seat of once prominent Fulford family. Road goes in very trying pitches, descending
99	Cheriton Cross. *Cheriton Bishop*, ½ m. ☞	9¾	steeply past Cheriton Cross. Perpendicular and Decorated church, with fine tall tower.
98¼	Cross the	10½	Crossing infant Teign, road rises steeply to Crockernwell.
	Teign.		
97¾	Crockernwell.	11	Wayside hamlet.
97¼	*Fingle Bridge*, ☜ ½ m.	11½	Proceeding along main road, half-mile beyond Crockernwell, Fingle Bridge, one of loveliest scenes on river Teign, is half-mile left. (Descent to it is very steep, narrow and winding.) Here the Teign flows through a gorge and is crossed by two-arched, buttressed bridge, hung with ferns and gorgeously coloured with lichens. Teign foams and roars along in rocky, boulderous bed, and gigantic swelling, gorse-covered and rock-strewn hills rise on either side.
96¾	*Drewsteignton*, ☜ 1 m.	12	The "Drew" who has given his name to his "town" on Teign was

Miles from Penzance		Miles from Exeter	
			one Drogo, lord of manor *temp.* Henry II. Church of no particular interest, but village is very picturesque. Here excellent accommodation may be found.
93¾	Merrymeet.	15	Wayside hamlet and inn.
93½	Junction of Okehampton and Newton Abbot road.	15¼	Road undulating, then descends by long run to Sticklepath.
	South Zeal, ☞		Very picturesque old village. Here ale-conner, pound-keeper, reeve and portreeve are annually sworn in. "Oxenham Arms" inn is of fifteenth-century. Curious old chapel in street, with pinnacled bell-cote; fronted by enclosure with shrubs and a tall ancient cross on three steps and a plinth.
90	Sticklepath.	18¾	*i.e.*, the "steep road": a large scattered village of white-faced cottages in a dip of the hills, on border of Dartmoor. Here are stone-quarries. An inscribed stone stands by well in village.
			Steep ascent from Sticklepath, with dull undulating road following, thence steep descent to Okehampton.
86½	OKEHAMPTON. (*White Hart.*)	22¼	Pop. 2600. In Domesday "Ockementone"; locally "Ockinton". Situated on river Okement. Market-town, of commonplace appearance, surrounded by the hills of Dartmoor. On outskirts of town, on Launceston road, are craggy ruins of castle, situated on rocky bluff. It was built *c.* 1440 on site of earlier fortress. Ruins although picturesque are not important, and have no history.

Miles from Penzance		Miles from Exeter	
			Church, on hill, is without interest, having been burnt 1842, except fine Perpendicular tower, and rebuilt. Hotel: White Hart. Motor repairs: J. Day & Son, North Street.
	Cross the Okement.		Leaving town and crossing river Okement, turn left. (Right-hand road goes to Hatherleigh, nine and quarter miles. See p. 582.)
	Fork of roads, keep left.		Proceeding, under Castle Hill, road rises to next fork of roads, where keep left. (Right-hand road goes to Holsworthy, eighteen miles.)
85¾	Fork of roads, keep left.	23	
83	Fork of roads, keep right.	25¾	Slight descent from this point, then level to next fork, where keep right, very steeply uphill. Left-hand road goes to Tavistock, twelve miles.) Here stands granite cross, with defaced inscription. Hence road gently undulates, tending downhill, to Bridestow.
80¼	Bridestow. Cross the Lew.	28½	Locally "Briddystow"; a somewhat grim, grey village. Church dedicated to St. Bridget, is Perpendicular. Churchyard is curiously entered through a Norman archway—probably fragment of original church. Leaving Bridestow, do not take left-hand turn, but keep straight on.
78½	Combe Bow. Cross the Lew.	30¼	Road undulates to Combe Bow, crossing river Lew a second time. On right, near Combe Bow, is Bidlake, a farmhouse formerly residence of family of that name. It dates from sixteenth century. Passing village of Combe Bow, road ascends Lew Down, descending to Lifton.
77¼	Lew Cross.	31½	

Miles from Penzance		Miles from Exeter	
	Lew Trenchard, ¼ m.		Picturesque village, situated on river Lew. Formerly manor of Trenchards, but since 1620 in possession of Gould family, now represented by Rev. Sabine Baring-Gould, rector and voluminous writer. Church contains monuments of Gould family, ancient bench-ends, etc.
	Bratton Clovelly, 3½ m. Cross the		Bratton Clovelly. Church is fine Decorated building, with Norman font.
	Wolf.		
76¼	*Stowford*, ½ m.	32½	Church of Stowford restored elaborately 1874 by Sir Gilbert Scott. Entering churchyard, note inscribed stone to a Romano-Briton, one TVNTLEVS.
			Crossing river Wolf, road enters Lifton.
71½	LIFTON.	37¼	Pop. 885. Decreasing town. Church contains Norman font.
			Road rises on leaving Lifton to Lifton Down, passing fork of roads
70¾	Fork of roads, keep left.	38	in three-quarters mile. Here keep left. Road rises, then level for
69½	Polston Bridge. Cross the	39¼	short interval, then descends to river Tamar, entering Cornwall over Polston Bridge—an iron structure.
	Tamar. *Enter Cornwall.*		
67¾	LAUNCESTON. *Cornwall.* (*Butter Market.*)	41	Pop. 4345. Locally "Lanceton"; in Domesday "Dunheved," *i.e.*, "hill-head". Present name comes, conjecturally, from "Lan-Stephanton," the original church (one mile distant, at St. Stephen's) being dedicated to that saint.

Launceston—entered by road under archway of south gate, the only one left of all the town gates, and now a museum—is dominated by its great Castle Hill, the "Dunheved" of original place-name. Castle, a great stronghold in Saxon times, consists

of Late Norman double circular keep on rock 100 feet above town and river. East gatehouse is Transitional-Norman. Here the Quaker, George Fox, was imprisoned, 1656. Keep, now a garden, was formerly place of execution. Here Protestant martyrs met their death for conscience' sake, in Marian persecution.

Latest works in Castle remains are west gatehouse, an ivy-clad building, *temp.* Henry VIII., and south gatehouse, of same period.

Launceston Castle, garrisoned for Charles I., 1645, surrendered to Fairfax, March, 1646.

Church of St. Mary Magdalen is Late Perpendicular, 1524, profusely ornamented with a variety of devices, executed with picks, in the hard granite of which it is built. It is the most remarkable exterior in Cornwall, or anywhere else, every part of wall-surface being elaborately covered with shields of arms, etc. Most of shields bear letters which, grouped together, form sentences of "Ave Maria, gracia plena," etc. Tall plain fourteenth-century tower is detached from body of church, a vestry, earlier than rest of building, forming connecting link. In chancel is monument, with effigies: Sir Hugh and Dame Sibella Piper, *temp.* Charles I. Fine polygonal wooden pulpit.

Hotel: White Hart (garage).

A number of roads centre at Launceston.

Miles from Penzance		Miles from Exeter	
	Holsworthy, 14 m.		(See pp. 528-530.)
	Kilkhampton, 19 m.		(See pp. 532-533.)
	Tavistock, 13¼ m.		
			Road from Launceston to Bodmin is wild, lonely and arduous.
67¼	Cross-roads, keep right.	41½	Leaving Launceston by turning right out of Butter Market, and proceeding downhill, passing guildhall on left, road rises to cross-roads at half-mile; keep right.
			Undulating to Tregedillat, with marked rise and fall; poor surface.
65¼	Tregedillat.	43½	
64½	Holloway Cross. Fork of roads, keep left.	44¼	*i.e.*, Holy-Way Cross. Ancient granite cross stands by road. At fork of roads keep left. (Right-hand road goes to Tintagel [Trevena], fifteen and three-quarter miles.)

Miles from Penzance		Miles from Exeter	
63½	Fork of roads, keep left.	45¼	Long descent, steep and winding towards foot, to Two Bridges, passing fork of roads on way. Keep left here for Five Lanes.
63	Two Bridges. Cross the Inny.	45¾	At Two Bridges, cross river Inny, thence rising a long hill and bearing right; afterwards a short descent and a fork of roads. Here keep right and follow telegraph wires; rough surface. Road again rises and falls to Five Lanes,
61¾	Fork of roads, keep right.	47	which is a wayside village, adjacent to Altarnon.
60	Five Lanes. *Altarnon*, ☞	48¾	"Altarnon" derives from church dedicated to St. Non, mother of St. David. Church is fine, chiefly Perpendicular, with Norman and other parts. Tall tower, 110 feet. Bench-ends bear inscription: "Robert Dawe, maker of this worke," and date, 1500; chancel-rail, dated 1684.
	Fork of roads, keep left.		Leaving Five Lanes, keep left at fork of roads. (Right to Altarnon.) Do not follow telegraph wires, which go off to right. Road
59½	Trewint.	49¼	ascends to Trewint. Here the lonely and exposed district of Bodmin Moors is entered. Steep descent to Palmer's
57	Palmer's Bridge.	51¾	Bridge, with following ascent to Bolventor.
56	Bolventor. (*"Jamaica" inn.*)	52¾	Hamlet amid wild country. Here gloomy heights of Brown Willy and Roughtor, rising to 1380 and 1296 feet, preside over the darkling scene, amid lesser hills: the whole set amid wastes of heather, furze, boulders and bogs, not infrequently enveloped in thick mists. The rugged masses

Miles from Penzance		Miles from Exeter	
			of granite cresting hills give a peculiar weirdness to the scene. Hut-circles and other evidences of prehistoric man are plentiful.
	Dozmere Pool, ☞ 1½ m.		Locally "Dozmery". A gloomy lake, one mile round, and some five feet deep, but traditionally not to be fathomed. This is the legendary spot of King Arthur's sword, "Excalibur," being flung into the mere by Sir Bedivere. Old Cornish legend personifies the wintry howling of storms on Bodmin Moors as the despairing shrieks of "Giant Tregeagle," condemned to hopeless task of emptying Dozmere with a limpet-shell. The whole eerie neighbourhood is full of interest.
54¼	Four-hole Cross.	54½	Twelfth-century granite round-headed cross, broken; only two of four holes in head remaining.
54	Fork of roads, keep right. ☞ *Temple.*	54¾	At fork of roads keep right. Temple, on left, is situated on very rough, practically disused, road, with dangerous hills. It is a miserable decayed hamlet, with scanty relics of ancient church of Knights Templars.
			Long descent to Temple Bridge, with following rise of two miles, then undulating; then steep fall to Pound Scawens.
53¼	Temple Bridge.	55½	On right, by roadside, is "Peverell's Cross"; on left, hill of St. Bellarmine's Tor.
50¾	Pound Scawens.	58	*i.e.*, "The pound by the elder-trees". Hamlet.
	Blisland, 1 m. ☞		Church dedicated to St. Protus (locally "St. Pratt") is Norman and Perpendicular. Brass: John Balsam, rector, 1410. Near by are remains of cross and holy well of St. Pratt.

Miles from Penzance		Miles from Exeter	
49¼	Council Barrow.	59½	Prehistoric earthworks on right of road. On left, in a field, is ancient cross.
47½	Fork of roads, keep left.	61¼	At fork of roads keep left, past old toll-house. Road descends.
47	Fork of roads, keep straight on.	61¾	At fork of roads keep straight on, descending to Bodmin, and turning right on entering town along avenue of trees, at end of which turn left, then right, then left along Honey Street, then first to right.
46	BODMIN. (*Town Clock.*)	62¾	Pop. 5353. One of the three towns (one of which is now a city) claiming to be county town of Cornwall. Launceston is ancient capital of county, and Truro the ecclesiastical centre, but Bodmin is now chief seat of secular government; sessions and assizes being held here.

Place-name, originally "St. Petroc's Stowe," derives from *Bod-mynach*, "the town of the monks," from ancient importance of Benedictine Priory, founded by Athelstan. Cornish proverbial saying, "Out of the world and into Bodmin," was ever double-edged. It anciently applied to cloistered monks and comparative inaccessibility of town, and to-day it is only reached by a branch from Great-Western main line at Bodmin Road station, four miles distant; and the cloistered Benedictines are now replaced by the even more out-of-the-world prisoners in the county gaol.

Only fragments of sculptured stones remain of Priory, in garden of residence called "Priory House". In town hall is ivory casket which was repository of bones of St. Petrock. It measures one foot six inches long, by one foot high.

Church, Late Perpendicular, is largest in Cornwall. Norman font. Curious monumental slab, to two wives (Judy and Katherine) of Richard Durant, 1632, with twenty children. Tomb, Prior Vivian, 1533. Ancient piscina bowl, on pillar; now alms-box.

In churchyard is ancient Chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr, with crypt. On Cemetery Hill stands Berry Tower, fifteenth-century relic of Chapel of Guild of Holy Rood.

The tall obelisk, 140 feet high, on lofty Beacon Hill, which forms prominent landmark for long distances, is to memory of Lieutenant-General Sir W. Raleigh Gilbert, died 1853.

Hotel: Royal (garage).

Miles from Penzance		Miles from Exeter	
	Fork of three roads. Take middle road.		Leaving Bodmin along Fore Street, rising sharply, thence along Lower and Higher Bore Streets, take middle road at fork of roads at end of town.
	Padstow,		(Right to Padstow fifteen miles.
43½	15 m. ☞	65¼	See pp. 542-544.)
			Proceeding along middle road, past asylum, descend long hill, followed by long rise, past old toll-house, then descent to Lanivet. Perpendicular church contains fourteenth-century holy-water stoup, of boiled leather. In churchyard are two tall ancient crosses.
43	Lanivet.	65¾	
42½	Fork of roads, keep right.	66¼	At fork of roads, half-mile beyond Lanivet, keep right. (Left-hand road goes to St. Austell, seven and half miles.) Here is old building of St. Bennett's Abbey, not improved by alterations in 1859. Here begin the wild and inhospitable Tregoss Moors, seamed with mines. Road rises gradually but persistently.
39	Victoria railway station.	69¾	On right, on the moors, rise Belovely (Belouda) Beacon, 765 feet, and Castell-an-Dinas, 729 feet, the latter crowned by earth-works.
	☞ *Roche*, 1 m.		Village situated in weird neighbourhood of Roche rocks. Odiously-ugly modern church contains curiously-sculptured Norman font. Amid tumbled masses of granite are ruins of Decorated chapel of St. Michael, with anchorite's cell; also St. Roche's wishing-well, Two miles south is Hensbarrow. 1034 feet.
			Road descends three and half miles by series of easy undulations.
34	Indian Queens.	74¾	Then easy rise to Indian Queens.

Miles from Penzance		Miles from Exeter	
	DOWN		Solitary inn. Short steep pitch to Fraddon.
	Junction of St. Columb road.		
33½	Fraddon.	75¼	Hamlet. Left is Calliquoita Rock, great ridge hill, running north and south, rising to 690 feet.
33¼	"Blue Anchor." Fork of roads, keep right. *Ladock*, 4¾ m.	75½	At fork of roads keep right. (Left-hand road goes to Truro, through Ladock, eleven and three quarter miles; a lovely river valley. Ladock is a centre of local tin-streamers.)
	St. Enoder, ☞		Church is chiefly Early Decorated.
31½	Summercourt.	77¼	Here is annual sheep and cattle fair, 25th September.
29½	Mitchell.	79¼	*i.e.*, "St. Michael". Decayed village, which returned two members to Parliament until 1832.
	Newquay, 14 m. ☞		(See p. 544.)
28¾	Fork of roads, keep right.	80	At fork of roads keep right. (Left-hand road goes to Truro, seven miles.)
	DOWN		Long easy descent to Zelah.
26	Zelah.	82¾	
24¾	Maranvose.	84	Short steep descent.
	DOWN		
24	Perran Almshouse.	84¾	Road rises from almshouse, thence descending to Trevissome.
	UP & DOWN		One mile right, on sandy moors, very difficult to find, are ruins of
21¼	Trevissome.	87½	St. Piran's oratory at Perranzabuloe—*i.e.*, "St. Piran-in-the-Sands".
21	Mithian church. Cross-roads. *St. Agnes*, 3¼ m. ☞ *Truro*, 5¾ m.	87¾	St. Agnes: a tin-mining district and little seaport town, under great headland of St. Agnes Beacon. Here was born, 1761, Opie, the painter, whose real name was Hoppie; son of a carpenter.

Miles from Penzance		Miles from Exeter	
20¼	Blackwater.	88½	
18¾	Scorrier.	90	Thence to Penzance, as pp. 562-565.
	Junction of main London, Exeter and Truro road.		
	PENZANCE.	108¾	

CLXX. NEWTON ABBOT TO OKEHAMPTON

Miles from O'hampton		Miles from Newton Abbot	
26	NEWTON ABBOT. *Devon.* (*Clock Tower.*)		Turn right, along Bank Street, past St. Mary's Church.
	Fork of roads, keep right. *Ashburton*, 7¼ m.		At fork of roads keep right. (Left-hand road goes to Ashburton, seven and quarter miles.)
25	Fork of roads, keep left.	1	Road undulates to next fork, in three-quarters mile, where keep left.
23¾	Stover Park. Cross roads.	2¼	On right is beautiful park of Stover.
22¾	*Exeter*, 14 m.	3¼	(See pp. 417-420.) Straight on, over cross-roads, and over Bovey Heath.
	Ashburton, 6¼ m.		Road bears right into town of Bovey Tracey and over river Bovey, with steep incline to town hall, passing which turn left to market-cross.
	Cross the Bovey.		
20¼	BOVEY TRACEY. (*Market Cross.*)	5¾	Pop. 2610. Locally "Buvvey". A prosperous market-town, amid potteries and china-clay workings. Anciently a manor of Traceys, one of whom was William de Tracey—one of murderers of Thomas à Becket. Church, originally built by him, and dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury, was one of three so built, by way of atonement. It is, however, wholly Perpendicular, and very good and interesting. Capitals of nave arcade are of the sculptured wreathed type peculiar to Devon. Fine south porch, with groined roof. Elaborately carved and gorgeously coloured and gilt stone pulpit of Devonian type; also screen of great beauty. Monuments: Elize Hele, benefactor, 1636; Nich. Eveleigh;

Sir John Stowell, 1669. Elaborate monument to wife of Rev. James Forbes, 1655.

Miles from O'hampton		Miles from Newton Abbot	
			Leaving Bovey, ascend short incline, thence undulating to
19¼	Woolley. Fork of roads, keep right.	6¾	Woolley, leaving which keep right at fork, on a descent; then rising to Slade's Cross, up long hill.
18¼	Slade's Cross. Fork of roads, keep left.	7¾	At fork of roads keep left, downhill.
	Lustleigh, 1¾ m.		Church, Early English, Decorated and Perpendicular, contains fine Perpendicular painted screen; effigies of knight and dame, of

Dinham family, thirteenth century. Prous chapel, with monument of Sir William Prous, *c.* 1330. Beside south porch stands Brito-Roman inscribed stone.

Great feature of Lustleigh (but one and half mile from village and railway station) is Lustleigh Cleave, the rocky walk beside Bovey river, romantically strewn with boulders and overhung with ivy-clad and fern-grown crags of fantastic shapes, granite blocks spanning river at one point, known as "Horseman's Steps". Logan Stone, delicately balanced and easily rocked, called "the Nutcrackers". The walk beside river is of extreme beauty.

			Resuming way to Moreton Hampstead, road becomes very narrow (more like a country lane), extremely winding, with tall hedges and succession of sharp
			rises. Valley broadens out approaching Moreton Hampstead, nearing which road twice passes under railway, ascending rather steeply to town.
13¾	Moreton Hampstead.	12¼	(Described, p. 551.) Proceed straight through town, with market-hall on right, avoiding left turn (which leads to Postbridge, nine miles).

Miles from O'hampton		Miles from Newton Abbot	
13¼	Fork of roads, keep left.	12¾	Keep left at fork of roads in half-mile, and again left in one and quarter mile.
12	Fork of roads, keep left. Easton.	14	
10¾	Cross-roads. *Chagford*, 1½ m.	15¼	Straight ahead. Pop. 1460. Large village on river Teign and on borders of Dartmoor. Great rugged hills rise above it. Scenery is of great beauty, originating proud local saying: "Chaggyvord, an' what d'ye think on't?" To which, in winter (according to rival villages), the stranger, dismayed at mud, is supposed to add: "Chaggyvord? Good Lord!"

Church is Perpendicular. Monument: Sir John Whiddon, serjeant-at-law in reign of Edward VI. Ancient "Three Crowns" inn, with granite porch, in which, during skirmish, a young Royalist officer, Sidney Godolphin, was killed.

10¼	Rushford Mill. Cross the Teign.	15¾	
10	Sandypark.	16	Steep rise. Road very narrow and winding, with bumpy lumps of rock in it; then renewed and steeper rise.
8¾	*Spinsters' Rock*, ½ m.	17¼	On farm of Shilstone is cromlech, the "Spinsters' Rock"; so named from legend that three sisters erected the four uprights and the flat table stone before breakfast one morning. (The stones measure up to fifteen feet in length, and their total weight is probably 100 tons.)
7	Whiddon Down. Junction of Exeter and Okehampton Road. Turn left. OKEHAMPTON. (*"White Hart."*)	19 26	Here, at junction of road, turn left for Okehampton, and thence as p. 570. (Described, p. 570.)

CLXXI. OKEHAMPTON TO BIDEFORD

Miles from Bideford		Miles from Okehampton	
31¾	OKE-HAMPTON. *Devon.* ("*White Hart.*")		At eastward end of town, opposite "Fountain" inn, turn left, thence following river Okement for one and three-quarters mile,
30	Brightley B'dge. Turn left. Cross the Okement.	1¾	where turn left at Brightley Bridge, crossing Okement. Then, after keeping right for half-mile, turn left, uphill. At crest of hill there are cross-roads. Here turn right.
29½	Turn left.	2¼	
29¼	Cross-roads, turn right.	2½	
26	Jacobstowe. Fork of roads, keep left.	5¾	Crossing village street, bear right, then left, and passing church on left. At succeeding fork keep left. Road descends, then undulates easily to crossing of river
22½	Hatherleigh. Cross the Lew.	9¼	Lew, at entrance to Hatherleigh, where keep right, uphill, through town, and right, past "London" inn; and then left at second turning, leave town. Hatherleigh (pop. 1300) is somewhat remote from railways, in bleak, hungry situation. Village is largely of cob-walled whitewashed cottages. Church Perpendicular.
21¼	Hele Bridge. Cross the Torridge. Fork of roads, keep right.	10½	Gradual rise, then descent to river Torridge at Hele Bridge. Road very rough and loose, with big stones in dust, continuing of same character on ascent beyond bridge. At fork of roads beyond Hele Bridge keep right. (Left-hand road also leads to Torrington, but is much more hilly.)

Miles from Bideford		Miles from Okehampton	
19½	Meeth.	12¼	
18¾	Fork of roads, keep right.	13	
17¾	Huish. Fork of roads, keep left.	14	On right Huish House. Church adjoins mansion. Road descends easily, then rises gradually.
14	Merton. Cross-roads, keep left.	17¾	Keep right at church, and left on leaving village. At cross-roads keep left.
12¾	*Little Potheridge*, ☞	19	
12	*Great Potheridge*, ¾ m. ☞	19¾	Ancient home of Monk family. Here, probably, Monk, Duke of Albemarle, was born. He rebuilt manor-house 1670, but nothing is now left of it except stables. Keeping right at "Gribble" inn, road descends.
8¾	Little Torrington.	23	Broad road at Little Torrington is unmistakable. Church and village, however, lie chiefly on narrow road to right. Road descends sharply for long distance to Town Mills Bridge,
7¼	Town Mills. Cross the Torridge.	24½	winding freely and crossing river Torridge. Having crossed bridge, road rises, very steeply, and winds up into town of Great Torrington.
6¼	GREAT TORRINGTON.	25½	Pop. 3241. Pleasant old market-town, overlooking the beautiful river Torridge. Of Torrington Castle few fragments remain. During Civil War Torrington figured prominently, rebels being scattered, 1643; but Royalists were severely mauled, 1646, when Fairfax defeated Lord Hopton with great slaughter. In church

Miles from Bideford		Miles from Okehampton	
			were 200 prisoners, who were blown up, together with building, by explosion of eighty barrels of gunpowder. Church, thus utterly demolished, was rebuilt 1651.
5¼	Torrington railway station.	26½	Here turn left, crossing river Torridge, then turning right and following rail and river into Bideford.
	Wear Giffard, 1¼ m. ☞		Amid lovely wooded scenery beside river Torridge is Wear Giffard. Church is Decorated (as to nave and chancel). Ornate roof of chancel Perpendicular. Monuments of Giffard family, twelfth century, and of Fortescues, seventeenth century. Here is a lovely old manor-house of fifteenth century, built around courtyards, entered by defensible gateway. Interior is rich in panelling, tapestry and old pictures. It is a seat of Earl Fortescue.
			Steep descent.
1¾	Junction of r'ds.	30	Road from Holsworthy joins on left.
	Landcross.		
	BIDEFORD. (*Quay.*)	31¾	(Described, p. 522.)

CLXXII. TWO BRIDGES TO PRINCETOWN AND PLYMOUTH

Miles from Plymouth		Miles from Two Bridges	
16¾	TWO BRIDGES. *Devon.* Fork of roads, keep left.		Crossing West Dart, keep left at fork of roads (left-hand to Tavistock, eight and three-quarter miles), and ascend very steep hill. Road then undulates and descends steeply to Blackabrook, rising thence to Princetown.

Miles from Plymouth		Miles from Two Bridges	
	Cross the Blackabrook.		
15¼	PRINCETOWN.	1½	Pop. 1900. Grim town, owing its origin to great convict prison; originally established here, on the wild moor, 1809 (during regency of Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV.: hence "Princetown"), for French prisoners of war. First cost of £127,000 has been many times exceeded by repeated alterations. At one period 10,000 prisoners of war here. Its career as convict prison dates from 1850. It now has an average number of 900 inmates, by whose labour much of surrounding moorland has been reclaimed. Hotel: Duchy.
			Leaving Princetown, road continues to rise for short distance,
14¼	Devil's Bridge.	2½	then descends steeply to Devil's Bridge, with very rough and loose surface and sharp bends at bottom of descent.
			Thence long undulations, with rising tendency, and long rough
12	Peek Hill,	4¾	climb to Peek Hill.
			Very steep descent follows, gradually improving and passing under railway bridge.
10½	Dousland Railway Station. Cross-roads. *Walkhampton*, ½ m. ☞	6¼	Village near river Walkham, which runs in pretty valley, overlooked by grim granite tors of Dartmoor. Church has tall Perpendicular tower, 125 feet high. Across the Walkham is Sampford
	Sampford Spiney, 2¼ m. ☞		

Miles from Plymouth		Miles from Two Bridges	
			Spiney, *i.e.*, Thorny Swampford. Manor formerly belonged to De Spineto, or Spiney, family, who took name from place. Perpendicular church, with tall tower, overlooking valley from hill-top.
	Meavy, 1 m.		Village in romantic surroundings, on river Meavy. Lichen-stained Perpendicular church; curiously-carved heads within. Here is farmhouse of Knolle, 1610, in glen, with waterfall.
			Village of Sheepstor, one mile, overhung by weird rocky Sheep's Tor. Here is small Perpendicular church, with tablet to Elfords of Longstone, fifteenth to eighteenth centuries. Quaint sundial, 1640.
			Resuming road to Plymouth, proceed straight forward, over cross-roads at Dousland station. Easy rise and fall to Roborough Rock and junction of road to Tavistock.
8½	Roborough Rock, *Tavistock*, 5 m. *Buckland Monachorum*, 2 m. *Yelverton Railway Station*, ¼ m.	8¼	
	DOWN		Long easy descent from junction of Tavistock road, then short steep fall to Roborough village.
5½	Roborough.	11¼	
	UP & DOWN		Easy rise and fall from village, followed by easy rise to Derriford Hill and short steep descent. Thence further rise, with somewhat steep descent to Knackersknowle, otherwise, more politely, Crownhill.
3¾	Derriford Hill,	13	
	UP & DOWN		
	UP & DOWN		
3	Knackersknowle or Crownhill.	13¾	
	DOWN		Steep descent to Manadon.
2¼	Manadon.	14½	

Miles from Plymouth		Miles from Two Bridges	
	Fork of roads, keep left.		(Road to Devonport, two miles.)
1½	Mannamead.	15¼	Electric tramways. Entrance to Plymouth suburban districts.
	Townsend Hill,		Steep descent of suburban road.
1	Mutley.	15¾	By Mutley Plain, keep straight on, along Tavistock Road and Old Town Street to St. Andrew's Church, and thence left to George Street.
	PLYMOUTH. *(Clock Tower.)*	16¾	(Described, pp. 423-424.)

CLXXIII. PLYMOUTH TO LISKEARD

Miles from Liskeard		Miles from Plymouth	
19¼	PLYMOUTH. *Devonshire.* *(Clock Tower.)*		Following electric tramway along Union Street and over Stonehouse Bridge (toll) to Devonport, turn
18½	Stonehouse Bridge.	¾	right at crest of rise and through gateway to Raglan Barracks.
18	DEVONPORT. *Gateway.*	1¼	Thence across Devonport Fore Street and through entrance of Granby Barracks, bearing left and leaving barrack enclosure at Royal Albert Hospital. Passing
17½	New Passage Hill,	1¾	this, turn right and descend New Passage Hill. Bearing left down this steep descent, keep left at foot, along Ferry Road. Poor surface.
17	Torpoint Ferry. Cross the Hamoaze. *Enter Cornwall.*	2¼	A steam ferry bridge here crosses the Hamoaze at half-hour intervals—at a quarter to and quarter-past the hour. (Toll.) Sunday travelling is discouraged by imposition of double fares.
16½	Torpoint.	2¾	Steep short rise from shore of Hamoaze to street of Torpoint, small town, where turn right. Gradual fall for short distance, and

Miles from Liskeard		Miles from Plymouth	
			past Screasdon Fort—one of two great military works constructed here to command Plymouth Sound and the sea; Tregantle is the other. Both mount very heavy guns.
			On right, overlooking Hamoaze and St. Germans River, are Antony House and park, old seat of Carew family.
13½	Antony.	5¾	Village situated picturesquely on St. Germans River. Church Perpendicular, with tall tower, contains brass: Margery Arundell, 1420; monument: Richard Carew, 1620, etc.
	St. John's, ☜ ¾ m.		Picturesque wooded hollow, with ancient church and lovely views across Hamoaze to Plymouth.
	Millbrook, ☜ 1½ m.		
	Mount Edgcumbe, ☜ 3 m.		Seat of Lord Mount Edgcumbe. The very fine and romantically-wooded grounds are open to public. Mount Edgcumbe commands magnificent views over the whole of Plymouth, Devonport and Stonehouse, and, seaward, down Plymouth Sound. With adjoining Cawsand Bay, it is generally reached from Plymouth by steamer.
			A coast-road (not altogether to be recommended) leads from Antony in eight miles, by Tregantle, Crafthole and Downderry, to Looe.
			Easy rise to Sheviock, where there is a small but fine fourteenth-century church, built, according to tradition, by one of Dawney family while a lady of same family was building a barn, the cost of barn exceeding that of church by three halfpence. "And so," says Carew, "it might well fall out, for it is a great barn, and a very
11½	Sheviock.	7¾	

Miles from Liskeard		Miles from Plymouth	
			little church ". Monumental effigy of a Dawney, fifteenth century, and monument: Ed. Courtney and wife.
			Descent to Polscoe, with rise to Polbathick.
10¾	Polscoe.	8½	
8½	Polbathick.	10¾	Picturesque hamlet. Rise to Trerule Foot.
7¾	Fork of roads, keep right.	11½	At fork of roads keep right. (Left-hand road goes to Looe, six and half miles. See p. 590.)
6¾	Trerule Foot.	12½	
6½	Junction of road from Saltash, keep left.	12¾	Road from Saltash (six and three-quarters mile) joins on right; keep left.
3¾	Cross the Seaton River.	15½	On right is Menheniot railway station and great railway viaduct over deep valley of Seaton River.
3¼	Clicker Tor.	16	Long rise of Clicker Tor, road bending sharply right on approaching summit. Steep descent of half-mile, with following long rise, thence undulating, with rising inclination, to Liskeard.
	LISKEARD. (*The Parade.*)	19¼	(Described, p. 556.)

CLXXIV. PLYMOUTH TO FOWEY

[*Wheeled traffic cannot cross the estuary of river Fowey. Cyclists can cross in ferry-boat.*]

Miles from Fowey		Miles from Plymouth	
29¼	PLYMOUTH. *Devon.* (*Clock Tower.*)		(Plymouth to fork of roads beyond Polbathick, as above.)

Miles from Fowey		Miles from Plymouth	
18½	Polbathick.	10¾	
17¾	Fork of roads, keep left.	11½	At fork of roads keep left. (Right-hand road goes to Liskeard, eight miles. See p. 589.)
			Road climbs long hill, steep and winding, and descends to Hessenford, very steeply.
14½	Hessenford. Cross the	14¾	Village in romantic wooded hollow on Seaton River.
	Seaton River.		
			Long climb, steep in parts, rough road, to Short Cross, where
13¼	Short Cross, keep left. Fork of roads, keep right.	16	turn left. Thence to fork of roads in one and quarter mile, where keep right. Short rise, then steep rough descent, with short ascent to St. Martin's.
10¾	St. Martin's. Fork of roads, keep right. Shutta Hill,	18½	Mother-church of Looe. Curious Norman font. At fork of roads keep right. Steep descent of Shutta Hill, with junction of road from Liskeard on right and very sharp bend to left at steepest part. Very
9¾	Shutta.	19½	rough, with loose stones.
9½	East Looe.	19¾	Pop. (East and West Looe) 2548. The picturesque towns of East and West Looe lie on the east and west of sides respectively of Looe River, which is here a saltwater estuary, quarter-mile wide. Scenery is very romantic, including narrow rocky gorge of sea-inlet, the saltwater creek of Trelawny Mill (bordered by trees) and the lovely river valley towards Liskeard. A long bridge connects East and West Looe. Off shore is the dark mass of St. George's Island, girt by tall cliffs. At East Looe note curious porch of old town hall, with stocks.
	Cross the Looe River.		
9¼	West Looe.	20	

Miles from Fowey		Miles from Plymouth	
			Crossing bridge, road rises long ascent of Wayland Cross, where
8¼	Wayland Cross. Fork of roads, keep right.	21	turn right at fork and down rough descent.
6½	Fork of roads, keep right.	22¾	At fork of roads keep right. Thence road winds and undulates, descending to Pelynt. (Left-hand road goes to Polperro, one and three-quarters mile.) Road descends easily along valley of Crumplehorn to Polperro (*i.e.*, "Pol-pyre," Peter's pool; from ancient chapel of St. Peter, patron of fishermen, formerly on headland). Polperro is one of most curious of the odd little Cornish fisher havens, village lying in deep hollow beside a circular sea-basin, guarded by giant hills and rocks. Houses rise precipitously from sea.
	Polperro, 1¾ m.		
5¼	Pelynt.	23¾	In church is the wooden episcopal staff, with copper head, of Bishop Jonathan Trelawny, one of the seven bishops committed by James II. to Tower of London. Monuments of Bullers, Trelawnys and Achyms, including altar-tomb; Francis Buller of Tregarrick, 1615, with versical epitaph, and decorated with gorgeous and elaborate series of heraldic shields. Slate slab, with almost life-size effigy in low relief, of Ed. Trelawny, 1630: very singular, with equally singular epitaph, ending: "Heere lyes an honest lawyer: wot you, what a thing for all the world to wonder at". Fine bench-ends. Stocks in porch.
			Bearing left at end of village,

Miles from Fowey		Miles from Plymouth	
4¼	**Headland Hill,**	25	road undulates, inclining upward, and straight ahead, over cross-roads and to long descent of Headland Hill—very steep, winding and rough, and ending in watersplash.
3½	WATERSPLASH.	25¾	
3¼	Pixwater.	26	Wayside hamlet, past which the rough and winding road comes to another watersplash, and then ascends, roughly, to cross-roads, where turn left, and uphill to Lanteglos Highway.
	WATERSPLASH.		
3	Cross-roads, turn left.	26¼	
2	Lanteglos Highway.	27¼	
1¼	Fork of roads, keep right.	28	At fork of roads keep right.
	Lanteglos Church, 1 m.		"Lanteglos-juxta-Fowey." Fine Decorated and Perpendicular church on hill-top, overlooking estuary to Fowey. In churchyard, by south door, stands fine Cornish cross, about twelve feet high, discovered buried in ground, and now mounted on a millstone. It has sculptured, canopied head, with effigy of Virgin, etc. In church are brasses: Thomas Mohun, 1440, and John Mohun and wife, 1508, who died of the "sweating sickness".
			Road descends long steep hill to Bodinnick Ferry, whence a boat takes pedestrians and cyclists across broad estuary of Fowey River. (Wheeled traffic cannot cross Fowey River lower than Lostwithiel, which may be reached from fork of roads at twenty-eight miles, and so through St. Veep and Lerryn, five and half miles.)
½	Bodinnick Ferry.	28¾	
	Cross the Fowey River.		
	FOWEY.	29¼	

CLXXV. ST. AUSTELL TO FALMOUTH

Miles from Falmouth		Miles from St. Austell	
21¾	ST. AUSTELL. *Cornwall.* (*Church.*)		Sharply undulating road.
19¼	Sticker.	2½	
18½	Hewas Water.	3¼	
	Fork of roads, keep left.		At fork of roads keep left. (Right-hand road goes to Truro, ten and half miles. See pp. 559-561.
			Road rises then descends, steep and winding, to Tregony.
13½	Tregony. Fork of roads, keep left.	8¼	Small town. Parish church at Cuby contains Norman font. Keep left. (Right-hand road goes to Truro.) Road descends and then rises to fork of roads, where
12	Fork of roads, keep right. ☞ *Veryan*, 2¼ m.	9¾	keep right. (Left-hand road goes to Veryan, two and quarter miles.)
10	Ruan High Lanes.	11¾	
7¼	Trewithen.	14½	
	Fork of roads, keep left.		At fork of roads keep left. (Right-hand road goes to St. Just and St. Mawes, two and quarter and three miles.)
	St.-Just-in-Roseland. 2¼ m. ☞		St. Just-in-Roseland is not exactly the bower of roses the name might appear to indicate. It is St.-Just-in-Rhôsland (*i.e.*, "moorland"). Church stands by waterside of St. Just's Creek.
	St. Mawes, 3 m. ☞		Small fishing town, with fort, *temp.* Henry VIII. Place-name derives from St. Machutus, or Mauduit. (Ferry to Falmouth for pedestrians and cyclists. Wheeled traffic cannot cross the Fal below Truro.)
6	Gerrans. (*Church.*)	15¾	Village named after Gerennius, or Geraint, traditional ancient King of Cornwall, died *c.* A.D. 589.

Miles from Falmouth		Miles from St. Austell	
5¾	Fork of roads, keep right.	16	At fork of roads keep right, steeply and roughly, downhill to Porthcueil.
5	Porthcueil.	16¾	(Ferry steamers plying between St. Mawes, Porthcueil and Falmouth call here frequently. Wheeled traffic, however, cannot cross Fal below Truro.)
	FALMOUTH. (*Market Strand.*)	21¾	

CLXXVI. TRURO TO FALMOUTH

Miles from Falmouth		Miles from Truro	
10½	TRURO. *Cornwall.* (*Market House.*)		Truro to fork of roads in seven miles. See p. 597.
3½	Fork of roads, keep left.	7	At fork of roads keep left, road descending gently to Lower Penryn.
2	Lower Penryn.	8½	Bear left over swing-bridge.
1¾	PENRYN. (*Swing Bridge.*)	8¾	Pop. 3190. "Pen-ryn," *i.e.*, "head of the stream," is situated at head of a creek of Falmouth Harbour. It is an old shipbuilding and general waterside town, busily engaged in shipment of granite from quarries of Constantine and Mabe. Of this granite Waterloo Bridge in London was built. Parish Church is at St. Gluvias, in warm, steamy, wooded valley.
			Road rises into Falmouth town and then descends steeply to Market Strand.
	FALMOUTH. (*Market Strand.*)	10½	Pop. 11,773. Ancient seaport on Penryn Creek of river Fal, which here expands into wide saltwater estuary of Falmouth

Harbour—one of loveliest scenes of the beautiful West of England: "A haven very notable and famous, and in a manner the most principal of all Britayne".—*Leland*, 1528. Rocky heights on either side, partly wooded; and with houses, villas and churches here and there, present a somewhat foreign aspect, to which the warm, languorous climate adds its influence. On opposite shore of Penryn Creek is Flushing.

The many-armed estuary, with creeks spreading out in every direction, does not readily lend itself to description, and is of an interest not easily exhaustible; while fresh and unsuspected scenic beauties are revealed at every turn.

Falmouth has had a long history as a port, and was port for West Indian and most other foreign mails until 1850. The town is full of quaint nooks. Church, dedicated to King Charles the Martyr (*i.e.*, Charles the First; executed 1649), is one of five in England so dedicated. It was built 1663.

On either side of entrance to Fal estuary from sea are ancient fortifications: Pendennis Castle on west and St. Mawes on east. Both date from 1542, but were strengthened *temp.* Queen Elizabeth. Pendennis Castle is the more imposing; but both appear at present juncture of national affairs rather spectacular objects than really defensible works.

Hotels: Green Bank (garage); Falmouth (garage); Royal. Motor repairs: Jane, 18 High Street (garage); Taylors, garage and works.

CLXXVII. FALMOUTH TO THE LIZARD, BY GWEEK

Miles from the Lizard		Miles from Falmouth	
19½	FALMOUTH. *Cornwall.* (*Market Strand.*)		Leaving Falmouth by Killigrew Street, and to right at fork past Drill Hall, keep right at cross-roads past the park. Road rises easily to Woodman's Cot, where
	UP†		
18¼	Woodman's Cot. Fork of roads, keep right. Then left.	1¼	keep right at fork of roads then left.
	UP†		Road still rises past Upper Kegilliack.
17¾	Upper Kegilliack.	1¾	
16	Fork of roads, keep right.	3½	At fork of roads keep right.

Miles from the Lizard		Miles from Falmouth	
15¾	Fork of roads, keep left.	3¾	At fork of roads keep left.
15½	Trewardrevah.	4	
15¼	Fork of roads, keep left.	4¼	At fork of roads keep left.
	Constantine, ☜ ¾ m.		Granite quarries.
			Very steep descent and rise, then undulating to another steep and rough descent, with easy rise. Thence, keeping straight ahead, over cross-roads, turn left at rise and descend long hill to Gweek. Nasty turn left at bottom.
10	Gweek.	9½	Village at head of Helford Creek.
	St. Mawgan-in-Meneage, ☜ 1¼ m.		"In Meneage," *i.e.*, "in the stony district". So particularised to distinguish it from St. Mawgan in North Cornwall. Church is Decorated and Perpendicular, with exceptionally fine tower. Ancient effigies of Carminowe family, and monument to Sir Richard Vyvyan, 1696, Royalist, with his loyal sword.
	Manaccan, ☜ 4½ m.		On way to Manaccan keep left at fork of roads, one mile beyond St. Mawgan. Manaccan (*i.e.*, "the Monks"). Church is Early English, with Early Norman south doorway. A large fig tree grows out of south wall of nave.
	St. Anthony-in-Meneage, 5 m. ☜		Church picturesquely situated beside seashore.
7¾	Dodson's Gap. Junction of road from Helston.	11¾	Resuming road from Gweek to Lizard Town, a rise conducts to junction of roads at Dodson's Gap, where road from Helston joins, on right. (Thence to Lizard Town, as pp. 600-602.)
	LIZARD TOWN.	19½	

CLXXVIII. TRURO TO PENZANCE, BY HELSTON

Miles from Penzance		Miles from Truro	
29¾	TRURO. (*Cornwall.*) (*Market House.*)		Proceeding by Lemon Street, road rises steeply up long hill then descends, rising again to three miles, with short fall to Carnon.
26½	Carnon.	3¼	Keep left, past blacksmith's, then descend long hill. Level crossing at foot.
25¾	LEVEL CROSSING.	4	
24¼	Perran Wharf. Fork of roads, keep left. *Perranwell*, ☎	5½	Quay and hamlet on Restronguet Creek. At fork of roads keep left. Church dedicated to St. Perran, or Piran, patron of tin miners. His "Well" is close by. Village in lovely wooded hollow.
22¾	Fork of roads, keep right.	7	At fork of roads keep right. (Left-hand road goes to Falmouth, three and half miles. See p. 594.)
21¾	Treleaver.	8	Here bear right. (Falmouth left.) Road undulates, with rising tendency, to "Halfway House" inn. Fine views along Falmouth Harbour. Then descent to Pool Green.
17¼	Pool Green.	12½	Properly "Polgren". Hamlet.
15½	Menehy.	14¼	Hamlet on the wild elevated moorland. Road descends, chiefly, to Trenethick.
14¼	Trenethick.	15½	Hamlet. Descent to Helston; steep and rough.
12¾	HELSTON. (*Town Hall.*)	17	Pop. 3088. In Domesday "Henlistone". A pleasant but not interesting town. Church rebuilt 1763. "Furry Day" is an annual occasion here, on 8th May. Origin of it is lost. Celebration, still actively maintained, consists of

Miles from Penzance		Miles from Truro	
	Cross the Loe.		general holiday, ushered in by bell-ringing. Dancing in streets and in and out of houses, to old tune of the Furry Dance, proceeds more or less all day. Fanciful antiquaries have traced the "Furry Dance" to a remote origin in the *Floralia* of the Romans. Lord Mayor Treloar, a native of Helston, took part in the dance during his mayoralty, 1907. Road descends steeply through town, by Coinagehall Street. At foot keep left, cross river Loe, bearing right, and ascend long
12½	Sithney Common Hill, *Sithney*, ½ m. ☞	17¼	rise of Sithney Common Hill. Keep left at summit.
	Porthleven, ☞ 1¼ m.		Porthleven is small harbour and favourite seaside resort.
9¾	St. Breage.	20	Long descent and rise to St. Breage (locally "Brayge"), a village deriving its name from St. Breaca, early Irish female missionary, to whom church is dedicated.
8¾	Ashtown.	21	To right, in a deserted mining-field, rise Tregonning and Godolphin Hills, 596 feet and 495 feet. Beneath last-named nestles Godolphin House, ancient seat of extinct family of same name. Now property of Duke of Leeds, and reduced to status of a farmhouse. It is a fine quadrangular granite mansion. China-clay is worked from the hill above.
7¾	*Germoe*, ☞	22	Road descends in easy undulations. On right is village of Germoe, chiefly farms, with tall

tower of church prominent, dedicated to St. Germoch, fifth-century Irish missionary kinglet. Church is Decorated, rudely and massively constructed. Grotesque monkey corbels and dripstones. In churchyard is a singular ancient granite seat, recessed within a little gabled building fronted with pointed arches, apparently of Early English date.

Near cliffs, one mile left, is a curious tower, known as Pengersick Castle, built *temp.* Henry VIII. In more westerly direction (and somewhat difficult of access) is Prussia Cove, scene of smuggling exploits of Carter, landlord of "King of Prussia" inn there, who capped adventurous career, *c.* 1780, by opening fire on *Fairy* sloop from battery he had constructed.

Miles from Penzance		Miles from Truro	
4¾	*Goldsithney*, ☞ *Perranuthnoe*, ☜ ½ m.	25	*i.e.*, "Great St. Perran". Church is Perpendicular.
	DOWN		Road descends easily, but with final steep drop through narrow entrance to Marazion. Nasty bend to left and rough nearing foot of descent.
3¼	MARAZION.	26½	Pop. 1251. Small town, overlooking St. Michael's Mount. Often styled "Market Jew". Marazion is very ancient place, and was known to prehistoric men of Bronze Age, remains of whose smelteries of tin and copper have been found here. The Parish Church, St. Hilary, is distant one mile inland; rebuilt after fire of 1853, which burnt all but tower, which is Early Decorated, and has the unusual feature, in Cornwall, of a spire.
	St. Michael's Mount. ☜		St. Michael's Mount, a strikingly picturesque object, is a rugged pyramidal mass of granite, detached from mainland, and is an island at high tide. At the ebb it is easily possible to walk from Marazion to the Mount (about half-mile) along a rough causeway. The extraordinary similarity between St. Michael's Mount in Cornwall and Mont St. Michel in Normandy has often been remarked, but last-named is by far the larger. St. Michael's Mount is scene of ancient legendary descent of that saint.

Edward the Confessor granted it to Norman monastery of St. Michael, and a Benedictine monastery arose here. This was afterwards transferred to Sion, and at the Dissolution became property of Arundell family. Finally, *c.* 1660, it came by purchase to St. Aubyns, to whom it still belongs. The Mount has had a stirring warlike history, in which its siege and capture by Parliamentary troops in seventeenth century was last incident.

Castle romantically crowning Mount looks down upon little village and harbour. Rugged steps lead up to it. Very much of castle is modern Gothic residence, built by Sir John St. Aubyn (*cr.* Baron St. Levan, 1887), replacing the would-be Gothic of 1826. Tower is fourteenth century, with stone cresset-frame at angle of battlements, formerly displaying a beacon light. This is popularly called "St. Michael's Chair". Curious "Chevy Chase Room" was originally monks' refectory. Present name derives from hunting-scenes in plaster relief on frieze. Royal arms, dated 1660. Fine oak roof.

Perpendicular chapel. Here an *oubliette* was discovered beneath flooring during restoration of many years ago. This was a small dungeon without air or light, in which a skeleton was found—that of some unfortunate person thrust in here and left to die.

Miles from Penzance		Miles from Truro	
2¼	Marazion railway station.	27½	From this point road is flat into Penzance, with rise to centre of town.
2	Long Rock.	27¾	
	PENZANCE. (*Market House.*)	29¾	(Described, pp. 565-566.)

CLXXIX. HELSTON TO THE LIZARD

Miles from the Lizard		Miles from Helston	
11	HELSTON. *Cornwall.* (*Town Hall.*)		Leaving Helston by Meneage Street, road rises steadily, then undulates. This is a dull road all the way, running along a high tableland of moors entirely devoid of interest, which is wholly confined to the coast.
8¾	Killiancar.	2¼	Hamlet. Road falls to stream, then rises.

Miles from the Lizard		Miles from Helston	
	DOWN		Short steep pitch to Trenoweth.
7¾	Dodson's Gap. Fork of roads, keep right.	3¼	At fork of roads, keep right. (Left-hand road goes to Falmouth, eleven and three-quarter miles. See pp. 595-596.)
6½	Trenoweth. Fork of roads, keep left. *St. Cury*, 1 m. ☞	4½	At fork of roads, keep left for Lizard Town. Church dedicated to St. Cury (*i.e.* St. Coryantine), Bishop of Cornwall, died A.D. 401. Building is Late Decorated. South doorway Norman. Churchyard cross, nine feet high. Curious alms-box in church.
	Gunwalloe, 2 m. ☞		Gunwalloe church is dedicated to St. Winwaloe, died A.D. 529, in Brittany. It stands solitary by seashore in romantic situation. The tower is detached.
6	Cury cross-roads. Fork of roads, keep left. *Mullion*, 1½ m. ☞	5	At fork of roads, keep left. Name derives from St. Melanus, or Malo, a Breton saint, to whom church is dedicated. Here are some fine bench-ends. Mullion Cove is one mile further, and is a romantic inlet of sea, framed by jagged rocks of serpentine.
5¾	**Bochyn Hill,** DOWN	5¼	Resuming road to Lizard, and descending Bochyn Hill to Bochyn, road steeply rises to dreary Goonhilly Downs. Easy road on to Lizard Town.
5½	Bochyn. UP†	5½	
3	*Ruan Major*, ½ m.	8	
1¾	*Kynance Cove*, 1¼ m. ☞	9¼	One of most favourite places in Cornwall for the sightseer. Here dark serpentine rocks give upon the sands, where fantastic pin-

HOLYHEAD ROAD
GREAT NORTH ROAD
HATFIELD
ST ALBANS
St Stephens
WATFORD
Croxley Green
RICKMANSWORTH
Mill End
West Hyde
Barnet
Edmonton
Finchley
OXFORD, GLOUCESTER and MILFORD
Beaconsfield
Denham
UXBRIDGE
Hampstead
Willesden
Acton
HAVEN ROAD
BATH ROAD
George Green
SLOUGH
ETON
WINDSOR
Brentford
Westminster Bridge
Hounslow
Richmond
LONDON
Old Windsor
(Bells of Ouseley)
Alternative route
STAINES
Hythe
Egham
Putney
Tooting
Norwood
Sydenham
CHERTSEY
Addlestone
Croydon
EXETER ROAD
Byfleet
COBHAM STREET
CHURCH COBHAM
Stoke D'Abernon
LEATHERHEAD
BRIGHTON ROAD
BRIGHTON ROAD
Mickleham
Guildford
PORTSMOUTH ROAD
Burford Bridge
REIGATE
REDHILL
DORKING
Betchworth
Buckland

AVOIDING ROUTE,

GIVING A CLEAR RUN BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH WITHOUT PASSING THROUGH LONDON

The delays and anxieties incidental to passing through the crowded streets of London and its far-spreading suburbs experienced by motorists travelling between the north and south of England may be entirely avoided and a pleasant run secured by adopting the following easy route. Although the northern section is outside the range of the present volume, it has been thought well, for the convenience of motorists passing through, to give the whole route in this place.

Although the map shows it to be approximately semicircular, and longer in point of mere measurement than the direct way through London (which is eighteen and three-quarter miles shorter), the time occupied will generally be found much less than would be taken by proceeding through town, and the gradients and quality of the roads throughout are mostly good.

A further important advantage is found in this avoiding route touching in its course all the great main roads leading out of London, so that from it one may thus proceed easily to all parts. The through route given here is set out as from north to south, and is repeated in Vols. II. and III

Miles from Redhill		Miles from Hatfield	
64½	**HATFIELD.** *Herts.* *"Red Lion" inn.*		Keep to the right at "Red Lion," and then left, leaving Great North Road.
59¼	St. Albans. (*Peahen.*) **Holywell Hill,** 	5¼	Long, smart descent of Holywell Hill, a wide thoroughfare in St. Albans, with corresponding rise to village of St. Stephens. Straight run and good surface, both down and up.
58¼	St. Stephens. Fork of roads, keep right. *London.* (*Marble Arch*), 18½ m. 	6¼	Small village. Here, at fork of roads, keep right. (Left-hand road goes to London (Marble Arch) by way of Elstree and Edgware, eighteen and a half miles.) Road on to Watford is quite solitary. Undulating and pleasantly wooded.

Miles from Redhill		Miles from Hatfield	
51¾	Watford. Cross-roads, keep straight on. Cashio Bridge. Cross the Grand Junction Canal.	12¾	Watford town lies chiefly on left. Keep straight on, over cross-roads.
49	Croxley Green. Scots Hill, Cross the Chess.	15½	
48¼	Rickmansworth.	16¼	Long street of Rickmansworth is of narrow, rustic character. Proceed straight through the town.
47¼	Mill End.	17¼	
45¼	West Hyde. *Enter Buckinghamshire.* Cross the Colne.	19¼	
42½	*Denham.* Cross the Colne. Cross the Grand Junction Canal.	22	The picturesque village of Denham lies to left.
40¼	Uxbridge. *Market House.*	24¼	Entering Uxbridge electric tramways are met. Proceed up the main street as far as the Market House, a heavy old brick building

Miles from Redhill		Miles from Hatfield	
			standing on pillars, with a clock turret — quite unmistakable. It is necessary to go slowly here, not only on account of traffic, which is occasionally (as on market days) heavy, but because our route here turns very abruptly to right, out of the main thoroughfare, just as you come to the Market House, and goes along a narrow way called Windsor Street. Here, at next fork of the narrow, crowded street, keep right. (Left-hand road goes to Cowley, one mile.)
	Fork of roads, keep right.		
	Fork of roads, keep right.		
	☜ *Cowley*, 1 m. Cross several branches of Grand Junction		Cross several branches of river and canal by humpbacked bridges. Inferior surface.
	Canal and River Colne.		
38½	Galley Hill,	26	Short, steepish rise to Iver Heath. The highly picturesque Langley Park and Black Park are passed left and right respectively. The solemn scenery of the well-named Black Park, readily accessible, should certainly be seen, with its lake of some thirty acres, surrounded by dense and wide-spreading woods of great pine trees. It is a solitary spot, the stillness broken only by the murmurous cooing of the wood-pigeons.
35¾	George Green.	28¾	Pleasant, picturesque hamlet.
34¼	Slough. *"Crown" Hotel.*	30¼	Approaching Slough, cross over main line of Great Western Railway, and in another eighth of a mile turn right into Bath Road and main street of Slough town. Proceeding straight ahead for a quarter mile, as far as "Crown" Hotel, an old-fashioned coaching-inn on left situated at cross-roads, turn left for Eton.

Miles from Redhill		Miles from Hatfield	
32½	Eton. Cross the Thames. *Enter Berkshire.*	32	(Described, p. 231.) Crossing Thames ascend Castle Hill, through Windsor town, past the Castle. (Windsor described, p. 247.) At Post Office keep to right of fork, and at next fork, by
32	Windsor. **Castle Hill,** Fork of roads, keep right. Fork of roads, keep left. Fork of roads, keep left.	32½	Police Station, keep left, and again left at following fork and into Windsor Park, across the Long Walk. Noble scenery of elm avenues. At Wheatsheaf Hotel, Old Windsor, keep right, and then straight ahead. (The following road to right goes to Old Windsor village.) Road reaches Thames-side at "Bells of Ouseley" inn
29	Old Windsor. "*Bells of Ouseley.*"	35½	and runs along the banks, past the flat meadows of Runnymede, for nearly two miles. It is a pleasant route, but apt to be flooded, and in very dry weather is in places a mass of dust and loose shingle. During the whole of present year (1909) there has been, moreover, a deep and broad gully just past the "Bells of Ouseley," obviously scoured out by floods, deep enough to give anyone coming suddenly upon it a very nasty jolt, if not worse. [An alternative route, in case of floods, etc., may be suggested by taking road to right hand at a fork just nearing "Bells of Ouseley" inn. This leads past Cooper's Hill and into Egham town.]
	Enter Surrey. Fork of roads, keep right.		The riverside road, avoiding Egham, joins Exeter road one mile west of Staines.
26¼	Hythe.	38¼	At fork of roads, approaching Staines Bridge, keep right, and do not cross the river, but proceed through the quaint little hamlet of Hythe. This is an interesting place,

Miles from Redhill		Miles from Hatfield	
			and not always in such an unfrequented corner as it is now in. The old bridge over the Thames from Staines having once crossed here, Hythe was then directly on the main road. Staines Bridge was rebuilt 1797 a little distance up river. The approach to old bridge, with the old toll-house that stood at entrance to it, is still to be seen, and the toll-house is now a residence known as "Old Bridge Cottage". Turn abruptly right opposite this, and thence straight ahead. Pleasant level road into Chertsey.
	Fork of roads, keep right.		
23¾	Chertsey.	40¾	(Described, p. 179.)
	Fork of roads, keep right.		Proceeding past the church, and by London Street, turn right at fork by "Vine" inn, and again right at next fork into Addlestone, along narrow road.
	Fork of roads, keep right.		
22	Addlestone. *Post Office.*	42½	Modern suburban developments here.
	Cross the Bourne.		
21	New Haw Bridge.	43½	Passing "White Hart" inn keep left, and over canal. Passing "Plough" inn bear left, and turn left at Byfleet Green after passing Post Office.
	Cross the Wey Canal.		
19½	Byfleet. *Post Office.*	45	
	Fork of roads, keep left.		
	Cross the Wey.		Crossing river Wey, keep left at fork in half a mile. Road then goes straight ahead, rising and falling, to junction with the Portsmouth road at crest of Pain's Hill. At foot of Pain's Hill the river Mole is crossed.
	Fork of roads, keep left.		

Miles from Redhill		Miles from Hatfield	
	Pain's Hill,		
	Cross the Mole.		
17	Cobham Street. Fork of roads, keep right.	47½	(Described, p. 146.) At "White Lion" hotel keep right, leaving Portsmouth road.
16½	Church Cobham.	48	Ancient village, recently overbuilt in course of suburban developments. "Church Stile House," adjoining church, is fine old timbered structure. Road is very narrow through Cobham, and bends sharply to left and then right. After leaving village road skirts river Mole at a pretty scene, with picturesque water-mill beside river.
14¼	Stoke D'Abernon. (*Church.*) Fork of roads, keep right.	50¼	(Described, p. 146.) Passing through village, and past "Plough" inn, keep right at fork near church. (Left-hand road also leads to Leatherhead, through Woodlands Park and by Randalls Park.)
	Cross the Mole.		Crossing river Mole road enters upon lovely wooded expanse of Great Bookham Common. On left is the picturesque farm of Slyfields, a Jacobean manor-house of extinct Slyfield family. It still retains massive carved oak staircase, with tall "dog-gates".
	Fork of roads, keep left.		Keep left at fork on the common and straight ahead, avoiding turnings on right for Fetcham village. This presently brings you to the pretty scene of Fetcham Mill Pond, half a mile short of Leatherhead. The Mill Pond lies on left, and may easily be missed, because of the somewhat high banks by which

Miles from Redhill		Miles from Hatfield	
			it is surrounded. It is a pond of about twenty acres, greatly frequented by coot and moorhens.
11¾	Fork of roads, keep left. *Great Bookham*, 1¾ m. ☞	52¾	At fork of roads keep left. (Right-hand road goes to Great Bookham, one and three quarter mile.)
	Cross the Mole.		Cross river Mole by picturesque long bridge into Leatherhead (which is described, p. 135). Having crossed bridge keep right and
11¼	Leatherhead. Fork of roads, keep right.	53¼	proceed straight ahead to Mickleham (described, with route on to Dorking, p. 136).
9½	Mickleham.	55	
8½	Burford Bridge Hotel.	56	
	Cross the Mole.		
7¾	Box Hill Railway Station (L.B. & S.C.R.)	56¾	
7¼	Fork of roads, keep left. *Dorking*, ☞	57¼	At fork of roads, at a villa on right hand called "Ivy Holt," with massive garden wall, keep left (Dorking town is on right.)
6¼	Box Hill Bridge. Cross the Mole.	58¼	Road sharply undulates. A very acute bend to left approaching river Mole, with a like bend to right after crossing. (This route is fully described in reverse, to Redhill, p. 37).
5½	Betchworth.	59	
3¾	Buckland.	60¾	
1¾	Reigate.	62¾	
	REDHILL.	64½	

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A number in italics denotes that on the particular page the place referenced is not directly on the route.

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